

OWENS ILLINOIS INC /DE/
Form 10-K
March 01, 2007

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D. C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE**

SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006

or

**TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR
15(d) OF**

THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Commission file number 1-9576

OWENS-ILLINOIS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

22-2781933

(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

One Michael Owens Way, Perrysburg, Ohio
(Address of principal executive offices)

43551
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(567) 336-5000**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, \$.01 par value	New York Stock Exchange
Convertible Preferred Stock, \$.01 par value, \$50 liquidation preference	New York Stock Exchange

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Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

The aggregate market value (based on the consolidated tape closing price on June 30, 2006) of the voting and non-voting stock beneficially held by non-affiliates of Owens-Illinois, Inc. was approximately \$1,127,291,000. For the sole purpose of making this calculation, the term non-affiliate has been interpreted to exclude directors and executive officers of the Company. Such interpretation is not intended to be, and should not be construed to be, an admission by Owens-Illinois, Inc. or such directors or executive officers of the Company that such directors and executive officers of the Company are affiliates of Owens-Illinois, Inc., as that term is defined under the Securities Act of 1934.

The number of shares of common stock, \$.01 par value of Owens-Illinois, Inc. outstanding as of January 31, 2007 was 154,432,537.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of Owens-Illinois, Inc. Proxy Statement for The Annual Meeting of Share Owners To Be Held Wednesday, May 9, 2007 (Proxy Statement) are incorporated by reference into Part III hereof.

TABLE OF GUARANTORS

Exact Name of Registrant As Specified In Its Charter	State/Country of Incorporation or Organization	Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number	I.R.S Employee Identification Number
Owens-Illinois Group, Inc	Delaware	6719	34-1559348
Owens-Brockway Packaging, Inc	Delaware	6719	34-1559346

The address, including zip code, and telephone number, of each additional registrant's principal executive office is One Michael Owens Way, Perrysburg, Ohio 43551; (567) 336-5000. These companies are listed as guarantors of the debt securities of the registrant. The consolidating condensed financial statements of the Company depicting separately its guarantor and non-guarantor subsidiaries are presented in the notes to

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the consolidated financial statements. All of the equity securities of each of the guarantors set forth in the table above are owned, either directly or indirectly, by Owens-Illinois, Inc.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

General Development of Business

Owens-Illinois, Inc. (the Company), through its subsidiaries, is the successor to a business established in 1903. The Company is one of the world's leading manufacturers of packaging products based on sales revenue and is the largest manufacturer of glass containers in the world, with leading positions in Europe, North America, Asia Pacific and South America. The Company is also a leading manufacturer of healthcare packaging including plastic prescription containers and medical devices, and plastic closure systems including tamper-evident caps and child-resistant closures, with operations in the United States, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Brazil, Hungary, Malaysia and Singapore.

Strategy and Competitive Strengths

The Company is pursuing a strategy aimed at leveraging its global capabilities, broadening its market base and focusing on modern management technologies and fundamentals including incentive compensation linked to cash flows and fact-based, data-driven decision making.

The Company's current priorities include the following:

- Increase prices near term to offset inflationary pressures past and present
- Improve liquidity - reduce leverage
- Achieve successful European integration
- Improve system cost and capital capabilities
- Implement global procurement initiatives
- Modest growth momentum

The Company's current core competitive strengths are:

- Global leadership in manufacturing glass containers
- Long-standing relationships with a diverse group of leading consumer products companies
- Technological leadership and worldwide licensee network
- Low-cost production of glass containers
- Leading healthcare packaging businesses
- Experienced and motivated management team and work force

The Company has acquired 17 glass container businesses in 22 countries since 1990, including businesses in Europe, North America, Asia Pacific and South America. Through these acquisitions, the Company has enhanced its global presence in order to better serve the needs of its multinational customers. Through global leveraging, the Company also expects to achieve purchasing and cost reduction synergies.

The Company has 83 glass manufacturing plants in 22 countries and 18 plastics packaging facilities, 13 of which are in the United States.

Technology Leader

The Company believes it is a technological leader in the worldwide glass container and plastics packaging segments of the rigid packaging market in which it competes. During the five years ended December 31, 2006, on a continuing operations basis, the Company invested more than \$1.6 billion in capital expenditures (excluding acquisitions) and more than \$295 million in research, development and engineering to, among other things, improve labor and machine productivity, increase capacity in growing markets and commercialize technology into new products.

Worldwide Corporate Headquarters

The principal executive office of the Company is located at One Michael Owens Way, Perrysburg, Ohio 43551; the telephone number is (567) 336-5000. The Company's website is www.o-i.com. The Company's annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act can be obtained from this site at no cost. The Company's Corporate Governance Guidelines, Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and the charters of the Compensation, Nominating/Corporate Governance, Audit Committee are also available on the Investor Relations section of the Company's website. Copies of these documents are available in print to share owners upon request, addressed to the Corporate Secretary at the address above.

Financial Information about Product Segments

Information as to sales, earnings from continuing operations before interest income, interest expense, provision for income taxes and minority share owners' interests in earnings of subsidiaries and excluding amounts related to certain items that management considers not representative of ongoing operations (Segment Operating Profit), and total assets by product segment is included in Note 21 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Narrative Description of Business

The Company has two product segments: (1) Glass Containers and (2) Plastics Packaging. Below is a description of these segments and information to the extent material to understanding the Company's business taken as a whole.

Products and Services, Customers, Markets and Competitive Conditions, and Methods of Distribution

GLASS CONTAINERS PRODUCT SEGMENT

The Company is the largest manufacturer of glass containers in the world. The Company is the leading glass container manufacturer in 19 of the 22 countries where it competes in the glass container segment of the rigid packaging market, including the U.S., and the sole manufacturer of glass containers in eight of these countries. On a continuing operations basis, worldwide glass container sales represented 90%, 89%, and 88%, of the Company's consolidated net sales for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively.

Products and Services

The Company produces glass containers for beer and ready-to-drink low alcohol refreshers, spirits, wine, food, tea, juice and pharmaceuticals. The Company also produces glass containers for soft drinks and other non-alcoholic beverages, principally outside the U.S. The Company manufactures these products in a wide range of sizes, shapes and colors. The Company is active in new product development and glass container innovation.

Customers

In most of the countries where the Company competes, it has the leading position in the glass container segment of the rigid packaging market based on sales revenue. The largest customers include many of the leading manufacturers and marketers of glass packaged products in the world. In the U.S., the majority of customers for glass containers are brewers, wine vintners, distillers and food producers. The Company also produces glass containers for soft drinks, principally outside the U.S. The largest U.S. glass container customers include (in alphabetical order) Anheuser-Busch, Diageo, H.J. Heinz, Molson/Coors, Novartis, Pepsico, SABMiller, and Saxco-Demptos, Inc. The largest glass container customers outside the U.S. include (in alphabetical order) Diageo, Foster s, Heineken, InBev, Lion Nathan, Molson/Coors, SABMiller, and Scottish & Newcastle. The Company is a major glass container supplier to all of these customers.

The Company sells most of its glass container products directly to customers under annual or multi-year supply agreements. The Company also sells some of its products through distributors. Glass containers are typically scheduled for production in order to maintain reasonable inventories in relation to customers forecasts of their quarterly requirements.

Markets and Competitive Conditions

The principal markets for glass container products made by the Company are in Europe, North America, Asia Pacific, and South America. The Company believes it is a low-cost producer in the glass container segment of the rigid packaging market in many of the countries in which it competes. Much of this cost advantage is due to proprietary equipment and process technology used by the Company. The Company s machine development activities and systematic upgrading of production equipment in the 1990 s and early 2000 s have given it a low-cost leadership position in the glass container segment in many of the countries in which it competes, a key strength to competing successfully in the rigid packaging market.

The Company has the leading share of the glass container segment of the U.S. rigid packaging market based on sales revenue by domestic producers in the U.S. The principal glass container competitors in the U.S. are Saint-Gobain Containers, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Compagnie de Saint-Gobain, and Anchor Glass Container Corporation. In addition, imports from Mexico and other countries increasingly compete in U.S. glass container segments. Additionally, a few major consumer packaged goods companies also self-manufacture glass containers.

In supplying glass containers outside of the U.S., the Company competes directly with Compagnie de Saint-Gobain in Europe and Brazil, Ardagh plc in the U.K., Germany, and Poland, Vetropak in the Czech Republic and Amcor Limited in Australia. In other locations in Europe, the Company competes indirectly with a variety of glass container firms including Compagnie de Saint-Gobain, Vetropak and Rexam plc. Except as mentioned above, the Company does not compete with any large, multi-national glass container manufacturers in South America or the Asia Pacific region.

In addition to competing with other large, well-established manufacturers in the glass container segment, the Company competes with manufacturers of other forms of rigid packaging, principally aluminum cans and plastic containers, on the basis of quality, price and service. The principal competitors producing metal containers are Amcor, Ball Corporation, Crown Holdings, Inc., Rexam plc, and Silgan Holdings Inc. The principal competitors producing plastic containers are Consolidated Container Holdings, LLC, Graham Packaging Company, Plastipak Packaging, Inc. and Silgan Holdings Inc. The Company also competes with manufacturers of non-rigid packaging alternatives, including flexible pouches and aseptic cartons.

The Company's unit shipments of glass containers in countries outside of the U.S. have grown substantially from levels of the early 1990's. The Company has added to its international operations by acquiring glass container companies, many of which have leading positions in growing or established markets, increasing capacity at select foreign subsidiaries, and maintaining the global network of glass container companies that license its technology. In many developing countries, the Company's international glass operations have benefited in the last ten years from increased consumer spending power, a trend toward the privatization of industry, a favorable climate for foreign investment, lowering of trade barriers and global expansion programs by multi-national consumer companies.

North America. In addition to the glass container operations in the U.S., the Company's subsidiary in Canada is the sole manufacturer of glass containers in that country.

South America. The Company is the sole manufacturer of glass containers in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. In both Brazil and Venezuela, the Company is the leading manufacturer of glass containers. In South America, there is a large infrastructure for returnable/refillable glass containers. However, with improving economic conditions in South America after the recessions of the late 1990's, unit sales of non-returnable glass containers have grown in Venezuela, Colombia and Brazil.

Europe. The Company's European glass container business, headquartered in Switzerland, has consolidated manufacturing operations in 11 countries and is the largest in Europe. The Company is a leading producer of wine and champagne bottles in France and is the sole supplier of glass containers to Scottish & Newcastle, France's leading brewer. In Italy, the Company is the leading manufacturer of glass containers and operates 12 glass container plants. In Germany, the Company's key customers include Scottish & Newcastle and Nestle Europe. In The Netherlands, the Company is one of the leading suppliers of glass containers to Heineken. The Company is a leading manufacturer of glass containers for the U.K. spirits business. In Spain, the Company serves the market for olives in the Sevilla area and the market for wine bottles in the Barcelona and southern France area. In Poland, the Company is the leading glass container manufacturer and operates two plants. The Company is the leading glass container manufacturer in the Czech Republic. In Hungary, the Company is the sole glass container manufacturer and serves the Hungarian food industry. In Finland and the Baltic country of Estonia, the Company is the only manufacturer of glass containers. The Company coordinates production activities between Finland and Estonia in order to efficiently serve the Finnish, Baltic and Russian markets. In recent years, Western European brewers have been establishing beer production facilities in Central Europe and the Russian Republic. Because these new beer plants use high-speed filling lines, they require high quality glass containers in order to operate properly. The Company believes it is well positioned to meet this growing demand.

Asia Pacific. The Company has glass operations in four countries in the Asia Pacific region: Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia and China. In the Asia Pacific region, the Company is the leading manufacturer of glass containers in most of the countries in which it competes. In Australia, the Company's subsidiary operates four glass container plants, including a plant focused on serving the needs of the growing Australian wine industry. In New Zealand, the Company is the sole glass container manufacturer. In

Indonesia, the Company supplies the Indonesian market and exports glass containers for food and pharmaceutical products to Australian customers. In China, the glass container segments of the packaging market are regional and highly fragmented with a number of local competitors. The Company has four modern glass container plants in China manufacturing high-quality beer bottles to serve Foster's as well as Anheuser-Busch, which is now producing Budweiser® in and for the Chinese market.

The Company continues to focus on serving the needs of leading multi-national consumer companies as they pursue international growth opportunities. The Company believes that it is often the glass container partner of choice for such multi-national consumer companies due to its leadership in glass technology and its status as a high quality producer in most of the markets it serves.

Manufacturing

The Company believes it is a low-cost producer in the glass container segment of the North American rigid packaging market, as well as a low-cost producer in many of the international glass segments in which it competes. Much of this cost advantage is due to the Company's proprietary equipment and process technology. The Company believes its proprietary high volume glass forming machines, developed and refined by its engineering group, are significantly more efficient and productive than those used by competitors. The Company's machine development activities and systematic upgrading of production equipment have given it a low-cost leadership position in the glass container segment in most of the countries in which it competes, a key strength to competing successfully in the rigid packaging market.

The Company operates several machine shops that assemble high-productivity glass-forming machines and mold shops that manufacture molds and related equipment.

Methods of Distribution

Due to the significance of transportation costs and the importance of timely delivery, glass container manufacturing facilities are generally located close to customers. In the U.S., most of the Company's glass container products are shipped by common carrier to customers within a 250-mile radius of a given production site. In addition, the Company's glass container operations outside the U.S. export some products to customers beyond their national boundaries, which may include transportation by rail and ocean delivery in combination with common carriers.

Suppliers and Raw Materials

The primary raw materials used in the Company's glass container operations are sand, soda ash, limestone and recycled glass. Each of these materials, as well as the other raw materials used to manufacture glass containers, has historically been available in adequate supply from multiple sources. For certain raw materials, however, there may be temporary shortages due to weather or other factors, including disruptions in supply caused by raw material transportation or production delays.

Energy

The Company's glass container operations require a continuous supply of significant amounts of energy, principally natural gas, fuel oil, and electrical power. Adequate supplies of energy are generally available to the Company at all of its manufacturing locations. Energy costs typically account for 15-20% of the Company's total manufacturing costs, depending on the factory location and its particular energy requirements. The percentage of total cost related to energy can vary significantly because of volatility in market prices, particularly for natural gas in particularly volatile markets such as North America. In order

to limit the effects of fluctuations in market prices for natural gas and fuel oil, the Company uses commodity futures contracts related to its forecasted requirements, principally in North America. The objective of these futures contracts is to reduce the potential volatility in cash flows due to changing market prices. The Company continually evaluates the energy markets with respect to its forecasted energy requirements in order to optimize its use of commodity futures contracts. If energy costs increase substantially in the future, the Company could experience a corresponding increase in operating costs, which may not be fully recoverable through increased selling prices.

Glass Recycling

The Company is an important contributor to the recycling effort in the U.S. and abroad and continues to melt substantial recycled glass tonnage in its glass furnaces. If sufficient high-quality recycled glass were available on a consistent basis, the Company has the technology to operate using up to 90% recycled glass. Using recycled glass in the manufacturing process reduces energy costs and prolongs the operating life of the glass melting furnaces.

PLASTICS PACKAGING PRODUCT SEGMENT

The Company is a leading manufacturer in North America of plastic packaging including healthcare containers, prescription containers, and closures. The Company also has plastics packaging operations in Puerto Rico, Brazil, Hungary, Malaysia and Singapore. On a continuing operations basis, plastics packaging sales represented 10%, 11% and 12% of the Company's consolidated net sales for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Manufacturing and Products

The exact type of manufacturing process the Company uses is dependent on the plastic product type and package requirements. Injection blow-molding and injection molding are plastics manufacturing processes where plastic resin in the form of pellets or powder is melted and then injected or otherwise forced under pressure into a mold. The mold is then cooled and the product is removed from the mold.

The Company's healthcare container unit manufactures injection blow molded plastic containers for pharmaceutical manufacturers and over-the-counter products.

The prescription products unit manufactures injection-molded plastic prescription containers. These products are sold primarily to drug wholesalers and major drug chains. Containers for prescriptions include vials, ovals, closures, ointment jars, dropper bottles and prescription containers designed for automated filling processes.

Injection-molding is used in the manufacture of plastic closures, deodorant canisters, ink cartridges and vials. The Company develops and produces injection-molded plastic closures and closure systems, which typically incorporate functional features such as tamper evidence and child resistance or dispensing. Other products include injection-molded containers for deodorant and toothpaste.

Compression-molding, an alternative to injection-molding which has advantages in high volume applications, is used in manufacturing plastic closures for carbonated soft drink and other beverage closures that require tamper evidence.

Customers

The Company's largest customers for plastic healthcare containers include (in alphabetical order) Alcon, Bausch & Lomb, Bristol Myers Squibb, Hospira, McNeil, and Pfizer. The Company's largest customers for prescription containers include (in alphabetical order) Albertsons, Kroger, McKesson, Medco Health Solutions, Rite-Aid and Walgreen. The Company's largest customers for plastic closures include (in alphabetical order) Coca-Cola Enterprises, Cott Beverages, Nestle USA., Pepsico and Proctor & Gamble.

The Company sells most plastic healthcare containers, prescription containers and closures directly to customers under annual or multi-year supply agreements. These supply agreements, except for the prescription containers business, typically allow a pass-through of resin price increases and decreases. The Company also sells some of its products through distributors.

Markets and Competitive Conditions

Major markets for the Company's plastics packaging include consumer products and healthcare products.

The Company competes with other manufacturers in the plastics packaging segment on the basis of quality, price, service and product design. The principal competitors producing plastics packaging are Amcor, Consolidated Container Holdings, LLC, Berry Plastics, Plastipak Packaging, Inc., and Silgan Holdings Inc. The Company emphasizes proprietary technology and products, new package development and packaging innovation. The plastic closures segment is divided into various categories in which several suppliers compete for business on the basis of quality, price, service and product design. The principal competitors producing plastic closures are Alcoa, Aptar, Berry Plastics and Rexam.

In addition to competing with other established manufacturers in the plastics packaging segment, the Company competes with manufacturers of other forms of rigid packaging, principally aluminum cans and glass containers, on the basis of quality, price, and service. The principal competitors producing metal containers are Ball Corporation, Crown Holdings, Inc., Rexam plc, and Silgan Holdings Inc. The principal competitors producing glass containers in the U.S. are Saint-Gobain Containers, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Compagnie de Saint-Gobain, and Anchor Glass Container Corporation. The Company also competes with manufacturers of non-rigid packaging alternatives, including flexibles for food and beverages and blister packs, in serving the packaging needs of healthcare customers.

Methods of Distribution

In the U.S., most of the Company's plastic containers, plastic closures and plastic prescription containers are shipped by common carrier. In addition, the Company's plastics packaging operations outside the U.S. export some products to customers beyond their national boundaries, which may include transportation by rail and ocean delivery in combination with common carriers.

Suppliers and Raw Materials

The Company manufactures plastic healthcare containers, closures and prescription containers using HDPE, polypropylene, PET and various other plastic resins. The Company also purchases large quantities of batch colorants, corrugated materials and labels. In general, these raw materials are available in adequate supply from multiple sources. However, for certain raw materials, there may be temporary shortages due to market conditions and other factors.

Worldwide suppliers of plastic resins used in the production of plastics packaging include Chevron Phillips, ExxonMobil, and Total Petrochemicals. Historically, prices for plastic resins have been subject

to dramatic fluctuations. However, resin cost pass-through provisions are typical in the Company's supply contracts with its plastics packaging customers.

With the exception of Ampacet, Clariant and PolyOne, each of which does business worldwide, most suppliers of batch colorants are regional in scope. Historically, prices for these raw materials have been subject to dramatic fluctuations. However, cost recovery for batch colorants is included in resin pass-through provisions which are typical of the Company's supply contracts with its plastics packaging customers.

Domestic suppliers of corrugated materials include Georgia-Pacific, International Paper, Smurfit-Stone Container, Temple-Inland, and Weyerhaeuser. Historically, prices for corrugated materials have not been subject to dramatic fluctuations, except for temporary spikes or troughs from time to time.

Recycling

Recycling content legislation, which has been enacted in several states, requires that a certain specified minimum percentage of recycled plastic be included in certain new plastics packaging. The Company has met such legislated standards in part due to its material process technology. In addition, its plastics packaging manufacturing plants also recycle virtually all of the internal scrap generated in the production process.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Technical Assistance License Agreements

The Company has agreements to license its proprietary glass container technology and provide technical assistance to 21 companies in 20 countries. In plastics packaging, the Company has such agreements with 12 companies in 9 countries. These agreements cover areas ranging from manufacturing and engineering assistance to support in functions such as marketing, sales and administration. The worldwide licensee network provides a stream of revenue to support the Company's development activities and gives it the opportunity to participate in the rigid packaging market in countries where it does not already have a direct presence. In addition, the Company's technical agreements enable it to apply best practices developed by its worldwide licensee network. In the years 2006, 2005 and 2004, the Company earned \$17.8 million, \$16.9 million and \$21.1 million, respectively, in royalties and net technical assistance revenue on a continuing operations basis.

Research and Development

The Company believes it is a technological leader in the worldwide glass container segment of the rigid packaging market. Research, development, and engineering constitute important parts of the Company's technical activities. On a continuing operations basis, research, development, and engineering expenditures were \$63.8 million, \$65.4 million, and \$59.0 million for 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively. The Company's research, development and engineering activities include new products, manufacturing process control, automatic inspection and further automation of manufacturing activities.

Environmental And Other Governmental Regulation

The Company's worldwide operations, in common with those of the industry generally, are subject to extensive laws, ordinances, regulations and other legal requirements relating to environmental protection, including legal requirements governing investigation and clean-up of contaminated properties as well as water discharges, air emissions, waste management and workplace health and safety. Capital

expenditures for property, plant and equipment for environmental control activities were not material during 2006.

In the U.S., Canada, Europe and elsewhere, a number of government authorities have adopted or are considering legal requirements that would mandate certain rates of recycling, the use of recycled materials, or limitations on or preferences for certain types of packaging. The Company believes that governments worldwide will continue to develop and enact legal requirements seeking to, or having the effect of, guiding customer and end-consumer packaging choices.

In North America, sales of beverage containers are affected by governmental regulation of packaging, including deposit return laws. As of January 1, 2007, there were 11 U.S. states with bottle deposit laws in effect, requiring consumer deposits of between 4 and 15 cents, USD, depending on the size of the container. In Canada, there are 8 provinces with consumer deposits between 5 and 20 cents Canadian, depending on the size of the container. In Europe a number of countries have some form of consumer deposit law in effect, including Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. The structure and enforcement of such laws and regulations can impact the sales of beverage containers in a given jurisdiction. Such laws and regulations also impact the availability of post-consumer recycled glass for the Company to use in container production.

A number of U.S. states and Canadian provinces have recently considered or are now considering laws and regulations to encourage curbside, deposit return, and on-premise recycling. Although there is no clear trend in the direction of these state and provincial laws and regulations, the Company believes that U.S. states and Canadian provinces, as well as municipalities within those jurisdictions, will continue to adopt recycling laws which will affect supplies of post-consumer glass cullet. As a large user of post-consumer cullet for bottle to bottle production, the Company has an interest in laws and regulations impacting supplies of such material in its markets.

The European Union Emissions Trading Scheme (EUETS) commenced January 1, 2005. The EU has committed to Kyoto Protocol emissions reduction targets and the EUETS is intended to facilitate such reduction. The Company's manufacturing installations which operate in EU countries will need to restrict the volume of their CO2 emissions to the level of their individually allocated Emissions Allowances as set by country regulators. If the actual level of emissions for any installation exceeds its allocated allowance, additional allowances can be bought on the market to cover deficits; conversely, if the actual level of emissions for such installation is less than its allocation, the excess allowances can be sold on the same market. While no material effect is anticipated as a result of the EUETS, the Company has sold a limited quantity of excess CO2 emissions allowances in the open market during 2006.

The Company is unable to predict what environmental legal requirements may be adopted in the future. However, the Company continually monitors its operations in relation to environmental impacts and invests in environmentally friendly and emissions reducing projects. As such, the Company has made significant expenditures for environmental improvements at certain of its factories over the last several years; however, these expenditures did not have a material adverse affect on the Company's results of operations. While not expected to be material, the compliance costs associated with legal environmental requirements are expected to continue.

Intellectual Property Rights

The Company has a large number of patents which relate to a wide variety of products and processes, has a substantial number of patent applications pending, and is licensed under several patents of others. While in the aggregate the Company's patents are of material importance to its businesses, the Company

does not consider that any patent or group of patents relating to a particular product or process is of material importance when judged from the standpoint of any segment or its businesses as a whole.

The Company has a number of intellectual property rights, comprised of both patented and proprietary technology, that make the Company's glass forming machines more efficient and productive than those used by our competitors. In addition, the efficiency of the Company's glass forming machines is enhanced by the Company's overall approach to cost efficient manufacturing technology, which extends from batch house to warehouse. This technology is proprietary to the Company through a combination of issued patents, pending applications, copyrights, trade secret and proprietary know-how.

Upstream of the glass forming machines, there is technology to deliver molten glass to the forming machine at high rates of flow and fully conditioned to be homogeneous in consistency, viscosity and temperature for efficient forming into glass containers. The Company has proprietary know-how in (a) the batch house, where raw materials are stored, measured and mixed, (b) the furnace control system and furnace combustion, and (c) the forehearth and feeding system to deliver such homogeneous glass to the forming machines.

In the Company's glass container manufacturing processes, computer control and electro-mechanical mechanisms are commonly used for a wide variety of applications in the forming machines and auxiliary processes. Various patents held by the Company are directed to the electro-mechanical mechanisms and related technologies used to control sections of the machines. Additional U.S. patents held by the Company and various pending applications are directed to the technology used by the Company for the systems that control the operation of the forming machines and many of the component mechanisms that are embodied in the machine systems.

Downstream of the glass forming machines, there is patented and unpatented technology for ware handling, annealing, coating and inspection, which further enhance the overall efficiency of the manufacturing process.

While the above patents and intellectual property rights are representative of the technology used in the Company's glass manufacturing operations, there are numerous other pending patent applications, trade secrets and other proprietary know-how and technology, as supplemented by administrative and operational best practices, which contribute to the Company's competitive advantage. As noted above, however, the Company does not consider that any patent or group of patents relating to a particular product or process is of material importance when judged from the standpoint of any segment or its businesses as a whole.

Seasonality

Sales of particular glass container and plastics packaging products such as beer, food and beverage containers and closures for beverages are seasonal. Shipments in the U.S. and Europe are typically greater in the second and third quarters of the year, while shipments in the Asia Pacific region are typically greater in the first and fourth quarters of the year, and shipments in South America are typically greater in the third and fourth quarters of the year.

Employees

The Company's worldwide operations employed approximately 28,000 persons as of December 31, 2006. Approximately 66% of North American employees are hourly workers covered by collective bargaining agreements. The principal collective bargaining agreement, which at December 31, 2006, covered approximately 74% of the Company's union-affiliated employees in North America will expire on March

31, 2008. Approximately 68% of employees in South America are covered by collective bargaining agreements with an average term of approximately two years. In addition, a large number of the Company's employees are employed in countries in which employment laws provide greater bargaining or other rights to employees than the laws of the U.S. Such employment rights require the Company to work collaboratively with the legal representatives of the employees to effect any changes to labor arrangements. The Company considers its employee relations to be good and does not anticipate any material work stoppages in the near term.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

Name and Age	Position
Albert P. L. Stroucken (59)	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer since December 2006. He previously served as Chief Executive Officer of HB Fuller Company, a manufacturer of adhesives, sealants, coatings, paints and other specialty chemical products 1998-2006, and Chairman of HB Fuller Company from 1999-2006.
Edward C. White (59)	Chief Financial Officer since 2005; Senior Vice President and Director of Sales and Marketing for O-I Europe 2004-2005; Senior Vice President since 2003; Senior Vice President of Finance and Administration 2003-2004; Controller 1999-2004; Vice President 2002-2003.
James W. Baehren (56)	Senior Vice President Strategic Planning since 2006; Chief Administrative Officer 2004-2006; Senior Vice President and General Counsel since 2003; Corporate Secretary since 1998; Vice President and Director of Finance 2001-2003.
Joseph V. Conda (65)	President of Healthcare Packaging and Prescription Products since 2004; Vice President since 1998; Vice President and General Manager of Prescription Products 2000-2004.
L. Richard Crawford (46)	President, Global Glass Operations since 2006; President, Latin America Glass 2005-2006; Vice President, Director of Operations and Technology for O-I Europe 2004-2005; Vice President of Global Glass Technology 2002-2004; Vice President, Manufacturing Manager of Domestic Glass Container 2000-2002.
Michael Paporone (53)	President, Closure and Specialty Products since 2006; General Manager of Prescription Products 2004-2006; Chief Executive Officer of Environmentalists, a commercial floor covering distribution and service subsidiary of Invista 2002-2004.

Financial Information about Foreign and Domestic Operations

Information as to net sales, Segment Operating Profit, and assets of the Company's product and geographic segments is included in Note 21 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Asbestos-Related Contingent Liability The Company has made, and will continue to make, substantial payments to satisfy claims of persons alleging exposure to asbestos-containing products and may need to record additional charges in the future for estimated asbestos-related costs. These substantial payments have affected and may continue to affect the Company's cost of borrowing and the ability to pursue acquisitions.

The Company is one of a number of defendants in a substantial number of lawsuits filed in numerous state and federal courts by persons alleging bodily injury (including death) as a result of exposure to dust from asbestos fibers. From 1948 to 1958, one of the Company's former business units commercially produced and sold approximately \$40 million of a high-temperature, calcium-silicate based pipe and block insulation material containing asbestos. The Company exited the pipe and block insulation business in April 1958. The traditional asbestos personal injury lawsuits and claims relating to such production and sale of asbestos material typically allege various theories of liability, including negligence, gross negligence and strict liability and seek compensatory and in some cases, punitive damages in various amounts (herein referred to as asbestos claims).

The Company believes that its ultimate asbestos-related liability (i.e., its indemnity payments or other claim disposition costs plus related legal fees) cannot be estimated with certainty. Beginning with the initial liability of \$975 million established in 1993, the Company has accrued a total of approximately \$3.11 billion through 2006, before insurance recoveries, for its asbestos-related liability. The Company's ability to reasonably estimate its liability has been significantly affected by the volatility of asbestos-related litigation in the United States, the expanding list of non-traditional defendants that have been sued in this litigation, the large number of claims asserted or filed by parties who claim prior exposure to asbestos materials but have no present physical impairment as a result of such exposure, and the significant number of co-defendants that have filed for bankruptcy.

The Company conducted a comprehensive review of its asbestos-related liabilities and costs in connection with finalizing and reporting its results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2006 and concluded that an increase in its reserve for future asbestos-related costs in the amount of \$120.0 million was required.

The ultimate amount of distributions which may be required to be made by the Company to fund the Company's asbestos-related payments cannot be estimated with certainty. The Company's reported results of operations for 2006 were materially affected by the \$120.0 million fourth quarter charge and

asbestos-related payments continue to be substantial. Any future additional charge may likewise materially affect the Company's results of operations for the period in which it is recorded. Also, the continued use of significant amounts of cash for asbestos-related costs has affected and may continue to affect the Company's cost of borrowing and its ability to pursue global or domestic acquisitions.

Substantial Leverage The Company's substantial indebtedness could adversely affect the Company's financial health.

The Company has a significant amount of debt. As of December 31, 2006, the Company had approximately \$5.5 billion of total debt outstanding. The Company's substantial indebtedness could result in the following consequences:

- Increased vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;
- Increased vulnerability to interest rate increases for the portion of the unhedged and fixed rate borrowing swapped into variable rates;
- Require the Company to dedicate a substantial portion of cash flow from operations to payments on indebtedness, thereby reducing the availability of cash flow to fund working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, development efforts and other general corporate purposes;
- Limited flexibility in planning for, or reacting to the Company's competitors that have less debt; and
- Limit, along with the financial and other restrictive covenants in the documents governing our indebtedness, among other things, the ability to borrow additional funds.

Ability to Service Debt To service its indebtedness, the Company will require a significant amount of cash. The Company's ability to generate cash depends on many factors beyond its control.

The Company's ability to make payments on and to refinance its indebtedness and to fund working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, development efforts and other general corporate purposes depends on its ability to generate cash in the future. The Company has no assurance that it will generate sufficient cash flow from operations, or that future borrowings will be available under the secured credit agreement, in an amount sufficient to enable the Company to pay its indebtedness, or to fund other liquidity needs. If short term interest rates increase, the Company's debt service cost will increase because some of its debt is subject to short term variable interest rates. At December 31, 2006, the Company's debt subject to variable interest rates, including fixed rate debt swapped to variable rate, represented approximately 47% of total debt.

The Company may need to refinance all or a portion of its indebtedness on or before maturity. If the Company is unable to generate sufficient cash flow and is unable to refinance or extend outstanding borrowings on commercially reasonable terms or at all, it may have to:

- Reduce or delay capital expenditures planned for replacements, improvements and expansions;
- Sell assets;
- Restructure debt; and/or
- Obtain additional debt or equity financing.

The Company can provide no assurance that it could effect or implement any of these alternatives on satisfactory terms, if at all.

Debt Restrictions The Company may not be able to finance future needs or adapt its business plans to changes because of restrictions contained in the secured credit agreement and the indentures and instruments governing other indebtedness.

The secured credit agreement, the indentures governing secured and unsecured notes and debentures, and certain of the agreements governing other indebtedness contain affirmative and negative covenants that limit the ability of the Company to take certain actions. For example, some of these indentures restrict, among other things, the ability of the Company and its restricted subsidiaries to borrow money, pay dividends on, or redeem or repurchase its stock, make investments, create liens, enter into certain transactions with affiliates and sell certain assets or merge with or into other companies. These restrictions could adversely affect the Company's ability to operate its businesses and may limit its ability to take advantage of potential business opportunities as they arise.

Failure to comply with these or other covenants and restrictions contained in the secured credit agreement, the indentures or agreements governing other indebtedness could result in a default under those agreements, and the debt under those agreements, together with accrued interest, could then be declared immediately due and payable. If a default occurs under the secured credit agreement, the lenders could cause all of the outstanding debt obligations under such secured credit agreement to become due and payable, which would result in a default under a number of other outstanding debt securities and could lead to an acceleration of obligations related to these debt securities. A default under the secured credit agreement, indentures or agreements governing other indebtedness could also lead to an acceleration of debt under other debt instruments that contain cross acceleration or cross-default provisions.

International Operations The Company is subject to risks associated with operating in foreign countries.

The Company operates manufacturing and other facilities throughout the world. Net sales from international operations totaled approximately \$4.9 billion, representing approximately 66% of the Company's net sales for the year ended December 31, 2006. As a result of its international operations, the Company is subject to risks associated with operating in foreign countries, including:

- Political, social and economic instability;
- War, civil disturbance or acts of terrorism;
- Taking of property by nationalization or expropriation without fair compensation;
- Changes in government policies and regulations;
- Devaluations and fluctuations in currency exchange rates;
- Imposition of limitations on conversions of foreign currencies into dollars or remittance of dividends and other payments by foreign subsidiaries;
- Imposition or increase of withholding and other taxes on remittances and other payments by foreign subsidiaries;
- Hyperinflation in certain foreign countries; and
- Impositions or increase of investment and other restrictions or requirements by foreign governments.

The risks associated with operating in foreign countries may have a material adverse effect on operations.

Competition The Company faces intense competition from other glass container producers, as well as from makers of alternative forms of packaging. Competitive pressures could adversely affect the Company's financial health.

The Company is subject to significant competition from other glass container producers, as well as from makers of alternative forms of packaging, such as aluminum cans and plastic containers. The Company competes with each rigid packaging competitor on the basis of price, quality, service and the marketing attributes of the container and the closure. Advantages or disadvantages in any of these competitive

factors may be sufficient to cause the customer to consider changing suppliers and/or using an alternative form of packaging.

In addition to competing with other large, well-established manufacturers in the glass container segment, the Company competes with manufacturers of other forms of rigid packaging, principally aluminum cans and plastic containers, on the basis of quality, price and service. The Company also competes with manufacturers of non-rigid packaging alternatives, including flexible pouches and aseptic cartons, in serving the packaging needs of juice customers.

Pressures from competitors and producers of alternative forms of packaging have resulted in excess capacity in certain countries in the past and have led to significant pricing pressures in the rigid packaging market.

High Energy Costs Higher energy costs worldwide and interrupted power supplies may have a material adverse effect on operations.

Electrical power and natural gas are vital to the Company's operations as it relies on a continuous power supply to conduct its business. In 2004, 2005, and 2006, higher energy costs worldwide negatively impacted the Company's glass container segment operating profit by \$22.8 million, \$75.7 million, and \$153.5 million, respectively on a year-over-year basis. If energy costs substantially increase in the future, the Company could experience a significant increase in operating costs, which may have a material adverse effect on operations.

Business Integration Risks The Company may not be able to effectively integrate BSN or additional businesses it acquires in the future.

In addition to the acquisition of BSN Glass pack S.A. (BSN) on June 21, 2004 (BSN Acquisition), the Company may consider strategic transactions, including acquisitions that will complement, strengthen and enhance growth in its worldwide glass and plastics packaging operations. The Company evaluates opportunities on a preliminary basis from time to time but these transactions may not advance beyond the preliminary stages or be completed. The acquisition of BSN and strategic transactions, including any future acquisitions, are subject to various risks and uncertainties, including:

- The inability to integrate effectively the operations, products, technologies and personnel of the acquired companies (some of which are located in diverse geographic regions) and achieve expected synergies;
- The potential disruption of existing business and diversion of management's attention from day-to-day operations;
- The inability to maintain uniform standards, controls, procedures and policies;
- The need or obligation to divest portions of the acquired companies; and
- The potential impairment of relationships with customers.

In addition, the Company cannot make assurances that the integration and consolidation of newly acquired businesses, including BSN, will achieve any anticipated cost savings and operating synergies.

Customer Consolidation The continuing consolidation of the Company's customer base may intensify pricing pressures and have a material adverse effect on operations.

Since the early 1990s, many of the Company's largest customers have acquired companies with similar or complementary product lines. This consolidation has increased the concentration of the Company's business with its largest customers. In many cases, such consolidation has been accompanied by pressure from customers for lower prices, reflecting the increase in the total volume of products purchased or the

elimination of a price differential between the acquiring customer and the company acquired. Increased pricing pressures from the Company's customers may have a material adverse effect on operations.

Seasonality and Raw Materials Profitability could be affected by varied seasonal demands and the availability of raw materials.

Due principally to the seasonal nature of the brewing, iced tea and other beverage industries, in which demand is stronger during the summer months, sales of the Company's products have varied and are expected to vary by quarter. Shipments in the U.S. and Europe are typically greater in the second and third quarters of the year, while shipments in the Asia Pacific region are typically greater in the first and fourth quarters of the year, and shipments in South America are typically greater in the third and fourth quarters of the year. Unseasonably cool weather during peak demand periods can reduce demand for certain beverages packaged in the Company's containers.

The raw materials that the Company uses have historically been available in adequate supply from multiple sources. For certain raw materials, however, there may be temporary shortages due to weather or other factors, including disruptions in supply caused by raw material transportation or production delays. These shortages, as well as material increases in the cost of any of the principal raw materials that the Company uses, may have a material adverse effect on operations.

Environmental Risks The Company is subject to various environmental legal requirements and may be subject to new legal requirements in the future. These requirements may have a material adverse effect on operations.

The Company's operations and properties, both in the U.S. and abroad, are subject to extensive laws, ordinances, regulations and other legal requirements relating to environmental protection, including legal requirements governing investigation and clean-up of contaminated properties as well as water discharges, air emissions, waste management and workplace health and safety. Such legal requirements frequently change and vary among jurisdictions. The Company's operations and properties, both in the U.S. and abroad, must comply with these legal requirements. These requirements may have a material adverse effect on operations.

The Company has incurred, and expects to incur, costs for its operations to comply with environmental legal requirements, and these costs could increase in the future. Many environmental legal requirements provide for substantial fines, orders (including orders to cease operations), and criminal sanctions for violations. These legal requirements may apply to conditions at properties that the Company presently or formerly owned or operated, as well as at other properties for which the Company may be responsible, including those at which wastes attributable to the Company were disposed. A significant order or judgment against the Company, the loss of a significant permit or license or the imposition of a significant fine may have a material adverse effect on operations.

A number of governmental authorities both in the U.S. and abroad have enacted, or are considering, legal requirements that would mandate certain rates of recycling, the use of recycled materials and/or limitations on certain kinds of packaging materials such as plastics. In addition, some companies with packaging needs have responded to such developments and/or perceived environmental concerns of consumers by using containers made in whole or in part of recycled materials. Such developments may reduce the demand for some of the Company's products and/or increase the Company's costs, which may have a material adverse effect on operations.

Labor Relations Some of the Company's employees are unionized or represented by workers' councils.

The Company is party to a number of collective bargaining agreements with labor unions which at December 31, 2006, covered approximately 66% of the Company's employees in North America and approximately 68% of the employees in South America. The agreement covering substantially all of the Company's union-affiliated employees in its U.S. glass container operations expires in 2008. Agreements in South America typically have an average term of approximately two years. Upon the expiration of any collective bargaining agreement, if the Company is unable to negotiate acceptable contracts with labor unions, it could result in strikes by the affected workers and increased operating costs as a result of higher wages or benefits paid to union members. In addition, a large number of the Company's employees are employed in countries in which employment laws provide greater bargaining or other rights to employees than the laws of the U.S. Such employment rights require the Company to work collaboratively with the legal representatives of the employees to effect any changes to labor arrangements. For example, most of the Company's employees in Europe are represented by workers' councils that must approve any changes in conditions of employment, including salaries and benefits and staff changes, and may impede efforts to restructure the Company's workforce. Although the Company believes that it has a good working relationship with its employees, if the Company's employees were to engage in a strike or other work stoppage, the Company could experience a significant disruption of operations and/or higher ongoing labor costs, which may have a material adverse effect on operations.

Accounting The Company's financial results are based upon estimates and assumptions that may differ from actual results.

In preparing the Company's consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, several estimates and assumptions are made that affect the accounting for and recognition of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. These estimates and assumptions must be made because certain information that is used in the preparation of the Company's financial statements is dependent on future events, cannot be calculated with a high degree of precision from data available or is not capable of being readily calculated based on generally accepted methodologies. In some cases, these estimates are particularly difficult to determine and the Company must exercise significant judgment. The Company believes that accounting for pension benefit plans, contingencies and litigation, goodwill, and deferred tax assets involves the more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements. Actual results for all estimates could differ materially from the estimates and assumptions that the Company uses, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

Accounting Standards The adoption of new accounting standards or interpretations could adversely impact the Company's financial results.

The Company's implementation of and compliance with changes in accounting rules and interpretations could adversely affect its operating results or cause unanticipated fluctuations in its results in future periods. The accounting rules and regulations that the Company must comply with are complex and continually changing. Recent actions and public comments from the SEC have focused on the integrity of financial reporting generally. The Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, has recently introduced several new or proposed accounting standards, or is developing new proposed standards, which would represent a significant change from current industry practices. For example, in July 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Interpretation No. 48 (FIN 48), Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes. This interpretation was issued to clarify the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with FAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. FIN 48 defines criteria that an individual tax position must meet for any

part of the benefit of that position to be recognized in an enterprise's financial statements and also includes requirements for measuring the amount of the benefit to be recognized in the financial statements. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006, therefore the Company will adopt its provisions effective as of January 1, 2007. The Company has not yet determined the impact of adopting FIN 48. In addition, many companies' accounting policies are being subject to heightened scrutiny by regulators and the public. While the Company believes that its financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, the Company cannot predict the impact of future changes to accounting principles or its accounting policies on its financial statements going forward.

Goodwill A significant write down of goodwill would have a material adverse effect on the Company's reported results of operations and net worth.

As required by FAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangibles, the Company evaluates goodwill annually (or more frequently if impairment indicators arise) for impairment using the required business valuation methods. These methods include the use of a weighted average cost of capital to calculate the present value of the expected future cash flows of the Company's reporting units. Future changes in the cost of capital, expected cash flows, or other factors may cause the Company's goodwill to be impaired, resulting in a non-cash charge against results of operations to write down goodwill for the amount of the impairment. If a significant write down is required, the charge would have a material adverse effect on the Company's reported results of operations and net worth.

ITEM 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The principal manufacturing facilities and other material important physical properties of the continuing operations of the Company at December 31, 2006 are listed below and grouped by product segment. All properties shown are owned in fee except where otherwise noted.

Glass Containers

North American Operations

United States

Glass Container Plants

Atlanta, GA	Oakland, CA
Auburn, NY	Portland, OR
Brockway, PA	Streator, IL
Charlotte, MI	Toano, VA
Clarion, PA	Tracy, CA
Crenshaw, PA	Waco, TX
Danville, VA	Windsor, CO
Lapel, IN	Winston-Salem, NC
Los Angeles, CA	Zanesville, OH
Muskogee, OK	

Machine Shops

Brockway, PA

Canada

Glass Container Plants

Brampton, Ontario	Scoudouc, New Brunswick
Lavington, British Columbia	Toronto, Ontario
Montreal, Quebec	

Asia Pacific Operations

Australia

Glass Container Plants

Adelaide	Melbourne
Brisbane	Sydney

Mold Shop

Melbourne

China

Glass Container Plants

Guangzhou	Tianjin
Shanghai	Wuhan

Mold Shop

Tianjin

Indonesia

Glass Container Plant

Jakarta

New Zealand

Glass Container Plant

Auckland

European Operations

Czech Republic

Glass Container Plants

Sokolov	Teplice
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Estonia

Glass Container Plant

Jarvakandi

Finland

Glass Container Plant

Karhula

France

Glass Container Plants

Beziers	Reims (2 plants)
Gironcourt	Vayres
Labegude	Veauche

Puy-Guillaume

Wingles

Germany

Glass Container Plants

Achern
Bernsdorf

Holzminden
Stoevesandt

Hungary

Glass Container Plant

Oroshaza

Italy

Glass Container Plants

Asti
Bari (2 plants)
Bologna
Latina
Trapani
Napoli

Pordenone
Terni
Trento
Treviso
Varese

Mold Shop

Napoli

The Netherlands

Glass Container Plants

Leerdam
Maastricht

Schiedam

Poland

Glass Container Plants

Antoninek

Jaroslaw

Spain

Glass Container Plants

Alcala

Barcelona

United Kingdom

Glass Container Plants

Alloa

Harlow

Machine Shop

Birmingham

South American Operations

Brazil

Glass Container Plants

Rio de Janeiro
(glass container and tableware)

Sao Paulo

Mold Shop

Manaus

Colombia

Glass Container Plants

Envigado
Soacha

Zipaquira (glass container and flat glass)

Tableware Plant

Buga

Machine Shop

Cali

Ecuador

Glass Container Plant

Guayaquil

Peru

Glass Container Plant

Callao

Venezuela

Glass Container Plants

Valencia

Valera

Plastics Packaging

North American Operations

United States

Berlin, OH (1)
Bowling Green, OH
Brookville, PA
Constantine, MI
Erie, PA
Franklin, IN
Greenville, SC

Hamlet, NC
Hattiesburg, MS
Nashua, NH
Rocky Mount, NC
Rossville, GA (2)
Washington, NJ (2)

Puerto Rico

Las Piedras

Asia Pacific Operations

Malaysia

Johor Bahru (2)

Singapore

Singapore (2)

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European Operations

Hungary

Gayor (2)

South American Operations

Brazil

Sao Paulo

Corporate Facilities

Perrysburg, OH (2)

In addition, a glass container plant in Lurin, Peru is under construction.

(1) This facility is financed in whole or in part under tax-exempt financing agreements.

(2) This facility is leased in whole or in part.

The Company believes that its facilities are well maintained and currently adequate for its planned production requirements over the next three to five years.

ITEM 3.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

For further information on legal proceedings, see Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements and the section entitled Environmental and Other Governmental Regulation in Item 1.

ITEM 4.

SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

No matter was submitted to a vote of security holders during the last quarter of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006.

PART II

ITEM 5.

MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON STOCK AND RELATED SHARE OWNER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

The price range for the Company's common stock on the New York Stock Exchange, as reported by National Association of Securities Dealers, was as follows:

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	2006 High	Low	2005 High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 22.50	\$ 16.51	\$ 26.68	\$ 20.25
Second Quarter	18.66	15.51	27.19	22.62
Third Quarter	16.86	13.10	27.50	20.05
Fourth Quarter	19.69	14.85	22.35	17.56

The subsection entitled "Performance Graph" which is included in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

The number of share owners of record on January 31, 2007 was 1,252. Approximately 94% of the outstanding shares were registered in the name of Depository Trust Company, or CEDE, which held such shares on behalf of a number of brokerage firms, banks, and other financial institutions. The shares attributed to these financial institutions, in turn, represented the interests of more than 25,000 unidentified beneficial owners. No dividends have been declared or paid since the Company's initial public offering in December 1991 and the Company does not anticipate paying any dividends in the near future. For restrictions on payment of dividends on common stock, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Capital Resources and Liquidity - Current and Long Term Debt and Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

ITEM 6.

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The selected consolidated financial data presented below relates to each of the five years in the period ended December 31, 2006. The financial data for each of the five years in the period ended December 31, 2006 was derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company. For more information, see the Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this document.

	Years ended December 31,				
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
	(Dollar amounts in millions)				
Consolidated operating results (a):					
Net sales	\$ 7,422.0	\$ 7,079.0	\$ 6,128.4	\$ 4,975.6	\$ 4,621.2
Other revenue (b)	101.5	110.7	135.0	90.2	110.0
	7,523.5	7,189.7	6,263.4	5,065.8	4,731.2
Costs and expenses:					
Manufacturing, shipping and delivery (c)	6,084.0	5,719.5	4,918.4	3,967.9	3,572.9
Research, engineering, selling, administrative and other (d)	808.7	1,222.1	659.8	1,106.1	848.6
Earnings (loss) before interest expense and items below	630.8	248.1	685.2	(8.2)	309.7
Interest expense (e)	488.2	466.7	474.9	429.8	372.2
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before items below	142.6	(218.6)	210.3	(438.0)	(62.5)
Provision (credit) for income taxes (f)	126.5	367.1	5.9	(133.7)	(49.8)
Minority share owners' interests in earnings of subsidiaries	43.6	35.9	32.9	25.8	25.5
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before cumulative effect of accounting change	(27.5)	(621.6)	171.5	(330.1)	(38.2)
Net earnings (loss) of discontinued operations (g)		63.0	64.0	(660.7)	38.0
Cumulative effect of accounting change (h)					(460.0)
Net earnings (loss)	\$ (27.5)	\$ (558.6)	\$ 235.5	\$ (990.8)	\$ (460.2)

	Years ended December 31,				
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
	(Dollar amounts in millions, except per share data)				
Basic earnings (loss) per share of common stock:					
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before cumulative effect of accounting change	\$ (0.32)	\$ (4.26)	\$ 1.01	\$ (2.39)	\$ (0.41)
Net earnings (loss) of discontinued operations		0.41	0.44	(4.50)	0.26
Cumulative effect of accounting change					(3.14)
Net earnings (loss)	\$ (0.32)	\$ (3.85)	\$ 1.45	\$ (6.89)	\$ (3.29)
Weighted average shares outstanding (in thousands)	152,071	150,910	147,963	146,914	146,616
Diluted earnings (loss) per share of common stock:					
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before cumulative effect of accounting change	\$ (0.32)	\$ (4.26)	\$ 1.00	\$ (2.39)	\$ (0.41)
Net earnings (loss) of discontinued operations		0.41	0.43	(4.50)	0.26
Cumulative effect of accounting change					(3.14)
Net earnings (loss)	\$ (0.32)	\$ (3.85)	\$ 1.43	\$ (6.89)	\$ (3.29)
Diluted average shares (in thousands)	152,071	150,910	149,680	146,914	146,616

The Company's convertible preferred stock was not included in the computation of 2004 diluted earnings per share since the result would have been antidilutive. Options to purchase 5,067,104 weighted average shares of common stock which were outstanding during 2004 were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the options' exercise price was greater than the average market price of the common shares. For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, 2003 and 2002, diluted earnings per share of common stock are equal to basic earnings per share of common stock due to the net losses.

	Years ended December 31,		2004	2003	2002
	2006	2005			
(Dollar amounts in millions)					
Other data:					
The following are included in net earnings:					
Depreciation	\$ 469.0	\$ 480.2	\$ 436.0	\$ 391.9	\$ 353.4
Amortization of intangibles	27.3	27.8	23.8	21.4	21.5
Amortization of deferred finance fees (included in interest expense)	12.9	16.0	15.0	14.4	16.1
Balance sheet data (at end of period):					
Working capital (current assets less current liabilities)	\$ 67	\$ 460	\$ 494	\$ 758	\$ 590
Total assets	9,321	9,522	10,737	9,531	9,869
Total debt	5,457	5,297	5,360	5,426	5,346
Share owners equity	357	724	1,544	1,003	1,671

(a) Amounts for the year ended December 31, 2004 include the results of BSN from the date of acquisition on June 21, 2004.

(b) Other revenue in 2006 includes a gain of \$15.9 million (\$11.2 million after tax) for the curtailment of postretirement benefits in The Netherlands.

Other revenue in 2005 includes \$28.1 million (pretax and after tax) from the sale of the Company's glass container facility in Corsico, Italy.

Other revenue in 2004 includes: (1) a gain of \$20.6 million (\$14.5 million after tax) for the sale of certain real property, and (2) a gain of \$31.0 million (\$13.1 million after tax) for a restructuring in the Italian Specialty Glass business.

(c) Amount for 2006 includes a loss of \$8.7 million (\$8.4 million after tax) from the mark to market effect of natural gas hedge contracts.

Amount for 2005 includes a gain of \$3.8 million (\$2.3 million after tax) from the mark to market effect of natural gas hedge contracts.

Amount for 2004 includes a gain of \$4.9 million (\$3.2 million after tax) from the mark to market effect of natural gas hedge contracts.

(d) Amount for 2006 includes charges of \$120.0 million (pretax and after tax) to increase the accrual for estimated future asbestos-related costs, a charge of \$20.8 million (\$20.7 million after tax) for CEO transition costs, and a charge of \$29.7 million (\$27.7 million after tax) for the closing of the Godfrey, Illinois machine parts manufacturing operation.

Amount for 2005 includes a charge of \$135.0 million (\$86.0 million after tax) to increase the accrual for estimated future asbestos-related costs and a charge of \$494.0 million (pretax and after tax) to write down goodwill in the Asia-Pacific Glass unit.

Amount for 2004 includes charges totaling \$159.0 million (\$90.3 million after tax) for the following: (1) \$152.6 million (\$84.9 million after tax) to increase the accrual for estimated future asbestos-related costs; and (2) \$6.4 million (\$5.4 million after tax) for restructuring a life insurance program in order to comply with recent statutory and tax regulation changes.

Amount for 2003 includes charges totaling \$694.2 million (\$490.5 million after tax) for the following: (1) \$450.0 million (\$292.5 million after tax) to increase the accrual for estimated future asbestos-related costs; (2) \$50.0 million (pretax and after tax) write-down of an equity investment in a soda ash mining operation; (3) \$43.0 million (\$30.1 million after tax) for the write-down of Plastics Packaging assets in the Asia Pacific region; (4) \$37.4 million (\$37.4 million after tax) for the loss on the sale of long-term notes receivable; (5) \$37.4 million (\$23.4 million after tax) for the estimated loss on the sale of certain closures assets; (6) \$28.5 million (\$17.8 million after tax) for the permanent closure of the Hayward, California glass container factory; (7) \$23.9 million (\$17.4 million after tax) for the shutdown of the Perth, Australia glass container factory; (8) \$20.1 million (\$19.5 million after tax) for the shutdown of the Milton, Ontario glass container factory; and (9) \$3.9 million (\$2.4 million after tax) for an additional loss on the sale of certain closures assets.

Amount for 2002 includes an adjustment of \$475.0 million (\$308.8 million after tax) to the reserve for estimated future asbestos-related costs.

(e) Amount for 2006 includes charges of \$6.2 million (pretax and after tax) for note repurchase premiums.

Amount for 2004 includes charges of \$28.0 million (\$18.3 million after tax) for note repurchase premiums.

Amount for 2003 includes a charge of \$13.2 million (\$8.2 million after tax) for note repurchase premiums.

Includes additional interest charges for the write off of unamortized deferred financing fees related to the early extinguishment of debt as follows: \$11.3 million (\$10.9 million after tax) for 2006; \$2.8 million (\$1.8 million after tax) for 2004; \$1.3 million (\$0.9 million after tax) for 2003; and \$9.1 million (\$5.7 million after tax) for 2002.

(f) Amount for 2006 includes a benefit of \$5.7 million from the reversal of a non-U.S. deferred tax asset valuation allowance partially offset by charges related to international tax restructuring.

Amount for 2005 includes a charge of \$306.6 million to record a valuation allowance related to accumulated deferred tax assets in the U.S. and a benefit of \$5.3 million for the reversal of an accrual for potential tax liabilities related to a previous divestiture. The accrual is no longer required based on the Company's reassessment of potential liabilities.

Amount for 2004 includes a benefit of \$33.1 million for a tax consolidation in the Australian glass business.

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(g) Amount for 2005 consists principally of a third quarter benefit from the reversal of an accrual for potential tax liabilities related to a previous divestiture. The accrual is no longer required based on the Company's reassessment of the potential liabilities.

Amounts related to the Company's plastic blow-molded container business have been reclassified to discontinued operations for 2002-2004 as a result of the sale of that business in 2004.

(h) On January 1, 2002, the Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (FAS No. 142). As required by FAS No. 142, the Company changed its method of accounting for goodwill and discontinued amortization of goodwill effective January 1, 2002. Also as required by FAS No. 142, the transitional goodwill impairment loss of \$460.0 million is recognized as the cumulative effect of a change in method of accounting.

ITEM 7. **MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

Executive Overview Years ended December 2006 and 2005

Net sales of the Glass Containers segment were \$383.5 million higher than the prior year principally resulting from increased unit shipments, improved pricing, and favorable foreign currency exchange rates.

Net sales of the Plastics Packaging segment were \$40.5 million lower than the prior year. Excluding the absence of \$46.3 million in sales from a portion of the plastics business in the Asia Pacific region which was divested in December of 2005, sales increased over the prior year. Resin cost pass-throughs more than offset an unfavorable product mix.

Segment Operating Profit of the Glass Containers segment was \$39.5 million lower than the prior year. The benefits of higher selling prices, improved productivity, fixed cost savings and increased unit shipments were more than offset by inflationary cost increases.

Segment Operating Profit of the Plastics Packaging segment for 2006 was \$12.7 million lower than the prior year. The decrease resulted principally from the exit from the Asia Pacific plastics business and inflationary cost increases, partially offset by improved productivity and cost savings.

Interest expense for 2006 was \$488.2 million compared to \$466.7 million in 2005. Included in the 2006 interest expense was \$17.5 million for note repurchase premiums and the write-off of unamortized finance fees related to the June 2006 refinancing of the Company's previous credit agreement and the July 2006 repurchase of approximately \$150 million principal amount of the 8.875% Senior Secured Notes due 2009.

Net loss in 2006 was \$27.5 million, or \$0.32 per share (diluted), compared to a loss from continuing operations of \$621.6 million, or \$4.26 per share (diluted) in 2005. Earnings in both periods included items that management considers not representative of ongoing operations. These items decreased net earnings in 2006 by \$177.0 million, or \$1.15 per share, and decreased net earnings in 2005 by \$850.9 million, or \$5.62 per share.

Cash payments for asbestos-related costs were \$162.5 million for 2006 compared to \$171.1 million for 2005.

Capital spending for property, plant and equipment was \$320.3 million compared to \$404.1 million in the prior year.

Results of Operations - Comparison of 2006 with 2005*Net Sales*

The Company's net sales by segment for 2006 and 2005 are presented in the following table. For further information, see Segment Information included in Note 21 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

	2006	2005
	(dollars in millions)	
Glass Containers	\$ 6,650.4	\$ 6,266.9
Plastics Packaging	771.6	812.1
Segment and consolidated net sales	\$ 7,422.0	\$ 7,079.0

Consolidated net sales for 2006 increased \$343.0 million, or 4.8%, to \$7,422.0 million from \$7,079.0 million in 2005.

Net sales of the Glass Containers segment increased \$383.5 million, or 6.1%, over 2005. Shipments of beer containers and beverage containers increased in 2006 compared to 2005, more than offsetting reductions in most other product lines. Also contributing to the increase were generally higher selling prices.

The change in net sales for the Glass Containers segment can be summarized as follows (dollars in millions):

Net sales - 2005		\$ 6,266.9
Net effect of price and mix	\$ 233.8	
Net effect of volume	79.5	
Effects of changing foreign currency rates	86.5	
Other	(16.3)	
Total net effect on sales		383.5
Net sales - 2006		\$ 6,650.4

Net sales of the Plastics Packaging segment decreased \$40.5 million from 2005. Excluding the absence of \$46.3 million in sales from a portion of the plastics business in the Asia Pacific region which was divested in December of 2005, sales increased over the prior year. Resin cost pass-throughs more than offset an unfavorable product mix.

The change in net sales for the Plastics Packaging segment can be summarized as follows:

Net sales - 2005		\$ 812.1
Effect of increased resin cost pass-throughs	\$ 17.9	
Divestiture	(46.3)	
Net effect of price and mix	(11.2)	
Net effect of volume	(0.2)	
Effects of changing foreign currency rates	(0.7)	
Total net effect on sales		(40.5)
Net sales - 2006		\$ 771.6

Segment Operating Profit

Operating Profit for product segments includes an allocation of some corporate expenses based on both a percentage of sales and direct billings based on the costs of specific services provided. For the Company's U.S. pension plans, net periodic pension cost has been allocated to product segments. For further information, see Segment Information included in Note 21 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

	2006 (dollars in millions)	2005
Glass Containers	\$ 751.3	\$ 790.8
Plastics Packaging	114.5	127.2
Eliminations and other retained items	(91.2)	(89.4)

Segment Operating Profit of the Glass Containers segment for 2006 decreased \$39.5 million, or 5.0%, to \$751.3 million, compared with Segment Operating Profit of \$790.8 million in 2005.

The change in Segment Operating Profit for the Glass Containers segment can be summarized as follows (dollars in millions):

Segment Operating Profit - 2005		\$ 790.8
Net effect of price, mix and unit sales volumes	\$ 270.1	
Productivity, European capacity reduction and cost savings	116.4	
Inflation, operating expenses, warehouse and delivery, and European integration	(369.4)	
Other business impacts including pension expense, and currency translation	(38.5)	
Other	(18.1)	
Total net effect on Segment Operating Profit		(39.5)
Segment Operating Profit -2006		\$ 751.3

Segment Operating Profit of the Plastics Packaging segment for 2006 was \$114.5 million compared with Segment Operating Profit of \$127.2 million in 2005.

The change in Segment Operating Profit for the Plastics Packaging segment can be summarized as follows (dollars in millions):

Segment Operating Profit - 2005		\$	127.2
Productivity and cost savings	\$	14.3	
Inflation, operating expenses, and warehouse and delivery	(9.0)	
Divestiture	(8.2)	
Other business impacts including pension expense, and currency translation	(3.2)	
Net effect of price, mix and unit sales volumes	(0.1)	
Other	(6.5)	
Total net effect on Segment Operating Profit		(12.7)
Segment Operating Profit -2006	\$	114.5	

Eliminations and other retained items for 2006 were \$91.2 million compared to \$89.4 million for 2005.

Interest Expense

Interest expense for 2006 was \$488.2 million compared to \$466.7 million in 2005. Included in the 2006 interest expense was \$17.5 million for both note repurchase premiums and the write-off of unamortized finance fees related to the June 2006 refinancing of the Company's previous credit agreement and the July 2006 repurchase of approximately \$150 million principal amount of the 8.875% Senior Secured Notes due 2009. Also contributing to the increase were higher average debt balances, partially offset by lower average interest rates.

Provision for Income Taxes

The Company's reported effective tax rate was 88.7% in 2006 and (167.9)% in 2005. Excluding the effects of separately taxed items in both periods, listed in the table below, the Company's effective tax rate for the full year 2006 was 40.3% compared with 29.9% for the full year 2005. The 2006 effective tax rate increased principally because the Company is no longer recording tax benefits on its losses in the United States. A shift in mix of earnings towards higher tax cost countries in other regions of the world also increased the effective tax rate for the year.

Minority Share Owners' Interest in Earnings of Subsidiaries

Minority share owners' interest in earnings of subsidiaries for 2006 was \$43.6 million compared to \$35.9 million for 2005. The increase is primarily attributed to higher earnings from the Company's operations in South America.

Earnings from Continuing Operations

For 2006, the Company recorded a net loss of \$27.5 million compared to a loss from continuing operations of \$621.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. The after tax effects of the items excluded from Segment Operating Profit, the 2006 international net tax benefit, the tax charge to increase the U.S. valuation allowance, the tax benefit of reversing an accrual for potential tax liabilities, and the additional interest charges, increased or decreased earnings in 2006 and 2005 as set forth in the following table (dollars in millions).

Description	Net Earnings	
	2006	2005
Curtailement of postretirement benefits in The Netherlands	\$ 11.2	
Gain on the sale of the Corsico, Italy glass container facility		28.1
A tax benefit from the reversal of an accrual for potential tax liabilities		5.3
Reversal of non-U.S. deferred tax asset valuation allowance partially offset by charges related to international tax restructuring	5.7	
Impairment of goodwill in the Asia-Pacific Glass unit		(494.0)
Increase in the U.S. deferred tax valuation allowance		(306.6)
Increase in the accrual for future asbestos related costs	(120.0)	(86.0)
Charge for closing the Godfrey, Illinois plant	(27.7)	
CEO transition charge and other	(20.7)	
Note repurchase premiums and write-off of finance fees	(17.1)	
Gain (loss) from the mark to market effect of natural gas hedge contracts	(8.4)	2.3
Total	\$ (177.0)	\$ (850.9)

Executive Overview *Years ended December 2005 and 2004*

Net sales of the Glass Containers segment were \$900.8 million higher than the prior year principally resulting from the BSN Acquisition and favorable foreign currency exchange rates.

Net sales of the Plastics Packaging segment were \$49.8 million higher than the prior year. Higher sales from improved pricing, increased sales volume and pass-through of higher resin costs were partially offset by the absence of sales from plastic container assets in the Asia Pacific region that were divested in the second quarter of 2004.

Segment Operating Profit of the Glass Containers segment was \$31.2 million higher than the prior year. The BSN Acquisition accounted for most of the increase. The benefits of stronger foreign currencies and higher selling prices were partially offset by inflationary cost increases.

Segment Operating Profit of the Plastics Products segment was \$12.2 million higher than the prior year. Increases from improved pricing, sales volume, product mix and a gain from the sale of a plant related to the partial exit from the Australian plastics business more than offset increased costs.

Interest expense was \$8.2 million lower than the prior year. The decrease resulted from lower debt levels in the third and fourth quarters of 2005 and the non-recurrence of repurchase premiums partially offset by higher variable interest rates and higher debt from the BSN Acquisition.

Loss from continuing operations in 2005 was \$621.6 million, or \$4.26 per share (diluted), down from earnings of \$171.5 million, or \$1.00 per share (diluted), from continuing operations in 2004. Earnings in both periods included items that management considers not representative of continuing operations. These items decreased net earnings in 2005 by \$850.9 million, or \$5.62 per share, and decreased net earnings in 2004 by \$46.5 million, or \$0.31 per share.

Cash payments for asbestos-related costs were \$171.1 million, down 10.0% from the prior year.

The Company's total debt at December 31, 2005 was \$5.30 billion or \$63.4 million lower than the prior year balance. Exclusive of the \$191.8 million increase in both debt and accounts receivable required by a change in the Company's European accounts receivable securitization program, total debt decreased by \$255.2 million to its lowest level since 1998.

Results of Operations - Comparison of 2005 with 2004

Net Sales

The Company's net sales by segment for 2005 and 2004 are presented in the following table. The Plastics Packaging amounts for 2004 reflect only the continuing operations. For further information, see Segment Information included in Note 21 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

	2005 (dollars in millions)	2004
Glass Containers	\$ 6,266.9	\$ 5,366.1
Plastics Packaging	812.1	762.3
Segment and consolidated net sales	\$ 7,079.0	\$ 6,128.4

Consolidated net sales for 2005 increased \$950.6 million, or 15.5%, to \$7,079.0 million from \$6,128.4 million in 2004.

Net sales of the Glass Containers segment increased \$900.8 million, or 16.8%, over 2004. Contributing to the increase were the additional sales from the BSN Acquisition. Increased shipments of beverage containers throughout the Americas more than offset reduced shipments of food containers in North America. Improved pricing also had a favorable effect on net sales. Favorable currency exchange rates accounted for about 5% of the increase. Partially offsetting these increases was the absence of sales from the Castellar factory sold in January 2005.

The change in net sales for the Glass Containers segment can be summarized as follows (dollars in millions):

Net sales - 2004		\$ 5,366.1
Net effect of the BSN Acquisition, volume, price, and mix	\$ 883.3	
Effects of changing foreign currency rates	46.2	
Divestiture of Castellar factory	(28.7))
Total net effect on sales		900.8
Net sales - 2005		\$ 6,266.9

Net sales of the Plastics Packaging segment increased \$49.8 million, or 6.5%, from 2004. The higher sales reflected improved pricing and sales volume in several product lines, the pass-through effect of higher resin costs, and favorable currency translation rates. Partially offsetting these increases was the absence of sales from plastic container assets in the Asia Pacific region that were divested in the second quarter of 2004.

The change in net sales for the Plastics Packaging segment can be summarized as follows (dollars in millions):

Net sales - 2004		\$ 762.3
Effect of increased resin cost pass-throughs	\$ 44.8	
Net effect of volume, price and mix	34.4	
Effects of changing foreign currency rates	3.5	
Divestiture	(32.9))
Total net effect on sales		49.8
Net sales - 2005		\$ 812.1

Segment Operating Profit

Operating Profit for product segments includes an allocation of some corporate expenses based on both a percentage of sales and direct billings based on the costs of specific services provided. For the Company's U.S. pension plans, net periodic pension cost (credit) has been allocated to product segments. The Plastics Packaging amounts for 2004 reflect only the continuing operations. For further information, see Segment Information included in Note 21 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

	2005		2004
	(dollars in millions)		
Glass Containers	\$ 790.8		\$ 759.6
Plastics Packaging	127.2		115.0
Eliminations and other retained items	(89.4)	)	(102.2)

Segment Operating Profit of the Glass Containers segment for 2005 increased \$31.2 million, or 4.1%, to \$790.8 million, compared with Segment Operating Profit of \$759.6 million in 2004. Factors contributing to the increase were: (1) the additional operating profit from the BSN Acquisition; (2) increased unit shipments of beverage containers principally in the Americas; (3) favorable exchange rates; (4) generally improved selling prices; and (5) the non-recurrence of the acquisition step-up of BSN finished goods inventory. Factors that partially offset the increase were: (1) inflationary cost increases including energy, raw material costs, and transportation; (2) temporarily idled production capacity to reduce inventory; (3) costs of the European integration and new European headquarters; (4) the absence of equity earnings from Consol Limited (divested in the fourth quarter of 2004); (5) the absence of operating profit from the Corsico and Castellar factories; and (6) reduced food container shipments in North America.

The change in Segment Operating Profit for the Glass Containers segment can be summarized as follows:

Segment Operating Profit - 2004		\$ 759.6
Net effect of BSN acquisition and volume, price, and mix	\$ 184.0	
Non-recurrence of BSN inventory step-up	31.1	
Effects of changing foreign currency rates	14.5	
Higher energy costs	(75.7))
Other inflationary cost increases	(57.7))
Temporarily idled production capacity to reduce inventory	(20.5))
Effects of European integration and new European headquarter costs	(18.0))
Divestiture of Corsico and Castellar factories and Consol investment	(13.6))
Increased delivery and warehousing costs	(4.7))
Other	(8.2))
Total net effect on Segment Operating Profit		31.2
Segment Operating Profit -2005		\$ 790.8

Segment Operating Profit of the Plastics Packaging segment for 2005 increased \$12.2 million, or 10.6%, to \$127.2 million compared with Segment Operating Profit of \$115.0 million in 2004. The 2005 amount includes a \$6 million fourth quarter gain from the sale of one plant related to the partial exit from the Australian plastics business and a reduction of the accrued exit costs. Also contributing to the increase were the effects of improved pricing, product mix, and sales volume which more than offset the effect of increases in manufacturing, shipping and delivery costs, and the absence of profits from the plastic container assets in the Asia Pacific region that were divested in the second quarter of 2004.

The change in Segment Operating Profit for the Plastics Packaging segment can be summarized as follows (dollars in millions):

Segment Operating Profit - 2004		\$ 115.0
Net effect of volume, price and mix	\$ 14.8	
Partial exit of Australian plastics business	6.0	
Non-recurrence plant shut down costs	3.7	
Divestiture	(4.1))
Increased delivery, warehousing and other inflationary cost increases	(4.2))
Higher energy costs	(1.9))
Other	(2.1))
Total net effect on Segment Operating Profit		12.2
Segment Operating Profit - 2005		\$ 127.2

Eliminations and other retained items for 2005 were favorable by \$12.8 million compared to 2004. The 2005 year reflects a favorable adjustment of approximately \$10.0 million to the Company's accruals for self-insured risks, partially offset by higher retained costs for the divested blow molded plastic container business and adjustments made to certain accruals. The 2004 year included self-insured property and casualty losses that did not recur in 2005.

Interest Expense

Interest expense decreased to \$466.7 million in 2005 from \$474.9 million in 2004. The 2004 amount included \$30.8 million for repurchase premiums and write-offs of unamortized finance fees. Exclusive of that amount, interest expense increased \$22.6 million in 2005 due to higher interest rates on the Company's variable rate debt and additional interest as a result of higher debt related to the BSN Acquisition. Partially offsetting this increase was lower interest as a result of lower average debt balances in the third and fourth quarters of 2005 and lower interest rates on fixed rate debt in the fourth quarter of 2005 compared to the fourth quarter of 2004.

Provision for Income Taxes

The Company's reported effective tax rate was (167.9)% in 2005 and 2.8% in 2004. Excluding the effects of separately taxed items in both periods, listed in the table below, the Company's effective tax rate for 2005 was 29.9% compared with 26.9% in 2004. The higher 2005 effective rate is principally due to a change in the mix of earnings toward higher tax international jurisdictions, tax legislation enacted in Ohio and recognition of other discrete changes in deferred taxes during 2005.

Minority Share Owners' Interest in Earnings of Subsidiaries

Minority share owners' interest in earnings of subsidiaries for 2005 was \$35.9 million compared to \$32.9 million for 2004.

Earnings from Continuing Operations

For 2005, the Company recorded a loss from continuing operations of \$621.6 million compared to earnings from continuing operations of \$171.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. The after tax effects of the items excluded from Segment Operating Profit, the tax charge to increase the valuation allowance, the tax benefit of reversing an accrual for potential tax liabilities, the additional interest charges and the tax benefit on the Australian tax consolidation, increased or decreased earnings in 2005 and 2004 as set forth in the following table (dollars in millions).

Description	Net Earnings Increase (Decrease)	
	2005	2004
Gain on the sale of the Corsico, Italy glass container facility	\$ 28.1	\$
A tax benefit from the reversal of an accrual for potential tax liabilities	5.3	
Gain on the sale of certain real property		14.5
Gain on a restructuring in the Italian Specialty Glass business		13.1
Gain from the mark to market effect of natural gas hedge contracts	2.3	3.2
A benefit for a tax consolidation in the Australian glass business		33.1
Impairment of goodwill in the Asia-Pacific Glass unit	(494.0)	
Increase in the deferred tax valuation allowance	(306.6)	
Increase in the reserve for future asbestos related costs	(86.0)	(84.9)
Note repurchase premiums and write-off of finance fees		(20.1)
Life insurance restructuring charge		(5.4)
Total	\$ (850.9)	\$ (46.5)

Discontinued Operations

On October 7, 2004, the Company announced that it had completed the sale of its blow-molded plastic container operations in North America, South America and Europe, to Graham Packaging Company.

Cash proceeds of approximately \$1.2 billion were used to repay term loans under the Company's bank credit facility, which was amended to permit the sale. The sale agreement included a post-closing purchase price adjustment based on changes in certain working capital components and certain other assets and liabilities of the business. This adjustment was finalized in April 2005, and Graham was paid approximately \$39 million. The adjustment did not impact results of operations.

Included in the sale were 24 plastics manufacturing plants in the U.S., two in Mexico, three in Europe and two in South America, serving consumer products companies in the food, beverage, household, chemical and personal care industries. The blow-molded plastic container operations were part of the consumer products business unit of the plastics packaging segment.

As required by FAS No. 144, the Company has presented the results of operations for the blow-molded plastic container business in the Consolidated Results of Operations for 2004 as a discontinued operation. Interest expense was allocated to discontinued operations based on debt that was required to be repaid from the proceeds.

The following summarizes the revenues and expenses of the discontinued operations as reported in the condensed consolidated results of operations for the period indicated:

	Year ended December 31, 2004
Revenues:	
Net sales	\$ 875.3
Other revenue	7.7
	883.0
Costs and expenses:	
Manufacturing, shipping and delivery	754.6
Research, development and engineering	16.0
Selling and administrative	23.7
Interest	45.1
Other	22.9
	862.3
Earnings before items below	20.7
Provision for income taxes	27.1
Gain on sale of discontinued operations	70.4
Net earnings from discontinued operations	\$ 64.0

The sale of the blow-molded plastic business resulted in a substantial capital loss, primarily related to previous goodwill write downs that were not deductible when recorded. The 2004 gain on the sale of discontinued operations of \$70.4 million includes a credit for income taxes of \$39.7 million, representing the tax benefit from offsetting a portion of the loss against otherwise taxable capital gains.

Discontinued operations of \$63.0 million for 2005 includes \$61.8 million for a benefit from the reversal of an accrual for potential tax liabilities related to a previous divestiture. The accrual is no longer required based on the Company's reassessment of the potential liabilities due to several factors, including statute expiration in September 2005. The balance of \$1.2 million relates to an adjustment of the 2004 gain on the sale of the blow-molded plastic container operations principally from finalizing certain tax allocations.

Asbestos-Related Costs

The fourth quarter 2006 charge for asbestos-related costs was \$120.0 million (pretax and after tax), compared to the fourth quarter 2005 charge of \$135.0 million (\$86.0 million after tax). These charges resulted from the Company's comprehensive annual review of asbestos-related liabilities and costs. In each case, the Company concluded that an increase in the accrued liability was required to provide for estimated indemnity payments and legal fees arising from asbestos personal injury lawsuits and claims pending and expected to be filed during the several years following the completion of the comprehensive review. See *Critical Accounting Estimates* for further information.

Asbestos-related cash payments for 2006 were \$162.5 million, a reduction of \$8.6 million, or 5.0%, from 2005. During 2006, the Company disposed of approximately 21,000 claims. Certain dispositions in 2006 and prior years have included deferred amounts payable over periods ranging up to seven years. Deferred amounts payable at December 31, 2006 were approximately \$82.6 million compared to approximately \$91 million at December 31, 2005. The Company anticipates that cash flows from operations and other sources will be sufficient to meet all asbestos-related obligations on a short-term and long-term basis.

As of December 31, 2006, the number of asbestos-related claims pending against the Company was approximately 18,000, down from approximately 32,000 pending claims at December 31, 2005. A former business unit of the Company produced specialized high-temperature insulation material containing asbestos from 1948 until 1958, when the business was sold. In line with its limited involvement with an asbestos-containing product and its exit from that business over 45 years ago, the Company will continue to work aggressively to minimize the number of incoming cases and will continue to limit payments to only those impaired claimants who were exposed to the Company's products and whose claims have merit under applicable state law. See Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

2006 Non-operational Items

Capacity Curtailment

In September 2006, the Company announced the permanent closing of its Godfrey, Illinois machine parts manufacturing operation. The facility was closed by the end of the year. This closing is part of a broad initiative to reduce working capital and improve system costs. The Company also closed a small recycling facility in Ohio. As a result, the Company recorded a charge of \$29.7 million (\$27.7 million after tax) in the third quarter of 2006.

The closing of these facilities resulted in the elimination of approximately 260 jobs and a corresponding reduction in the Company's workforce. The Company anticipates that it will pay out approximately \$11.5 million in cash related to insurance, benefits, plant clean up, and other plant closing costs. The Company expects that the majority of these costs will be paid out by the end of 2008.

CEO Transition and Other Separation Charges

The Company recorded a fourth quarter charge of \$20.8 million (\$20.7 million after tax) associated with the separation agreement with its former CEO and with several members of the European management team. The charge also included costs related to the employment agreement with the Company's new CEO.

Other Postretirement Benefits

The Company recorded a fourth quarter gain of \$15.9 million (\$11.2 million after tax) related to curtailment of certain postretirement benefits in The Netherlands as a result of certain improvements in retiree medical benefits offered by the government.

Tax Benefit

In the fourth quarter, the Company recorded a net tax benefit of \$5.7 million from the reversal of a valuation allowance against certain non-U.S. deferred tax assets due to improving operations, partially offset by charges related to international tax restructuring.

2005 Non-operational Items

Impairment of Goodwill

During the fourth quarter of 2005, the Company completed its annual impairment testing using business enterprise values and determined that impairment existed in the goodwill of its Asia Pacific Glass business unit. Lower projected cash flows as a result of competitive pricing pressures in the Company's Australian glass operations caused the decline in the business enterprise value. Following a review of the valuation of the unit's identifiable assets, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$494.0 million to reduce the reported value of its goodwill.

Deferred Tax Valuation Allowance

The Company recorded a non-cash charge of \$306.6 million in the fourth quarter of 2005 to increase the valuation allowance against its accumulated net deferred tax assets in the United States. The Company had recorded net deferred tax assets related principally to asbestos charges and net operating losses in recent years. The amount of valuation allowance required under the provisions of FAS No. 109 is dependent upon projected near-term U.S. profitability including the effects of tax planning. During the fourth quarter of 2005, the Company determined that an additional valuation allowance was necessary because of the near-term effects on U.S. profitability of continued asbestos-related payments, significant interest expense, rising energy costs and other cost increases. As a result of the lower projected U.S. taxable income, the Company determined that certain tax planning strategies were no longer prudent and feasible and, therefore, were not likely to be implemented.

Capital Resources and Liquidity

Current and Long-Term Debt

The Company's total debt at December 31, 2006 was \$5.46 billion, compared to \$5.30 billion at December 31, 2005.

On June 14, 2006, the Company's subsidiary borrowers entered into the Secured Credit Agreement (the Agreement). Proceeds from the Agreement were used to repay all outstanding amounts under the previous credit agreement. At December 31, 2006, the Agreement included a \$900.0 million revolving credit facility, a 292.5 million Australian dollar term loan, and a 134.6 million Canadian dollar term loan, each of which has a final maturity date of June 15, 2012. It also included a \$195.5 million term loan and a 195.5 million term loan each of which have a final maturity date of June 14, 2013. The Agreement also permits the Company, at its option, to refinance certain of its outstanding notes and debentures prior to their scheduled maturity. The Company recorded \$10.2 million of additional interest charges for the write-off of unamortized finance fees related to the early repayment of the previous credit agreement.

At December 31, 2006, the Company's subsidiary borrowers had unused credit of \$765.6 million available under the Agreement.

The weighted average interest rate on borrowings outstanding under the Agreement at December 31, 2006 was 6.52%.

The Agreement contains covenants and provisions that, among other things, restrict the ability of the Company and its subsidiaries to dispose of assets, incur additional indebtedness, prepay other indebtedness or amend certain debt instruments, pay dividends, create liens on assets, enter into contingent obligations, enter into sale and leaseback transactions, make investments, loans or advances, make acquisitions, engage in mergers or consolidations, change the business conducted, engage in certain transactions with affiliates and otherwise restrict certain corporate activities. In addition, the Agreement contains financial covenants that require the Company to maintain specified financial ratios and meet specified tests based upon financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis, including minimum interest coverage ratios, maximum leverage ratios and specified capital expenditure tests.

During July of 2006, a subsidiary of the Company used borrowings under the Agreement to repurchase \$150.0 million principal amount of the 8.875% Senior Secured Notes due 2009. During the third quarter, the Company recorded \$7.3 million of additional interest charges for note repurchase premiums and the related write-off of unamortized finance fees.

During the fourth quarter of 2005, the Company expanded the capacity of its European accounts receivable securitization program from 200 million to 320 million to include operations in Italy and the United Kingdom. The accounts receivable securitization program provides lower costs of financing than traditional bank debt. The terms of this expansion resulted in changing from off-balance sheet to on-balance sheet accounting for the program by consolidating both the accounts receivable in the program and the secured indebtedness of the same amount.

During October of 2006, the Company entered into a new 300 million European accounts receivable securitization program. The new program replaces the previous European program, described in the preceding paragraph, which was set to terminate in October 2006.

At December 31, 2006, the European program had a balance of \$195.0 million, and the Asia Pacific program had a balance of \$84.4 million recorded in short term loans. The interest rate on the accounts receivable securitization program is a local short term variable rate plus a margin over the variable rate of 0.70% for the European program and 0.85% for the Asia Pacific program. The weighted average interest rate on borrowings under the European program was 4.81% at December 31, 2006. The weighted average interest rate on borrowings under the Asia Pacific program was 7.43% at December 31, 2006. These programs have maturity dates ranging from January of 2008 through October of 2011.

Cash Flows

For 2006, cash provided by operating activities was \$150.3 million compared with \$453.1 million for 2005. The 2006 and 2005 amounts exclude \$127.3 million and \$50.7 million, respectively, of collections on receivables arising from the consolidation of the receivables securitization program as described in Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Software acquisition and development costs and payments of approximately \$33.7 million for European restructuring activities required more cash in 2006 than in 2005. Working capital also required more cash in 2006 than in 2005 due to increased production and sales activities, principally in the fourth quarter, and because the change in 2006 lacked the benefit of the reductions achieved in 2005 as part of Company's focus on working capital improvement.

For the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company paid \$461.0 million in cash interest compared with \$450.9 million for 2005. The 2006 amount included \$6.2 million for repurchase premiums.

Asbestos-related payments for 2006 decreased \$8.6 million, or 5.0%, to \$162.5 million, compared with \$171.1 million for 2005. Based on the Company's expectations regarding future payments for lawsuits and claims and also based on the Company's expected operating cash flow, the Company believes that the payment of any deferred amounts of previously settled or otherwise determined lawsuits and claims, and the resolution of presently pending and anticipated future lawsuits and claims associated with asbestos, will not have a material adverse effect upon the Company's liquidity on a short-term or long-term basis.

Capital spending for property, plant and equipment was \$320.3 million compared to \$404.1 million in the prior year. The lower capital spending was principally due to the completion of the new glass container manufacturing facility in Windsor, CO. in the fourth quarter of 2005. In addition, the Company capitalized \$25.3 million under capital lease obligations with the related financing recorded as long term debt. The Company continues to focus on reducing capital spending and improving its return on invested capital by improving capital efficiency.

The Company anticipates that cash flow from its operations and from utilization of credit available under the Agreement will be sufficient to fund its operating and seasonal working capital needs, debt service and other obligations on a short-term and long-term basis.

Contractual Obligations and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The following information summarizes the Company's significant contractual cash obligations at December 31, 2006 (dollars in millions).

	Payments due by period				
	Total	Less than one year	1-2 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Contractual cash obligations:					
Long-term debt	\$ 5,012.2	\$ 323.0	\$ 1,141.2	\$ 923.3	\$ 2,624.7
Capital lease obligations	31.6	1.4	2.9	2.6	24.7
Operating leases	146.0	49.2	61.6	26.9	8.3
Interest	2,128.9	406.7	710.3	512.6	499.3
Pension benefit plan contributions	55.3	55.3			
Postretirement benefit plan benefit payments	230.3	24.5	47.6	46.4	111.8
Total contractual cash obligations	\$ 7,604.3	\$ 860.1	\$ 1,963.6	\$ 1,511.8	\$ 3,268.8

	Amount of commitment expiration per period				
	Total	Less than one year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Other commercial commitments:					
Standby letters of credit	\$ 89.2	\$ 89.2			
Guarantees	9.0				\$ 9.0
Total commercial commitments	\$ 98.2	\$ 89.2	\$	\$	\$ 9.0

Critical Accounting Estimates

The Company's analysis and discussion of its financial condition and results of operations are based upon its consolidated financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (U.S. GAAP). The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. The Company evaluates these estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis. Estimates and assumptions are based on historical and other factors believed to be reasonable under the circumstances at the time the financial statements are issued. The results of these estimates may form the basis of the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities and may not be readily apparent from other sources. Actual results, under conditions and circumstances different from those assumed, may differ from estimates.

The impact of and any associated risks related to estimates and assumptions are discussed within Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, as well as in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, if applicable, where estimates and assumptions affect the Company's reported and expected financial results.

The Company believes that accounting for property, plant and equipment, impairment of long-lived assets, pension benefit plans, contingencies and litigation, and income taxes involves the more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements.

Property, Plant and Equipment

The net carrying amount of property, plant and equipment (PP&E) at December 31, 2006 totaled \$3,193.7 million, representing 34% of total assets. Depreciation expense during 2006 totaled \$469.0 million, representing over 6% of total costs and expenses. Given the significance of PP&E and associated depreciation to the Company s consolidated financial statements, the determinations of an asset s cost basis and its economic useful life are considered to be critical accounting estimates.

Cost Basis - PP&E is recorded at cost, which is generally objectively quantifiable when assets are purchased singly. However, when assets are purchased in groups, or as part of a business, costs assigned to PP&E are based on an estimate of fair value of each asset at the date of acquisition. These estimates are based on assumptions about asset condition, remaining useful life and market conditions, among others. The Company frequently employs expert appraisers to aid in allocating cost to assets purchased as a group.

Included in the cost basis of PP&E are those costs which substantially increase the useful lives or capacity of existing PP&E. Significant judgment is needed to determine which costs should be capitalized under these criteria and which costs should be expensed as a repair or maintenance expenditure. For example, the Company frequently incurs various costs related to its existing glass melting furnaces and molding machines and must make a determination of which costs, if any, to capitalize. The Company relies on the experience and expertise of its operations and engineering staff to make reasonable and consistent judgments regarding increases in useful lives or capacity of PP&E.

Estimated Useful Life PP&E is generally depreciated using the straight-line method, which deducts equal amounts of the cost of each asset from earnings each period over its estimated economic useful life. Economic useful life is the duration of time an asset is expected to be productively employed by the Company, which may be less than its physical life. Management s assumptions on the following factors, among others, affect the determination of estimated economic useful life: wear and tear, product and process obsolescence, technical standards, and changes in market demand.

The estimated economic useful life of an asset is monitored to determine its appropriateness, especially in light of changed business circumstances. For example, technological advances, excessive wear and tear, or changes in customers requirements may result in a shorter estimated useful life than originally anticipated. In these cases, the Company depreciates the remaining net book value over the new estimated remaining life, thereby increasing depreciation expense per year on a prospective basis. Likewise, if the estimated useful life is increased, the adjustment to the useful life decreases depreciation expense per year on a prospective basis. Over the past three years, changes in economic useful life assumptions have not had a material impact on the Company s reported results.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Property, Plant and Equipment As required by FAS No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets, the Company tests for impairment of PP&E whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. PP&E held for use in the Company s business is grouped for impairment testing at the lowest level for which cash flows can reasonably be identified, typically a factory. The Company assesses recoverability by comparing the carrying amount of the asset group to the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be

generated by the assets. If an asset group is considered impaired, the impairment loss to be recognized is measured as the amount by which the asset group's carrying amount exceeds its fair value. PP&E held for sale is reported at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell.

Impairment testing requires estimation of the fair value of PP&E based on the discounted value of projected future cash flows generated by the asset group. The assumptions underlying cash flow projections represent management's best estimates at the time of the impairment review. Factors that management must estimate include: industry and market conditions, sales volume and prices, costs to produce, inflation, etc. Changes in key assumptions or actual conditions which differ from estimates could result in an impairment charge. The Company uses reasonable and supportable assumptions when performing impairment reviews and cannot predict the occurrence of future events and circumstances that could result in impairment charges. There were no material charges for impairment of asset groups held for use in 2006, 2005, or 2004. As part of the actions taken to close its Godfrey, Illinois machine parts manufacturing operation, the Company recognized a charge for impairment of assets to be sold or abandoned of \$3.8 million in 2006. See Note 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Goodwill Goodwill at December 31, 2006 totaled \$2,464.7 million, representing 26% of total assets. As required by FAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangibles, the Company evaluates goodwill annually (or more frequently if impairment indicators arise) for impairment. The Company conducts its evaluation as of October 1 of each year. Goodwill impairment testing is performed using the business enterprise value (BEV) of each reporting unit which is calculated as of a measurement date by determining the present value of debt-free, after-tax projected future cash flows, discounted at the weighted average cost of capital of a hypothetical third party buyer. This BEV is then compared to the book value of each reporting unit as of the measurement date to assess whether an impairment of goodwill may exist.

During the fourth quarter of 2006, the Company completed its annual testing and determined that no impairment of goodwill existed.

If the Company's projected future cash flows were substantially lower, or if the assumed weighted average cost of capital was substantially higher, the testing performed as of October 1, 2006, may have indicated an impairment of one or more of the Company's reporting units and, as a result, the related goodwill would also have been impaired. For example, if projected future cash flows had been decreased by 5%, or alternatively, if the weighted average cost of capital had been increased by 5%, the resulting lower BEV's would still have exceeded the book value of each reporting unit by a significant margin in all cases except for the Asia Pacific Glass reporting unit. Because the BEV for the Asia Pacific Glass reporting unit exceeded its book value by approximately 7%, the results of the impairment testing could be negatively affected by relatively modest changes in the assumptions and projections. At December 31, 2006, the goodwill of the Asia Pacific Glass reporting unit accounted for approximately \$500 million of the Company's consolidated goodwill.

The Company will monitor conditions throughout 2007 that might significantly affect the projections and variables used in the impairment test to determine if a review prior to October 1 may be appropriate. If the results of impairment testing confirm that a write down of goodwill is necessary, then the Company will record a charge in the fourth quarter of 2007, or earlier if appropriate. In the event the Company would be required to record a significant write down of goodwill, the charge would have a material adverse effect on reported results of operations and net worth.

Other Long-Lived Assets Other long-lived assets include, among others, equity investments and repair parts inventories. The Company's equity investments are non-publicly traded ventures with other companies in businesses related to those of the Company. Equity investments are reviewed for

impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the investment may not be recoverable. In the event that a decline in fair value of an investment occurs, and the decline in value is considered to be other than temporary, an impairment loss is recognized. Summarized financial information of equity affiliates is included in Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. There were no material charges for impairment of equity investments in 2006, 2005 or 2004.

Repair parts inventories are carried in order to provide a dependable supply of quality parts for servicing the Company's PP&E, particularly its glass melting furnaces and molding machines. The Company evaluates the recoverability of repair parts inventories based on undiscounted projected cash flows, excluding interest and taxes, when factors indicate that impairment may exist. If impairment exists, the repair parts are written down to fair value. The Company continually monitors the carrying value of repair parts for recoverability, especially in light of changing business circumstances. For example, technological advances related to, and changes in, the estimated future demand for products produced on the equipment to which the repair parts relate may make the repair parts obsolete. In these circumstances, the Company writes down the repair parts to fair value. As part of the actions taken to close its Godfrey, Illinois machine parts manufacturing operation, the Company recognized a write-down of excess repair parts inventories of \$7.9 million in 2006. See Note 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Pension Benefit Plans

Significant Estimates - The determination of pension obligations and the related pension expense or credits to operations involves significant estimates. The most significant estimates are the discount rate used to calculate the actuarial present value of benefit obligations and the expected long-term rate of return on assets used in calculating the pension charges or credits for the year. The Company uses discount rates based on yields of highly rated fixed income debt securities at the end of the year. At December 31, 2006, the weighted average discount rate for all plans was 5.49%. The Company uses an expected long-term rate of return on assets that is based on both past performance of the various plans' assets and estimated future performance of the assets. Due to the nature of the plans' assets and the volatility of debt and equity markets, results may vary significantly from year to year. For example, actual returns in the Company's two largest plans were negative in each of the years 2000-2002. The returns exceeded 20% in 2003, 18% in 2004, 10% in 2005 and 16% in 2006. The Company refers to average historical returns over longer periods (up to 10 years) in determining its expected rates of return because short-term fluctuations in market values do not reflect the rates of return the Company expects to achieve based upon its long-term investing strategy. For 2007, the Company's estimated weighted average expected long-term rate of return on pension assets is 8.1% compared to 8.1% for the year ended December 31, 2006. The Company recorded pension expense of \$8.7 million, \$4.0 million, and \$36.8 million in 2004, 2005, and 2006, respectively, from its principal defined benefit pension plans. The increase in net pension expense in 2006 resulted from lower return rates, the use of an updated mortality table reflecting longer lifetimes, and higher amortization. Depending on currency translation rates, the Company expects to record approximately \$1.7 million of pension income for the full year of 2007. The expected improvement in 2007 is principally the result of higher asset values in the U.S. plans.

Future effects on reported results of operations depend on economic conditions and investment performance. For example, a one-half percentage point change in the actuarial assumption regarding the expected return on assets would result in a change of approximately \$19 million in pretax pension expense for the full year 2007. In addition, changes in external factors, including the fair values of plan assets and the discount rates used to calculate plan liabilities, could have a significant effect on the recognition of funded status as described below.

Recognition of Funded Status In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158 (FAS No. 158), Employers' Accounting for

Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans . The Company adopted the provisions of FAS No. 158 as of December 31, 2006. FAS No. 158 requires employers to adjust the assets and liabilities related to defined benefit plans so that the amounts reflected on the balance sheet represent the overfunded or underfunded status of the plans. These funded status amounts are measured as the difference between the fair value of plan assets and benefit obligations as of the balance sheet date. For pension plans, the fair value of plan assets is compared to the Projected Benefit Obligation (PBO). For other postretirement benefit plans, the fair value of plan assets is compared to the Accumulated Postretirement Benefit Obligation (APBO). In the Company s case, the required adjustments resulted in a non-cash charge of \$639.9 million (\$617.1 million after tax) to the Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income component of share owners equity. The most significant of the required adjustments was a \$502.5 million reduction of the prepaid pension asset at December 31, 2006.

Funding and Credit Compliance - The Company believes it will not be required to make cash contributions to the U.S. plans for at least several years. The Company expects to contribute approximately \$55 million to its non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans in 2007, down from \$69.5 million in 2006. The covenants under the Company s Secured Credit Agreement were not affected by the \$617.1 million reduction in the Company s net worth under FAS No. 158.

Contingencies and Litigation

The Company believes that its ultimate asbestos-related liability (i.e., its indemnity payments or other claim disposition costs plus related legal fees) cannot be estimated with certainty. The Company s ability to reasonably estimate its liability has been significantly affected by the volatility of asbestos-related litigation in the United States, the expanding list of non-traditional defendants that have been sued in this litigation, the continued use of litigation screenings to generate new lawsuits, the large number of claims asserted or filed by parties who claim prior exposure to asbestos materials but have no present physical impairment as a result of such exposure, and the growing number of co-defendants that have filed for bankruptcy. The Company believes that the bankruptcies of additional co-defendants have resulted in an acceleration of the presentation and disposition of a number of claims, which would otherwise have been presented and disposed of over the next several years. The Company continues to monitor trends which may affect its ultimate liability and continues to analyze the developments and variables affecting or likely to affect the resolution of pending and future asbestos claims against the Company.

The Company conducts a comprehensive review of its asbestos-related liabilities and costs annually in connection with finalizing and reporting its annual results of operations, unless significant changes in trends or new developments warrant an earlier review. If the results of an annual comprehensive review indicate that the existing amount of the accrued liability is insufficient to cover its estimated future asbestos-related costs, then the Company will record an appropriate charge to increase the accrued liability. The Company believes that an estimation of the reasonably probable amount of the contingent liability for claims not yet asserted against the Company is not possible beyond a period of several years. Therefore, while the results of future annual comprehensive reviews cannot be determined, the Company expects the addition of one year to the estimation period will result in an annual charge.

In the fourth quarter of 2006, the Company recorded a charge of \$120.0 million (pretax and after tax) to increase its accrued liability for asbestos-related costs. This amount was reduced from the 2005 charge of \$135.0 million. The factors and developments that particularly affected the determination of the amount of this increase in the accrual included the following: i) the decline in serious disease filings against the Company and the significant decline in the non-malignancy filings; (ii) the Company s successful

litigation record during the year; (iii) the legislative developments and court rulings in several states; and (iv) the impact these and other factors had on the Company's valuation of existing and future claims.

The Company's estimates are based on a number of factors as described further in Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under the provisions of FAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, under which deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the tax effects of temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities measured using the enacted tax rate. Income tax expense was \$126.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Management judgment is required in determining income tax expense and the related balance sheet amounts. Judgments are required concerning the ultimate outcome of tax contingencies and the realization of deferred tax assets. Actual income taxes paid may vary from estimates, depending upon changes in income tax laws, actual results of operations, and the final audit of tax returns by taxing authorities. Tax assessments may arise several years after tax returns have been filed. The Company believes that its recorded tax liabilities adequately provide for the probable outcome of these assessments.

Deferred tax assets are also recorded for operating losses and tax credit carryforwards. However, FAS No. 109 requires that a valuation allowance be recorded when it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. This assessment is largely dependent upon projected near-term profitability including the effects of tax planning. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined separately for each tax jurisdiction in which the Company conducts its operations or otherwise incurs taxable income or losses. In the United States, the Company has recorded significant deferred tax assets, the largest of which relate to net operating losses, capital losses, tax credits and the accrued liability for asbestos-related costs that are not deductible until paid. The deferred tax assets are partially offset by deferred tax liabilities, the most significant of which relate to the prepaid pension asset and accelerated depreciation. The Company has recorded a valuation allowance for the portion of U.S. deferred tax assets not offset by deferred tax liabilities. Under the new accounting standard for recognition of the funded status of postretirement benefit plans (as described above under *Pension Benefit Plans*), in 2006 the Company was required to write off a significant portion of its prepaid pension asset, principally related to the U.S. pension plans, and increase recorded liabilities for other U.S. plans. The related deferred tax liabilities and assets were also adjusted. As a result, in 2006 the Company was required to record an additional valuation allowance of \$197.5 million.

ITEM 7A. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market risks relating to the Company's operations result primarily from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, changes in interest rates, and changes in commodity prices, principally energy. The Company uses certain derivative instruments to mitigate a portion of the risk associated with changing foreign currency exchange rates and fluctuating energy prices. In addition, the Company uses interest rate swap agreements to manage a portion of fixed and floating rate debt and to reduce interest expense. These instruments carry varying degrees of counterparty credit risk. To mitigate this risk, the Company has established limits on the exposure with individual counterparties and the Company regularly monitors these exposures. Substantially all of these exposures are with counterparties that are rated single-A or above.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

Earnings of operations outside the United States

A substantial portion of the Company's operations are conducted by subsidiaries outside the U.S. The primary international markets served by the Company's subsidiaries are in Canada, Australia, South America (principally Colombia, Brazil and Venezuela), and Europe (principally Italy, France, the Netherlands, Germany, the United Kingdom, and Poland). In general, revenues earned and costs incurred by the Company's major international operations are denominated in their respective local currencies. Consequently, the Company's reported financial results could be affected by factors such as changes in foreign currency exchange rates or highly inflationary economic conditions in the international markets in which the Company's subsidiaries operate. When the U.S. dollar strengthens against foreign currencies, the reported dollar value of local currency earnings generally decreases; when the U.S. dollar weakens against foreign currencies, the reported U.S. dollar value of local currency earnings generally increases. The Company does not have any significant foreign subsidiaries that are denominated in the U.S. dollar, however, if economic conditions in Venezuela were to decline, the Company may be required to adopt the U.S. dollar as the functional currency for its subsidiaries in that country. The Company does not hedge the foreign currency exchange rate risk related to earnings of operations outside the United States.

Borrowings not denominated in the functional currency

Because the Company's subsidiaries operate within their local economic environment, the Company believes it is appropriate to finance those operations with borrowings denominated in the local currency to the extent practicable where debt financing is desirable or necessary. Considerations which influence the amount of such borrowings include long- and short-term business plans, tax implications, and the availability of borrowings with acceptable interest rates and terms. In those countries where the local currency is the designated functional currency, this strategy mitigates the risk of reported losses or gains in the event the foreign currency strengthens or weakens against the U.S. dollar. In those countries where the U.S. dollar is the designated functional currency, however, local currency borrowings expose the Company to reported losses or gains in the event the foreign currency strengthens or weakens against the U.S. dollar.

Available excess funds of a subsidiary may be redeployed through intercompany loans to other subsidiaries for debt repayment, capital investment, or other cash requirements. Generally, each intercompany loan is denominated in the lender's local currency giving rise to foreign currency exchange rate risk for the borrower. To mitigate this risk, the lender generally enters into a forward exchange contract which effectively swaps the intercompany loan and related interest to its local currency.

Certain of the Company's subsidiaries in the United States and Europe have entered into short term forward exchange contracts which effectively swap intercompany loans to other subsidiaries that are denominated in the functional currency of the borrowers. These contracts swap the principal amount of loans and in some cases they swap the related interest.

The Company believes the near term exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk of its foreign currency risk sensitive instruments was not material at December 31, 2006 and 2005.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company's interest expense is most sensitive to changes in the general level of U.S. interest rates applicable to its U.S. dollar indebtedness.

The Company has entered into a series of interest rate swap agreements with a total notional amount of \$1.25 billion that mature from 2007 through 2013. The swaps were executed in order to: (i) convert a portion of the senior notes and senior debentures fixed-rate debt into floating-rate debt; (ii) maintain a capital structure containing appropriate amounts of fixed and floating-rate debt; and (iii) reduce net interest payments and expense in the near-term.

Under the swaps, the Company receives fixed rate interest amounts (equal to interest on the corresponding hedged note) and pays interest at a six-month U.S. LIBOR rate (set in arrears) plus a margin spread (see table below). The interest rate differential on each swap is recognized as an adjustment of interest expense during each six-month period over the term of the agreement.

The following table provides information about the Company's interest rate sensitivity related to its significant debt obligations and interest rate swaps at December 31, 2006. For debt obligations, the table presents principal cash flows and related weighted-average interest rates by expected maturity date. For interest rate swaps, the table presents notional amounts and weighted-average interest rates by contract maturity date. Notional amounts are used to calculate the contractual cash flows to be exchanged under the swap contracts.

(dollars in millions)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	There- after	Total	Fair Value at 12/31/2006
Long-term debt at variable rate:								
Principal by expected maturity	\$ 26.2	\$ 14.4	\$ 34.0	\$ 60.6	\$ 171.1	\$ 644.7	\$ 951.0	\$ 951.0
Avg. principal outstanding	\$ 898.3	\$ 845.5	\$ 828.5	\$ 797.0	\$ 688.4	\$ 605.9		
Avg. interest rate	6.60	% 6.60	% 6.52	% 6.52	% 6.52	% 6.52	%	
Long-term debt at fixed rate:								
Principal by expected maturity	\$ 300.0	\$ 250.0	\$ 850.0	\$ 250.0	\$ 450.0	\$ 2,021.2	\$ 4,121.2	\$ 4,209.9
Avg. principal outstanding	\$ 3,933.7	\$ 3,665.0	\$ 2,827.5	\$ 2,565.0	\$ 2,190.0	\$ 2,021.2		
Avg. interest rate	8.00	% 8.03	% 7.83	% 7.81	% 7.83	% 7.83	%	
Interest rate swaps (pay variable/receive fixed):								
Notional by expected maturity	\$ 300.0	\$ 250.0		\$ 250.0		\$ 450.0	\$ 1,250.0	\$ 28.4
Avg. notional outstanding	\$ 1,062.5	\$ 793.8	\$ 700.0	\$ 543.8	\$ 450.0	\$ 450.0		
Avg. pay rate margin over U.S. LIBOR	3.62	% 3.52	% 3.52	% 3.61	% 3.70	% 3.70	%	
Avg. fixed receive rate	7.85	% 7.91	% 7.98	% 8.12	% 8.25	% 8.25	%	

The Company believes the near term exposure to interest rate risk of its debt obligations and interest rate swaps has not changed materially since December 31, 2005.

Commodity Price Risk

The Company has exposure to commodity price risk, principally related to energy. The Company believes it can mitigate a portion of this risk by passing commodity cost changes through to customers. In addition, the Company enters into commodity futures contracts related to forecasted natural gas requirements, the objectives of which are to limit the effects of fluctuations in the future market price paid

for natural gas and the related volatility in cash flows. The Company continually evaluates the natural gas market with respect to its forecasted usage requirements over the next twelve to twenty-four months and periodically enters into commodity futures contracts in order to hedge a portion of its usage requirements over that period. Significant transactions related to commodity price risk are as follows:

- At December 31, 2006, the Company had entered into commodity futures contracts for approximately 57% (approximately 13,450,000 MM BTUs) of its expected North American natural gas usage for full year of 2007 and approximately 9% (approximately 2,160,000 MM BTUs) for the full year of 2008.

The Company believes the near term exposure to commodity price risk of its commodity futures contracts was not material at December 31, 2006 and 2005.

Forward Looking Statements

This document contains forward looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933. Forward-looking statements reflect the Company's current expectations and projections about future events at the time, and thus involve uncertainty and risk. It is possible the Company's future financial performance may differ from expectations due to a variety of factors including, but not limited to the following: (1) foreign currency fluctuations relative to the U.S. dollar, (2) changes in capital availability or cost, including interest rate fluctuations, (3) the general political, economic and competitive conditions in markets and countries where the Company has its operations, including disruptions in the supply chain, competitive pricing pressures, inflation or deflation, and changes in tax rates and laws, (4) consumer preferences for alternative forms of packaging, (5) fluctuations in raw material and labor costs, (6) availability of raw materials, (7) costs and availability of energy, (8) transportation costs, (9) the ability of the Company to raise selling prices commensurate with energy and other cost increases, (10) consolidation among competitors and customers, (11) the ability of the Company to integrate operations of acquired businesses and achieve expected synergies, (12) unanticipated expenditures with respect to environmental, safety and health laws, (13) the performance by customers of their obligations under purchase agreements, and (14) the timing and occurrence of events which are beyond the control of the Company, including events related to asbestos-related claims. It is not possible to foresee or identify all such factors. Any forward looking statements in this document are based on certain assumptions and analyses made by the Company in light of its experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions, expected future developments, and other factors it believes are appropriate in the circumstances. Forward-looking statements are not a guarantee of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from expectations. While the Company continually reviews trends and uncertainties affecting the Company's results of operations and financial condition, the Company does not assume any obligation to update or supplement any particular forward looking statements contained in this document.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2006 and 2005

For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004:

Consolidated Results of Operations

Consolidated Share Owners' Equity

Consolidated Cash Flows

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Selected Quarterly Financial Data

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Share Owners of

Owens-Illinois, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Owens-Illinois, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of results of operations, share owners' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15. These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Owens-Illinois, Inc. and subsidiaries at December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of Owens-Illinois, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 1, 2007 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

As discussed in Notes 1, 14 and 15 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed its method of accounting for stock-based compensation, defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement plans, respectively, in 2006.

Ernst & Young LLP

Toledo, Ohio

March 1, 2007

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CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS Owens-Illinois, Inc.

Dollars in millions, except per share amounts

Years ended December 31,	2006	2005	2004
Revenues:			
Net sales	\$ 7,422.0	\$ 7,079.0	\$ 6,128.4
Royalties and net technical assistance	17.8	16.9	21.1
Equity earnings	25.7	22.6	27.8
Interest	19.5	16.6	15.3
Other	38.5	54.6	70.8
	7,523.5	7,189.7	6,263.4
Costs and expenses:			
Manufacturing, shipping, and delivery	6,084.0	5,719.5	4,918.4
Research and development	32.2	29.8	25.4
Engineering	31.6	35.6	33.6
Selling and administrative	564.8	488.1	402.3
Interest	488.2	466.7	474.9
Other	180.1	668.6	198.5
	7,380.9	7,408.3	6,053.1
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before items below	142.6	(218.6)	210.3
Provision for income taxes	126.5	367.1	5.9
Minority share owners' interests in earnings of subsidiaries	43.6	35.9	32.9
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	(27.5)	(621.6)	171.5
Net earnings of discontinued operations		63.0	64.0
Net earnings (loss)	\$ (27.5)	\$ (558.6)	\$ 235.5
Basic earnings (loss) per share of common stock:			
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (0.32)	\$ (4.26)	\$ 1.01
Net earnings of discontinued operations		0.41	0.44
Net earnings (loss)	\$ (0.32)	\$ (3.85)	\$ 1.45
Diluted earnings (loss) per share of common stock:			
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (0.32)	\$ (4.26)	\$ 1.00
Net earnings of discontinued operations		0.41	0.43
Net earnings (loss)	\$ (0.32)	\$ (3.85)	\$ 1.43

See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS Owens-Illinois, Inc.

Dollars in millions		
December 31,	2006	2005
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash, including time deposits of \$124.5 (\$117.0 in 2005)	\$ 222.7	\$ 246.6
Short-term investments	32.7	51.9
Receivables, less allowances of \$52.4 (\$47.4 in 2005) for losses and discounts	1,097.8	1,006.2
Inventories	1,039.0	940.4
Prepaid expenses	40.5	37.2
Total current assets	2,432.7	2,282.3
Other assets:		
Equity investments	108.7	114.9
Repair parts inventories	143.0	170.3
Prepaid pension	488.5	988.1
Deposits, receivables, and other assets	489.4	444.5
Goodwill	2,464.7	2,369.2
Total other assets	3,694.3	4,087.0
Property, plant, and equipment:		
Land, at cost	253.4	240.0
Buildings and equipment, at cost:		
Buildings and building equipment	1,116.7	1,045.3
Factory machinery and equipment	4,912.1	4,620.4
Transportation, office, and miscellaneous equipment	124.1	123.6
Construction in progress	146.3	116.7
	6,552.6	6,146.0
Less accumulated depreciation	3,358.9	2,993.5
Net property, plant, and equipment	3,193.7	3,152.5
Total assets	\$ 9,320.7	\$ 9,521.8

See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Dollars in millions, except per share amounts		
December 31,	2006	2005
Liabilities and Share Owners Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Short-term loans	\$ 412.8	\$ 26.3
Accounts payable	940.0	843.0
Salaries and wages	149.0	153.0
U.S. and foreign income taxes	61.5	32.6
Current portion of asbestos-related liabilities	149.0	158.0
Other accrued liabilities	329.0	357.0
Long-term debt due within one year	324.4	252.0
Total current liabilities	2,365.7	1,821.9
Long-term debt	4,719.4	5,018.7
Deferred taxes	112.2	186.0
Pension benefits	335.0	311.4
Nonpension postretirement benefits	293.1	277.1
Other liabilities	393.2	429.2
Asbestos-related liabilities	538.6	572.1
Commitments and contingencies		
Minority share owners interests	206.8	181.5
Share owners equity:		
Convertible preferred stock, par value \$.01 per share, liquidation preference \$50 per share, 9,050,000 shares authorized, issued and outstanding	452.5	452.5
Common stock, par value \$.01 per share, 250,000,000 shares authorized, 166,143,479 shares issued and outstanding, less 11,908,400 treasury shares at December 31, 2006 (165,216,558 issued and outstanding less 12,305,308 treasury shares at December 31, 2005)	1.7	1.7
Capital in excess of par value	2,329.5	2,297.0
Treasury stock, at cost	(228.4)	(236.0)
Retained deficit	(1,604.4)	(1,555.4)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(594.2)	(235.9)
Total share owners equity	356.7	723.9
Total liabilities and share owners equity	\$ 9,320.7	\$ 9,521.8

See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED SHARE OWNERS EQUITY Owens-Illinois, Inc.

Dollars in millions			
Years ended December 31,	2006	2005	2004
Convertible preferred stock			
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 452.5	\$ 452.5	\$ 452.5
Balance at end of year	452.5	452.5	452.5
Common stock			
Balance at beginning of year	1.7	1.6	1.6
Issuance of common stock		0.1	
Balance at end of year	1.7	1.7	1.6
Capital in excess of par value			
Balance at beginning of year	2,297.0	2,261.1	2,229.3
Issuance of common stock	32.5	35.9	31.8
Balance at end of year	2,329.5	2,297.0	2,261.1
Treasury stock			
Balance at beginning of year	(236.0)	(241.3)	(247.6)
Reissuance of common stock	7.6	5.3	6.3
Balance at end of year	(228.4)	(236.0)	(241.3)

Dollars in millions, except per share amounts

Years ended December 31,	2006	2005	2004
Retained deficit			
Balance at beginning of year	(1,555.4)	(975.3)	(1,189.3)
Cash dividends on convertible preferred stock \$2.375 per share	(21.5)	(21.5)	(21.5)
Net earnings (loss)	(27.5)	(558.6)	235.5)
Balance at end of year	(1,604.4)	(1,555.4)	(975.3)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)			
Balance at beginning of year	(235.9)	45.7)	(243.1)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	285.5)	(288.9)	317.4)
Change in minimum pension liability, net of tax	22.6)	(7.2)	(27.5)
Adjustment to initially apply FAS No. 158, net of tax	(617.1)))
Change in fair value of certain derivative instruments, net of tax	(49.3)	14.5)	(1.1)
Balance at end of year	(594.2)	(235.9)	45.7)
Total share owners equity	\$ 356.7	\$ 723.9	\$ 1,544.3
Total comprehensive income (loss)			
Net earnings (loss)	\$ (27.5)	\$ (558.6)	\$ 235.5
Foreign currency translation adjustments	285.5)	(288.9)	317.4)
Change in minimum pension liability, net of tax	22.6)	(7.2)	(27.5)
Change in fair value of certain derivative instruments, net of tax	(49.3)	14.5)	(1.1)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 231.3	\$ (840.2)	\$ 524.3

See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS Owens-Illinois, Inc.

Dollars in millions			
Years ended December 31,	2006	2005	2004
Operating activities:			
Net earnings (loss)	\$ (27.5)	\$ (558.6)	\$ 235.5
Net earnings of discontinued operations		(63.0)	(64.0)
Non-cash charges (credits):			
Depreciation	469.0	480.2	436.0
Amortization of deferred costs	27.3	27.8	23.8
Amortization of deferred finance fees	12.9	16.0	15.0
Deferred tax provision (credit)	10.8	(75.0)	(93.3)
CEO and other transition charges	20.8		
Curtaiment of postretirement benefits in The Netherlands	(15.9)		
Reverse non-U.S. deferred tax valuation allowance net of tax restructuring charges	(5.7)		
Impairment of goodwill		494.0	
U.S. deferred tax valuation allowance		306.6	
Future asbestos-related costs	120.0	135.0	152.6
Gains on asset sales		(28.1)	(51.6)
Mark to market effect of natural gas hedge contracts	8.7	(3.8)	(4.9)
Restructuring costs and writeoffs of certain assets	29.7		
Other	0.7	24.0	(59.8)
Change in non-current operating assets	(27.1)	(29.0)	(9.8)
Asbestos-related payments	(162.5)	(171.1)	(190.1)
Reduction of non-current liabilities	(58.1)	(69.5)	(25.6)
Change in components of working capital	(252.8)	(32.4)	180.9
Cash provided by continuing operating activities	150.3	453.1	544.7
Cash provided by discontinued operating activities			65.2
Total cash provided by operating activities	150.3	453.1	609.9
Investing activities:			
Additions to property, plant and equipment - continuing	(320.3)	(404.1)	(436.7)
Additions to property, plant and equipment - discontinued			(25.1)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired		(11.6)	(630.3)
Collections on receivables arising from consolidation of receivables securitization program	127.3	50.7	
Net cash proceeds from divestitures and other	15.1	167.0	1,430.9
Cash provided by (utilized in) investing activities	(177.9)	(198.0)	338.8
Financing activities:			
Additions to long-term debt	1,206.5	555.1	2,125.1
Repayments of long-term debt	(1,341.8)	(740.3)	(2,885.4)
Increase (decrease) in short-term loans	158.9	11.6	(23.2)
Net payments for hedging activity	(6.8)	(98.0)	(25.9)
Payment of finance fees and debt retirement costs	(12.3)	(1.0)	(34.4)
Convertible preferred stock dividends	(21.5)	(21.5)	(21.5)
Issuance of common stock	8.0	21.0	27.4
Cash utilized in financing activities	(9.0)	(273.1)	(837.9)
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash	12.7	(13.3)	3.7
Increase (decrease) in cash	(23.9)	(31.3)	114.5
Cash at beginning of year	246.6	277.9	163.4
Cash at end of year	\$ 222.7	\$ 246.6	\$ 277.9

See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Owens-Illinois, Inc.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Tabular data dollars in millions, except share and per share amounts

1. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Consolidated Statements The consolidated financial statements of Owens-Illinois, Inc. (Company) include the accounts of its subsidiaries. Newly acquired subsidiaries have been included in the consolidated financial statements from dates of acquisition. Results of operations for the blow-molded plastic container business divested in 2004 have been presented as a discontinued operation.

Certain amounts included in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended December 31, 2005 have been reclassified to conform to the 2006 presentation. These amounts, which relate to receipts from customers in payment of the accounts receivable in the European accounts receivable securitization program at the date of its consolidation, have been reclassified from operating activities to investing activities. See Note 6 for additional information. While this reclassification had no effect on total cash flows, cash provided by operations and cash utilized in investing activities both decreased by \$50.7 million. Net earnings and share owners' equity were not affected by this reclassification.

The Company uses the equity method of accounting for investments in which it has a significant ownership interest, generally 20% to 50%. Other investments are accounted for at cost.

Nature of Operations The Company is a leading manufacturer of glass container and plastics packaging products operating in two product segments. The Company's principal product lines in the Glass Containers product segment are glass containers for the food and beverage industries. Sales of the Glass Containers product segment were 90% of the Company's 2006 consolidated sales. The Company has glass container operations located in 21 countries, while the plastics packaging products operations are located in 5 countries. The principal markets and operations for the Company's glass products are in North America, Europe, South America, and Australia. The Company's principal product lines in the Plastics Packaging product segment include healthcare containers, closures and prescription containers. Major markets for the Company's plastics packaging products include the United States health care market.

Use of Estimates The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management of the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates, at which time the Company would revise its estimates accordingly. For further information on certain of the Company's significant estimates relative to contingent liabilities, see Note 20.

Cash The Company defines cash as cash and time deposits with maturities of three months or less when purchased. Outstanding checks in excess of funds on deposit are included in accounts payable.

Fair Values of Financial Instruments The carrying amounts reported for cash, short-term investments and short-term loans approximate fair value. In addition, carrying amounts approximate fair value for certain long-term debt obligations subject to frequently redetermined interest rates. Fair values for the Company's significant fixed rate debt obligations are generally based on published market quotations.

Derivative Instruments The Company uses currency swaps, interest rate swaps, options, and commodity futures contracts to manage risks generally associated with foreign exchange rate, interest rate and commodity market volatility. Derivative financial instruments are included on the balance sheet at fair value. Whenever possible, derivative instruments are designated as and are effective as hedges, in

accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. If the underlying hedged transaction ceases to exist, all changes in fair value of the related derivatives that have not been settled are recognized in current earnings. The Company does not enter into derivative financial instruments for trading purposes and is not a party to leveraged derivatives. In accordance with FAS No. 104, cash flows from fair value hedges of debt and short-term forward exchange contracts are classified as a financing activity. Cash flows of currency swaps, interest rate swaps, and commodity futures contracts are classified as operating activities. See Note 9 for additional information related to derivative instruments.

Inventory Valuation The Company values most U.S. inventories at the lower of last-in, first-out (LIFO) cost or market. Other inventories are valued at the lower of standard costs (which approximate average costs) or market.

Goodwill Goodwill represents the excess of cost over fair value of assets of businesses acquired. Goodwill is evaluated annually, as of October 1, for impairment or more frequently if an impairment indicator exists.

Intangible Assets and Other Long-Lived Assets Intangible assets are amortized over the expected useful life of the asset. The Company evaluates the recoverability of intangible assets and other long-lived assets based on undiscounted projected cash flows, excluding interest and taxes, when factors indicate that impairment may exist. If impairment exists, the asset is written down to fair value.

Property, Plant, and Equipment Property, plant and equipment (PP&E) is carried at cost and includes expenditures for new facilities and equipment and those costs which substantially increase the useful lives or capacity of existing PP&E. In general, depreciation is computed using the straight-line method and recorded over the estimated useful life of the asset. Factory machinery and equipment is depreciated over periods ranging from 5 to 25 years with the majority of such assets (principally glass-melting furnaces and molding machines) depreciated over 7-15 years. Buildings and building equipment are depreciated over periods ranging from 10 to 50 years. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. Costs assigned to PP&E of acquired businesses are based on estimated fair values at the date of acquisition.

Revenue Recognition The Company recognizes sales, net of estimated discounts and allowances, when the title to the products and risk of loss are transferred to customers. Provisions for rebates to customers are provided in the same period that the related sales are recorded.

Shipping and Handling Costs Shipping and handling costs are included with manufacturing, shipping, and delivery costs in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Income Taxes on Undistributed Earnings In general, the Company plans to continue to reinvest the undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries and foreign corporate joint ventures accounted for by the equity method. Accordingly, taxes are provided only on that amount of undistributed earnings in excess of planned reinvestments.

Foreign Currency Translation The assets and liabilities of most subsidiaries and associates are translated at current exchange rates and any related translation adjustments are recorded directly in share owners' equity.

Accounts Receivable Receivables are stated at amounts estimated by management to be the net realizable value. The Company charges off accounts receivable when it becomes apparent based upon age or customer circumstances that amounts will not be collected.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts The allowance for doubtful accounts is established through charges to the provision for bad debts. The Company evaluates the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts on a periodic basis. The evaluation includes historical trends in collections and write-offs, management's judgment of the probability of collecting accounts and management's evaluation of business risk.

New Accounting Standards In July 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Interpretation No. 48 (FIN 48), Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes . This interpretation was issued to clarify the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with FAS No. 109,

Accounting for Income Taxes . FIN 48 defines criteria that an individual tax position must meet for any part of the benefit of that position to be recognized in an enterprise's financial statements and also includes requirements for measuring the amount of the benefit to be recognized in the financial statements. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006, therefore the Company will adopt its provisions effective as of January 1, 2007. The Company has not yet determined the impact of adopting FIN 48.

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157 (FAS No. 157), Fair Value Measurements . FAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. FAS No. 157 applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. The statement does not require any new fair value measurements. The statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. Adoption of FAS No. 157 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

In February 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159 (FAS No. 159), Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115 . FAS No. 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. The statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. Adoption of FAS No. 159 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

Stock Options and Other Stock-Based Compensation The Company has five non-qualified plans, which are described more fully in Note 13. In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued FAS No. 123R, Share-Based Payment, which requires that the cost resulting from all share-based payment transactions be recognized in the financial statements. The statement requires a public entity to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award. That cost is recognized over the required service period (usually the vesting period). No compensation cost is recognized for equity instruments for which employees do not render the required service.

The Company adopted the provisions of FAS No. 123R effective January 1, 2006 using the modified-prospective method of adoption, which requires recognition of compensation cost in the financial statements beginning on the date of adoption. As a result of adoption, pretax earnings for 2006 were reduced by \$10.2 million (\$9.7 million after tax) for additional compensation expense related to stock options. The additional compensation expense included \$1.0 million for accelerated vesting of options held by the former CEO at the time of his separation in November 2006 and \$1.9 million for fully vested options granted to the new CEO in December 2006. Basic and diluted earnings per share for 2006 were reduced by \$0.06. The adoption of FAS No. 123R had no effect on cash flows.

Prior to the adoption of FAS No.123R, the Company accounted for stock options under the disclosure-only provisions (intrinsic value method) of FAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation. If the Company had elected to recognize compensation cost based on the fair value of the options granted at grant date as allowed by FAS No. 123, pro forma net earnings and earning per share would have been as follows for the period indicated:

	2005	2004
Net earnings (loss):		
As reported	\$ (558.6)	\$ 235.5
Compensation cost determined under fair value based method for stock option awards, net of \$4.3 million and \$4.2 million of related tax effects for the 2005 and 2004, respectively.	(7.0)	(6.8)
Additional valuation allowance on deferred tax assets	(4.3)	
Pro forma	\$ (569.9)	\$ 228.7
Basic earnings (loss) per share:		
As reported	\$ (3.85)	\$ 1.45
Pro forma	(3.92)	1.40
Diluted earnings (loss) per share:		
As reported	(3.85)	1.43
Pro forma	(3.92)	1.38

The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

	2006	2005	2004
Range of expected lives of options (years)	3.50-4.75	4.75-5.00	5.00
Range of expected stock price volatilities	32.7%-50.5 %	50.0%-74.1 %	72.3%-74.0 %
Weighted average expected stock price volatilities	44.9	% 73.9	% 73.9
Range of risk-free interest rates	4.1-5.1	% 4.2%-4.3	% 2.7-3.7
Expected dividend yield	0.0	% 0.0	% 0.0

The expected life of options is based on the assumption that, on average, options will be exercised at the mid-point between the vesting date and the expiration date. The expected stock price volatility is determined by reference to historical prices over a period equal to the expected life.

The fair value of other equity awards, consisting of restricted shares and performance vested restricted share units, is equal to the quoted market value at the time of grant.

2.Earnings Per Share The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

Years ended December 31,	2006	2005	2004
Numerator:			
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (27.5)	\$ (621.6)	\$ 171.5)
Convertible preferred stock dividends	(21.5)	(21.5)	(21.5)
Numerator for basic earnings (loss) per share income (loss) available to common share owners	\$ (49.0)	\$ (643.1)	\$ 150.0)
Denominator:			
Denominator for basic earnings (loss) per share weighted average shares outstanding	152,071,037	150,909,812	147,963,416
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Stock options and other			1,716,175
Denominator for diluted earnings (loss) per share adjusted weighted average shares and assumed exchanges of preferred stock for common stock	152,071,037	150,909,812	149,679,591
Basic earnings (loss) per share:			
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ (0.32)	\$ (4.26)	\$ 1.01)
Net earnings of discontinued operations		0.41	0.44
Net earnings (loss)	\$ (0.32)	\$ (3.85)	\$ 1.45)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share:			
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ (0.32)	\$ (4.26)	\$ 1.00)
Net earnings of discontinued operations		0.41	0.43
Net earnings (loss)	\$ (0.32)	\$ (3.85)	\$ 1.43)

See Note 12 for additional information on Convertible Preferred Stock.

The convertible preferred stock was not included in the computation of 2004 diluted earnings per share since the result would have been antidilutive. Options to purchase 5,067,104 weighted average shares of common stock which were outstanding during 2004 were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the options exercise prices were greater than the average market price of the common shares. For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, diluted earnings per share of common stock were equal to basic earnings per share of common stock due to the net loss.

3. Changes in Components of Working Capital Related to Operations Changes in the components of working capital related to operations (net of the effects related to acquisitions and divestitures) were as follows (the 2005 receivables amount has been adjusted to conform to the 2006 presentation in relation to the European accounts receivable securitization program):

	2006	2005	2004
Decrease (increase) in current assets:			
Short-term investments	\$ 22.5	\$ (23.7)	\$ (0.6)
Receivables	(162.8)	(75.2)	61.5
Inventories	(31.2)	73.0	106.7
Prepaid expenses	(2.6)	(4.0)	36.4
Increase (decrease) in current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	51.9	47.8	75.3
Accrued liabilities	(82.1)	(18.4)	(107.7)
Salaries and wages	(24.4)	(7.5)	9.9
U.S. and foreign income taxes	(24.1)	(24.4)	(36.5)
	\$ (252.8)	\$ (32.4)	\$ 145.0
Continuing operations	(252.8)	(32.4)	180.9
Discontinued operations			(35.9)
	\$ (252.8)	\$ (32.4)	\$ 145.0

4. Inventories Major classes of inventory are as follows:

	2006	2005
Finished goods	\$ 857.8	\$ 779.6
Work in process	7.7	3.5
Raw materials	104.6	91.1
Operating supplies	68.9	66.2
	\$ 1,039.0	\$ 940.4

If the inventories which are valued on the LIFO method had been valued at standard costs, which approximate current costs, consolidated inventories would be higher than reported by \$34.4 million and \$40.6 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Inventories which are valued at the lower of standard costs (which approximate average costs) or market at December 31, 2006 and 2005 were approximately \$861.9 million and \$780.3 million, respectively.

5. Equity Investments Summarized information pertaining to the Company's equity associates follows:

	2006	2005	
At end of year:			
Equity in undistributed earnings:			
Foreign	\$ 29.2	\$ 27.6	
Domestic	15.9	17.6	
Total	\$ 45.1	\$ 45.2	
	2006	2005	2004
For the year:			
Equity in earnings:			
Foreign	\$ 4.3	\$ 9.0	\$ 17.8
Domestic	21.4	13.6	10.0
Total	\$ 25.7	\$ 22.6	\$ 27.8
Dividends received	\$ 45.0	\$ 11.0	\$ 12.8

6.Long-Term Debt The following table summarizes the long-term debt of the Company at December 31, 2006 and 2005:

	2006	2005
Secured Credit Agreement:		
Revolving Credit Facility:		
Revolving Loans	\$ 45.2	\$
Term Loans:		
Term Loan A (292.5 million AUD)	231.5	
Term Loan B	195.5	
Term Loan C (134.6 million CAD)	115.9	
Term Loan D (195.5 million)	257.4	
Third Amended and Restated Secured Credit Agreement:		
Revolving Credit Facility:		
Revolving Loans		
Term Loans:		
A1 Term Loan		223.9
B1 Term Loan		220.8
C1 Term Loan		185.6
C2 Term Loan		54.9
Accounts receivable securitization (included in short-term loans at Dec. 31, 2006):		
European program		231.8
Asia Pacific program		80.6
Senior Secured Notes:		
8.875%, due 2009	850.0	1,000.0
7.75%, due 2011	450.0	450.0
8.75%, due 2012	625.0	625.0
Senior Notes:		
8.10%, due 2007	298.2	294.8
7.35%, due 2008	245.7	244.0
8.25%, due 2013	433.5	433.3
6.75%, due 2014	400.0	400.0
6.75%, due 2014 (225 million)	296.2	267.0
Senior Debentures:		
7.50%, due 2010	244.2	243.9
7.80%, due 2018	250.0	250.0
Senior Subordinated Notes:		
9.25%, due 2009		0.5
Other	105.5	64.6
Total long-term debt	5,043.8	5,270.7
Less amounts due within one year	324.4	252.0
Long-term debt	\$ 4,719.4	\$ 5,018.7

On June 14, 2006, the Company's subsidiary borrowers entered into the Secured Credit Agreement (the Agreement). Proceeds from the Agreement were used to repay all outstanding amounts under the previous credit agreement. At December 31, 2006, the Agreement included a \$900.0 million revolving credit facility, a 292.5 million Australian dollar term loan, and a 134.6 million Canadian dollar term loan, each of which has a final maturity date of June 15, 2012. It also included a \$195.5 million term loan and a 195.5 million term loan each of which have a final maturity date of June 14, 2013. The Agreement also permits the Company, at its option, to refinance certain of its outstanding notes and debentures prior to their scheduled maturity. The Company recorded \$10.2 million of additional interest charges for the write-off of unamortized finance fees related to the early repayment of the previous credit agreement.

At December 31, 2006 the Company's subsidiary borrowers had unused credit of \$765.6 million available under the Agreement.

The interest rate on borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility is, at the Company's option, the Base Rate or the Adjusted Eurodollar rate. The interest rate on borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility also includes a margin linked to the Company's Consolidated Leverage Ratio, as defined in the Agreement. The margin is limited to ranges of 1.125% to 2.0% for Eurodollar loans and 0.125% to 1.0% for Base Rate loans. The weighted average interest rate on borrowings outstanding under the Agreement at December 31, 2006 was 6.52%. While no compensating balances are required by the Agreement, the Borrowers must pay a facility fee on the Revolving Credit Facility commitments ranging from 0.20% to 0.50%.

Borrowings under the Agreement are secured by substantially all of the assets of the Company's domestic subsidiaries and certain foreign subsidiaries, which have a book value of approximately \$3.4 billion. Borrowings are also secured by a pledge of intercompany debt and equity in most of the Company's domestic subsidiaries and stock of certain foreign subsidiaries. All borrowings under the agreement are guaranteed by substantially all domestic subsidiaries of the Company for the term of the Agreement.

The Agreement contains covenants and provisions that, among other things, restrict the ability of the Company and its subsidiaries to dispose of assets, incur additional indebtedness, prepay other indebtedness or amend certain debt instruments, pay dividends, create liens on assets, enter into contingent obligations, enter into sale and leaseback transactions, make investments, loans or advances, make acquisitions, engage in mergers or consolidations, change the business conducted, engage in certain transactions with affiliates and otherwise restrict certain corporate activities. In addition, the Agreement contains financial covenants that require the Company to maintain specified financial ratios and meet specified tests based upon financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis, including minimum interest coverage ratios, maximum leverage ratios and specified capital expenditure tests.

During July of 2006, a subsidiary of the Company used borrowings under the Agreement to repurchase \$150.0 million principal amount of the 8.875% Senior Secured Notes due 2009. During the third quarter, the Company recorded \$7.3 million of additional interest charges for note repurchase premiums and the related write-off of unamortized finance fees.

During the fourth quarter of 2005, the Company expanded the capacity of its European accounts receivable securitization program from 200 million to 320 million to include operations in Italy and the United Kingdom. The accounts receivable securitization program provides lower costs of financing than traditional bank debt. The terms of this expansion resulted in changing from off-balance sheet to on-balance sheet accounting for the program by consolidating both the accounts receivable in the program and the secured indebtedness of the same amount. Cash inflows related to receipts from customers in payment of the accounts receivable consolidated at December 13, 2005 have been classified as investing cash inflows in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

During October of 2006, the Company entered into a new 300 million European accounts receivable securitization program. The new program replaces the previous European program, described in the preceding paragraph, which was set to terminate in October 2006.

At December 31, 2006, the European program had a balance of \$195.0 million, and the Asia Pacific program had a balance of \$84.4 million recorded in short term loans. The interest rate on the accounts receivable securitization program is a local short term variable rate plus a margin over the variable rate of 0.70% for the European program and 0.85% for the Asia Pacific program. The weighted average interest

rate on borrowings under the European program was 4.81% at December 31, 2006. The weighted average interest rate on borrowings under the Asia Pacific program was 7.43% at December 31, 2006. These programs have maturity dates ranging from January of 2008 through October of 2011.

Annual maturities for all of the Company's long-term debt through 2011 are as follows: 2007, \$324.4 million; 2008, \$260.1 million; 2009, \$884.0 million; 2010, \$304.8 million; and 2011, \$621.1 million.

Interest paid in cash, including note repurchase premiums in 2006 and 2004, aggregated \$461.0 million for 2006, \$450.9 million for 2005, and \$548.8 million for 2004.

Fair values at December 31, 2006, of the Company's significant fixed rate debt obligations were as follows:

	Principal Amount (millions of dollars)	Indicated Market Price	Fair Value (millions of dollars)	Hedge Value (millions of dollars)
Senior Secured Notes:				
8.875%, due 2009	\$ 850.0	102.52	\$ 871.4	
7.75%, due 2011	450.0	103.50	465.8	
8.75%, due 2012	625.0	106.25	664.1	
Senior Notes:				
8.10%, due 2007	300.0	100.50	301.5	\$ 298.2
7.35%, due 2008	250.0	100.88	252.2	245.7
8.25%, due 2013	450.0	103.25	464.6	433.5
6.75%, due 2014	400.0	97.75	391.0	
6.75%, due 2014 (225 million)	296.2	99.75	295.5	
Senior Debentures:				
7.50%, due 2010	250.0	101.50	253.8	244.2
7.80%, due 2018	250.0	100.00	250.0	

7. Operating Leases Rent expense attributable to all warehouse, office buildings and equipment operating leases was \$89.6 million in 2006, \$81.9 million in 2005, and \$89.8 million in 2004. Minimum future rentals under operating leases are as follows: 2007, \$49.2 million; 2008, \$36.6 million; 2009, \$25.0 million; 2010, \$18.8 million; and 2011, \$8.1 million; and 2012 and thereafter, \$8.3 million.

8. Foreign Currency Transactions Aggregate foreign currency exchange gains (losses) included in other costs and expenses were \$(1.6) million in 2006, \$2.8 million in 2005, and \$(9.5) million in 2004.

9. Derivative Instruments At December 31, 2006, the Company had the following derivative instruments related to its various hedging programs:

Hedges of Debt

Certain of the Company's subsidiaries have entered into short term forward exchange contracts which effectively swap intercompany loans to other subsidiaries that are denominated in the functional currency of the borrowers. These contracts swap the principal amount of loans and in some cases they swap the related interest.

The Company recognizes the above derivatives on the balance sheet at fair value. Accordingly, the changes in the value of the swaps are recognized in current earnings and are expected to substantially offset any exchange rate gains or losses on the related nonfunctional currency loans. For the year ended December 31, 2006, the amount not offset was not material.

Interest Rate Swaps Designated as Fair Value Hedges

In the fourth quarter of 2003 and the first quarter of 2004, the Company entered into a series of interest rate swap agreements with a total notional amount of \$1.25 billion that mature from 2007 through 2013. The swaps were executed in order to: (i) convert a portion of the senior notes and senior debentures fixed-rate debt into floating-rate debt; (ii) maintain a capital structure containing appropriate amounts of fixed and floating-rate debt; and (iii) reduce net interest payments and expense in the near-term.

The Company's fixed-to-variable interest rate swaps are accounted for as fair value hedges. Because the relevant terms of the swap agreements match the corresponding terms of the notes, there is no hedge ineffectiveness. Accordingly, the Company recorded the net of the fair market values of the swaps as a long-term liability along with a corresponding net decrease in the carrying value of the hedged debt.

Under the swaps, the Company receives fixed rate interest amounts (equal to interest on the corresponding hedged note) and pays interest at a six-month U.S. LIBOR rate (set in arrears) plus a margin spread (see table below). The interest rate differential on each swap is recognized as an adjustment of interest expense during each six-month period over the term of the agreement.

The following selected information relates to fair value swaps at December 31, 2006 (based on a projected U.S. LIBOR rate of 5.1515% based on rates at December 31, 2006):

	Amount Hedged	Receive Rate	Average Spread	Asset (Liability) Recorded
Senior Notes due 2007	\$ 300.0	8.10	% 4.5	% \$ (1.8)
Senior Notes due 2008	250.0	7.35	% 3.5	% (4.3)
Senior Debentures due 2010	250.0	7.50	% 3.2	% (5.8)
Senior Notes due 2013	450.0	8.25	% 3.7	% (16.5)
Total	\$ 1,250.0			\$ (28.4)

Commodity Hedges

The Company enters into commodity futures contracts related to forecasted natural gas requirements, the objectives of which are to limit the effects of fluctuations in the future market price paid for natural gas and the related volatility in cash flows. The Company continually evaluates the natural gas market with respect to its forecasted usage requirements over the next twelve to twenty-four months and periodically enters into commodity futures contracts in order to hedge a portion of its usage requirements over that period. At December 31, 2006, the Company had entered into commodity futures contracts for approximately 57% (approximately 13,450,000 MM BTUs) for the full year of 2007 and approximately 9% (approximately 2,160,000 MM BTUs) for the full year of 2008.

The Company accounts for the above futures contracts on the balance sheet at fair value. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of a derivative that is designated as, and meets the required criteria

for, a cash flow hedge is recorded in OCI and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the underlying hedged item affects earnings. Any material portion of the change in the fair value of a derivative designated as a cash flow hedge that is deemed to be ineffective is recognized in current earnings.

The above futures contracts are accounted for as cash flow hedges at December 31, 2006.

At December 31, 2006, an unrecognized loss of \$32.8 million (pretax and after tax), related to the domestic commodity futures contracts, was included in OCI, which will be reclassified into earnings over the next twelve months. The ineffectiveness related to these natural gas hedges for the year ended December 31, 2006 was not material.

Other Hedges

The Company's subsidiaries may enter into short-term forward exchange or option agreements to purchase foreign currencies at set rates in the future. These agreements are used to limit exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates for significant planned purchases of fixed assets or commodities that are denominated in currencies other than the subsidiaries' functional currency. Subsidiaries may also use forward exchange agreements to offset the foreign currency risk for receivables and payables not denominated in, or indexed to, their functional currencies. The Company records these short-term forward exchange agreements on the balance sheet at fair value and changes in the fair value are recognized in current earnings.

Balance Sheet Classification

The Company records the fair values of derivative financial instruments on the balance sheet as follows: (1) receivables if the instrument has a positive fair value and maturity within one year, (2) deposits, receivables, and other assets if the instrument has a positive fair value and maturity after one year, (3) accounts payable and other accrued liabilities if the instrument has a negative fair value and maturity within one year, and (4) other liabilities if the instrument has a negative fair value and maturity after one year.

10. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) The components of comprehensive income (loss) are: (a) net earnings (loss); (b) change in fair value of certain derivative instruments; (c) adjustment of minimum pension liabilities; (d) adjustment to adopt FAS No. 158; and, (e) foreign currency translation adjustments. The net effect of exchange rate fluctuations generally reflects changes in the relative strength of the U.S. dollar against major foreign currencies between the beginning and end of the year.

The following table lists the beginning balance, yearly activity and ending balance of each component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):

	Net Effect of Exchange Rate Fluctuations	Deferred Tax Effect for Translation	Change in Minimum Pension Liability (net of tax)	Change in Certain Derivative Instruments (net of tax)	Adjustment to initially apply FAS No. 158 (net of tax)	Total Accumulated Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Balance on Jan. 1, 2004	\$ (154.7)	\$ 21.4	\$ (110.8)	\$ 1.0	\$	\$ (243.1)
2004 Change	326.1	(8.7)	(44.6)	(1.6)		271.2
Translation effect			9.0			9.0
Tax effect			8.1	0.5		8.6
Balance on Dec. 31, 2004	171.4	12.7	(138.3)	(0.1)		45.7
2005 Change	(288.9)		7.5	5.3		(276.1)
Translation effect			(14.8)			(14.8)
Tax effect			0.1	9.2		9.3
Balance on Dec. 31, 2005	(117.5)	12.7	(145.5)	14.4		(235.9)
2006 Change	285.5		55.0	(49.3)	(639.9)	(348.7)
Translation effect			(17.6)			(17.6)
Tax effect			(14.8)		22.8	8.0
Balance on Dec. 31, 2006	\$ 168.0	\$ 12.7	\$ (122.9)	\$ (34.9)	\$ (617.1)	\$ (594.2)

The 2004 change in exchange rate fluctuations includes \$52.4 million related to the sales of the blow-molded plastics business and the 20% investment in Consol Glass.

11. Income Taxes Deferred income taxes reflect: (1) the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes and (2) carryovers and credits for income tax purposes.

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Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2006 and 2005 are as follows:

	2006	2005
Deferred tax assets:		
Accrued postretirement benefits	\$ 110.8	\$ 89.3
Asbestos-related liabilities	240.7	255.1
Tax loss and credit carryovers	782.1	639.2
Capital loss carryovers	395.5	391.3
Alternative minimum tax credits	21.2	21.2
Accrued liabilities	191.1	203.1
Other	54.7	31.3
Total deferred tax assets	1,796.1	1,630.5
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment	296.8	251.7
Prepaid pension costs	101.3	293.5
Insurance for asbestos-related costs		0.4
Inventory	23.2	29.3
Other	73.2	89.9
Total deferred tax liabilities	494.5	664.8
Valuation allowance	(1,281.8	) (1,043.9
Net deferred taxes	\$ 19.8	\$ (78.2)

Deferred taxes are included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2006 and 2005 as follows:

	2006	2005
Prepaid expenses	\$ 4.6	\$ 5.9
Deposits, receivables, and other assets	127.4	101.9
Deferred taxes	(112.2	) (186.0
Net deferred taxes	\$ 19.8	\$ (78.2)

The provision (benefit) for income taxes consists of the following:

	2006	2005	2004
Current:			
U.S. Federal	\$	\$	\$
State	2.0	1.6	3.0
Foreign	113.7	133.9	101.6
	115.7	135.5	104.6
Deferred:			
U.S. Federal	9.2	167.7	(82.6)
State	(14.6)	9.1	(8.2)
Foreign	16.2	(12.4)	(20.5)
	10.8	164.4	(111.3)
Total:			
U.S. Federal	9.2	167.7	(82.6)
State	(12.6)	10.7	(5.2)
Foreign	129.9	121.5	81.1
	\$ 126.5	\$ 299.9	\$ (6.7)
Total for continuing operations	\$ 126.5	\$ 367.1	\$ 5.9
Total for discontinued operations		(67.2)	(12.6)
	\$ 126.5	\$ 299.9	\$ (6.7)

The provision (benefit) for income taxes was calculated based on the following components of earnings (loss) before income taxes:

Continuing operations	2006	2005	2004
Domestic	\$ (313.8)	\$ (187.7)	\$ (203.8)
Foreign	456.4	(30.9)	414.1
	\$ 142.6	\$ (218.6)	\$ 210.3
Discontinued operations	2006	2005	2004
Domestic	\$	\$ (4.2)	\$ 45.2
Foreign			6.2
	\$	\$ (4.2)	\$ 51.4

Income taxes paid (received) in cash were as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
Domestic	\$ (1.2)	\$ 12.2	\$ 1.9
Foreign	126.8	112.9	98.8
	\$ 125.6	\$ 125.1	\$ 100.7

A reconciliation of the provision (benefit) for income taxes based on the statutory U.S. Federal tax rate of 35% to the provision for income taxes is as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
Tax provision (benefit) on pretax earnings (loss) from continuing operations at statutory U.S. Federal tax rate	\$ 49.9	\$ (76.5)	\$ 73.6
Increase (decrease) in provision for income taxes due to:			
Goodwill impairment		172.9	
Valuation allowance - U.S.	109.3	306.6	
Reversal of non-U.S. tax valuation allowance	(34.7)		
Restructuring charges	21.2		
State taxes, net of federal benefit	(9.4)	4.9	(11.2)
Rate differences on non-U.S. earnings	(12.3)	(28.2)	(25.0)
Australian tax consolidation		(2.8)	(33.1)
Adjustment for non-U.S. tax law changes	(1.6)	(7.1)	
Other items	4.1	(2.7)	1.6
Provision for income taxes	\$ 126.5	\$ 367.1	\$ 5.9

At December 31, 2006, the Company has unused net operating losses, capital losses, and research tax credits expiring from 2007 to 2027.

The Company also has unused alternative minimum tax credits which do not expire and which will be available to offset future U.S. Federal income tax.

At December 31, 2006, the Company's equity in the undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries for which income taxes had not been provided approximated \$1,755.2 million. It is not practicable to estimate the U.S. and foreign tax which would be payable should these earnings be distributed.

During the fourth quarter of 2005, the Company recorded an additional valuation allowance of \$306.6 million because of the near-term effects on U. S. profitability of continued asbestos-related payments, significant interest expense, rising energy costs and other cost increases. These changes in circumstances would have increased the beginning-of-year valuation allowance by approximately \$170 million.

Valuation allowances approximating \$71 million were established in allocation of the costs of acquisitions. Any future reductions of these components will result in reductions of goodwill.

During 2005, the Company recorded a benefit of \$61.8 million from discontinued operations resulting from the reversal of an accrual for potential tax liabilities related to a previous divestiture. The accrual

was no longer required based on the Company's reassessment of the potential liabilities due to several factors, including statute expiration in September 2005.

12. Convertible Preferred Stock Annual cumulative dividends of \$2.375 per share are payable in cash quarterly. The convertible preferred stock is convertible at the option of the holder at any time, unless previously redeemed, into shares of common stock of the Company at an initial conversion rate of 0.9491 shares of common stock for each share of convertible preferred stock, subject to adjustment based on events that would otherwise be dilutive to the holder. The convertible preferred stock may be redeemed only in shares of common stock of the Company at the option of the Company at predetermined redemption prices plus accrued and unpaid dividends, if any, to the redemption date.

Holders of the convertible preferred stock have no voting rights, except as required by applicable law and except that among other things, whenever accrued and unpaid dividends on the convertible preferred stock are equal to or exceed the equivalent of six quarterly dividends payable on the convertible preferred stock such holders will be entitled to elect two directors to the Company's board of directors until the dividend arrearage has been paid or amounts have been set apart for such payment. In addition, certain changes that would be materially adverse to the rights of holders of the convertible preferred stock cannot be made without the vote of holders of two-thirds of the outstanding convertible preferred stock. The convertible preferred stock is senior to the common stock with respect to dividends and liquidation events.

13. Stock Options and Other Stock Based Compensation The Company has five nonqualified plans under which it has granted stock options, restricted shares and performance vested restricted share units: (1) the Stock Option Plan for Key Employees of Owens-Illinois, Inc.; (2) the Stock Option Plan for Directors of Owens-Illinois, Inc.; (3) the 1997 Equity Participation Plan of Owens-Illinois, Inc.; (4) the 2004 Equity Incentive Plan for Directors of Owens-Illinois, Inc.; and (5) the 2005 Equity Incentive Plan of Owens-Illinois, Inc. Total compensation cost for all grants and accelerated vesting of options, shares and units under all of these plans was \$21.7 million (\$20.4 million after tax) for the year ended December 31, 2006. The cost in 2006 included \$3.1 million for accelerated vesting of options, shares and units held by the former CEO at the time of his separation in November 2006 and \$1.9 million for fully vested options granted to the new CEO in December 2006. Total compensation cost for grants of shares and units was \$6.8 million (\$4.2 million after tax) in 2005 and \$3.9 million (\$2.4 million after tax) in 2004.

Stock Options

For options granted prior to March 22, 2005, no options may be exercised in whole or in part during the first year after the date granted. In general, subject to accelerated exercisability provisions related to the performance of the Company's common stock or change of control, 50% of the options become exercisable on the fifth anniversary of the date of the option grant, with the remaining 50% becoming exercisable on the sixth anniversary date of the option grant. In general, options expire following termination of employment or the day after the tenth anniversary date of the option grant.

For options granted after March 21, 2005, no options may be exercised in whole or in part during the first year after the date granted. In general, subject to change in control, these options become exercisable 25% per year beginning on the first anniversary. In general, options expire following termination of employment or the seventh anniversary of the option grant.

The fair value of options granted before March 22, 2005, is amortized ratably over five years or a shorter period if the grant becomes subject to accelerated exercisability provisions related to the performance of the Company's common stock. The fair value of options granted after March 21, 2005, is amortized over the vesting periods which range from one to four years.

Stock option information at December 31, 2006 and for the year then ended is as follows:

	Number of Shares (thousands)	Weighted Average Exercise Price (per share)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Options outstanding at Dec. 31, 2005	6,900	\$ 22.05		
Granted	1,481	18.83		
Exercised	(634)	11.94		
Forfeited or expired	(1,217)	30.33		
Options outstanding at Dec. 31, 2006	6,530	20.75	4.2	\$ 16.3
Options vested or expected to vest at Dec. 31, 2006	6,445	\$ 20.75	4.2	\$ 16.1
Options exercisable at Dec. 31, 2006	4,972	\$ 20.85	3.6	\$ 16.1
Shares available for option grant at Dec. 31, 2006:	4,660			

Certain additional information related to stock options is as follows for the periods indicated:

	2006	2005	2004
Weighted average grant-date fair value of options granted (per share)	\$ 7.91	\$ 15.00	\$ 8.30
Aggregate intrinsic value of options exercised	\$ 3.7	\$ 19.4	\$ 16.1
Aggregate cash received from options exercised	\$ 7.6	\$ 20.5	\$ 23.0

Restricted Shares

Shares granted to employees prior to March 22, 2005, generally vest after three years or upon retirement, whichever is later. Shares granted after March 21, 2005, vest 25% per year beginning on the first anniversary and unvested shares are forfeited upon termination of employment. Shares granted to directors vest on the third anniversary of the share grant or the end of the director's then current term on the board, whichever is later.

The fair value of the shares is equal to the market price of the shares on the date of the grant. The fair value of restricted shares granted before March 22, 2005, is amortized ratably over the vesting period. The fair value of restricted shares granted after March 21, 2005, is amortized over the vesting periods which range from one to four years.

Restricted share activity is as follows:

	Number of Restricted Shares (thousands)	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value (per share)			
Nonvested at January 1, 2006	1,045	\$ 15.41			
Granted	251	18.74			
Vested	(423)	14.21			
Forfeited	(12)	14.39			
Nonvested at Dec. 31, 2006	861	16.98			
Awards granted during 2005		\$ 24.34			
Awards granted during 2004		\$ 13.73			
			2006	2005	2004
Total fair value of shares vested			\$ 7.7	\$ 5.1	\$ 1.6

Performance Vested Restricted Share Units

Restricted share units vest on January 1 of the third year following the year in which they are granted. Holders of vested units receive 0.5 to 1.5 shares of the Company's common stock for each unit, depending upon the attainment of consolidated performance goals established by the Compensation Committee of the Company's Board of Directors. If minimum goals are not met, no shares will be issued. Granted but unvested restricted share units are forfeited upon termination of employment, unless certain retirement criteria are met.

The fair value of each restricted share unit is equal to the product of the fair value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant and the estimated number of shares into which the restricted share unit will be converted. The fair value of restricted share units is amortized ratably over the vesting period. Should the estimated number of shares into which the restricted share unit will be converted change, an adjustment will be recorded to recognize the accumulated difference in amortization between the revised and previous estimates.

Performance vested restricted share unit activity is as follows:

	Number of Restricted Shares Units (thousands)	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value (per share)
Nonvested at January 1, 2006	228	\$ 24.22
Granted	457	18.24
Vested		
Forfeited	(8)	21.05
Nonvested at Dec. 31, 2006	677	20.22
Awards granted during 2005		\$ 24.22
Awards granted during 2004 (none)		

As of December 31, 2006, there was \$19.7 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to all unvested stock options, restricted shares and performance vested restricted share units. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately four years.

14. Pension Benefit Plans Net expense to results of operations for all of the Company's pension plans and certain deferred compensation arrangements amounted to \$42.2 million in 2006, \$15.4 million in 2005, and \$27.0 million in 2004.

The Company has defined benefit pension plans covering substantially all employees located in the United States, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Canada, Australia, Germany and France. Benefits generally are based on compensation for salaried employees and on length of service for hourly employees. The Company's policy is to fund pension plans such that sufficient assets will be available to meet future benefit requirements. The Company's defined benefit pension plans use a December 31 measurement date. The following tables relate to the Company's principal defined benefit pension plans.

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The changes in the pension benefit obligations for the year were as follows:

	2006	2005
Obligations at beginning of year	\$ 3,823.6	\$ 3,754.5
Change in benefit obligations:		
Service cost	60.8	51.7
Interest cost	204.3	199.7
Actuarial loss, including effect of changing discount rates	(101.3)	179.5
Curtailments	(3.6)	
Participant contributions	10.0	9.4
Benefit payments	(251.2)	(250.3)
Plan amendments	(7.2)	2.8
Foreign currency translation	137.2	(123.7)
Other	6.6	
Net increase in benefit obligations	55.6	69.1
Obligations at end of year	\$ 3,879.2	\$ 3,823.6

The changes in the fair value of the pension plans assets for the year were as follows:

	2006	2005
Fair value at beginning of year	\$ 3,631.4	\$ 3,510.1
Change in fair value:		
Actual gain on plan assets	484.3	403.9
Benefit payments	(251.2)	(250.3)
Employer contributions	69.5	43.7
Participant contributions	10.0	9.4
Foreign currency translation	102.5	(85.4)
Other	(3.0)	
Net increase in fair value of assets	412.1	121.3
Fair value at end of year	\$ 4,043.5	\$ 3,631.4

The funded status of the pension plans at year end was as follows:

	2006	2005
Plan assets at fair value	\$ 4,043.5	\$ 3,631.4
Projected benefit obligations	3,879.2	3,823.6
Plan assets greater than (less than) projected benefit obligations	164.3	(192.2)
Items not yet recognized in pension expense:		
Actuarial loss	764.6	1,073.7
Prior service cost	(15.4)	6.9
	749.2	1,080.6
Net amount recognized	\$ 913.5	\$ 888.4

The net amount recognized is included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2006 and 2005 as follows:

	2006	2005
Prepaid pension	\$ 488.5	\$ 988.1
Current pension liability, included with Other accrued liabilities	(9.1)	
Noncurrent pension liability, included with Pension benefits	(315.1)	(163.2)
Additional minimum pension liability, included with Pension benefits		(143.7)
Intangible asset, included with Deposits and other assets		9.4
Accumulated other comprehensive income	749.2	197.8
Net amount recognized	\$ 913.5	\$ 888.4

The accumulated benefit obligation for all defined benefit pension plans was \$3,598.4 million and \$3,495.4 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

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The components of the net pension expense for the year were as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
Service cost	\$ 60.8	\$ 51.7	\$ 56.9
Interest cost	204.3	199.7	197.0
Expected asset return	(298.4	) (296.6	) (289.5
Other	9.2		
Amortization:			
Prior service cost	(0.6	) (0.3	) 6.0
Loss	61.5	49.5	38.3
Net amortization	60.9	49.2	44.3
Net expense (credit)	\$ 36.8	\$ 4.0	\$ 8.7
Total for continuing operations	\$ 36.8	\$ 4.0	\$ 6.3
Total for discontinued operations			2.4
	\$ 36.8	\$ 4.0	\$ 8.7

Amounts that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income into net pension expense during 2007:

Amortization:			
Loss			\$ 46.0
Prior service cost			(0.8
Net amortization			) \$ 45.2

The following selected information is for plans with projected benefit obligations in excess of the fair value of plan assets at year end:

	2006	2005
Projected benefit obligations	\$ 1,080.6	\$ 1,353.2
Fair value of plan assets	742.6	961.2

The following information is for plans with accumulated benefit obligations in excess of the fair value of plan assets at year end:

	2006	2005
Accumulated benefit obligations	\$ 972.6	\$ 876.3
Fair value of plan assets	742.6	621.5

The weighted average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations were as follows:

	2006	2005	
Discount rate	5.49	% 5.30	%
Rate of compensation increase	4.34	% 4.54	%

The weighted average assumptions used to determine net periodic pension costs were as follows:

	2006	2005	2004	
Discount rate	5.30	% 5.52	% 6.10	%
Rate of compensation increase	4.54	% 4.40	% 4.71	%
Expected long-term rate of return on assets	8.08	% 8.10	% 8.35	%

Future benefits are assumed to increase in a manner consistent with past experience of the plans, which, to the extent benefits are based on compensation, includes assumed salary increases as presented above. Amortization included in net pension expense (credits) is based on the average remaining service of employees.

As of December 31, 2006, the Company adjusted the minimum pension liability for the pension plan in the United Kingdom from the minimum liabilities recorded in 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005. Pursuant to this requirement, the Company decreased the minimum pension liability by \$38.5 million and decreased accumulated other comprehensive loss by \$38.5 million.

As of December 31, 2006, the Company adjusted the minimum pension liability for the pension plan in Canada from the minimum liabilities recorded in 2002, 2003 and 2004. Pursuant to this requirement, the Company decreased the minimum pension liability by \$9.7 million and decreased accumulated other comprehensive loss by \$9.7 million.

As of December 31, 2006, the Company adjusted the minimum pension liability for the pension plan in Germany from the minimum liabilities recorded in 2005. Pursuant to this requirement, the Company decreased the minimum pension liability by \$6.8 million and decreased accumulated other comprehensive loss by \$6.8 million.

The Company adopted the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158 (FAS No. 158), Employers Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans as of December 31, 2006. FAS No. 158 requires employers to adjust the assets and liabilities related to defined benefit plans so that the amounts reflected on the balance sheet represent the overfunded or underfunded status of the plans. These funded status amounts are measured as the difference between the fair value of plan assets and benefit obligations as of the balance sheet date. For pension plans, the fair value of plan assets is compared to the Projected Benefit Obligation (PBO). In the Company s case, the required adjustments resulted in a non-cash charge to the Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income component of share owners equity.

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The following table shows the impact on the balance sheet of applying FAS No. 158 at December 31, 2006 (dollars in millions):

	Adjustments to apply FAS No. 158 Increase (decrease)
Prepaid pension	\$ (502.5)
Intangible asset, included in Deposits, receivables, and other assets	(9.0)
Deferred tax asset, included in Deposits, receivables, and other assets	22.4
Current pension liability, included in Other accrued liabilities	9.1
Deferred taxes	1.3
Noncurrent pension liability, included in Pension benefits	59.5
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(559.0)

For 2006, the Company's weighted average expected long-term rate of return on assets was 8.08%. In developing this assumption, the Company evaluated input from its third party pension plan asset managers, including their review of asset class return expectations and long-term inflation assumptions. The Company also considered its historical 10-year average return (through December 31, 2005), which was in line with the expected long-term rate of return assumption for 2006.

The weighted average actual asset allocations and weighted average target allocation ranges by asset category for the Company's pension plan assets were as follows:

Asset Category	Actual Allocation			Target Allocation Ranges	
	2006		2005		
Equity securities	64	%	64	%	59-69 %
Debt securities	29	%	29	%	24-34 %
Real estate	6	%	7	%	1-11 %
Other	1	%			0-6 %
Total	100	%	100	%	

It is the Company's policy to invest pension plan assets in a diversified portfolio consisting of an array of asset classes within the above target asset allocation ranges. The investment risk of the assets is limited by appropriate diversification both within and between asset classes. The assets for both the U.S. and non-U.S. plans are primarily invested in a broad mix of domestic and international equities, domestic and international bonds, and real estate, subject to the target asset allocation ranges. The assets are managed with a view to ensuring that sufficient liquidity will be available to meet expected cash flow requirements.

The Company expects to contribute \$55.3 million to its non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans in 2007.

The following estimated future benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid in the years indicated:

Year(s)	Amount
2007	\$ 241.5
2008	242.6
2009	247.8
2010	247.1
2011	254.5
2012 - 2016	1,320.0

The Company also sponsors several defined contribution plans for all salaried and hourly U.S. employees. Participation is voluntary and participants' contributions are based on their compensation. The Company matches contributions of participants, up to various limits, in substantially all plans. Company contributions to these plans amounted to \$8.2 million in 2006, \$7.7 million in 2005, and \$7.1 million in 2004.

15. Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions The Company provides certain retiree health care and life insurance benefits covering substantially all U.S. salaried and certain hourly employees, substantially all employees in Canada and in the Netherlands. Employees are generally eligible for benefits upon retirement and completion of a specified number of years of creditable service. The Company uses a December 31 measurement date to measure its Postretirement Benefit Obligations.

The changes in the postretirement benefit obligations for the year were as follows:

	2006	2005
Obligations at beginning of year	\$ 329.1	\$ 340.9
Change in benefit obligations:		
Service cost	4.3	4.5
Interest cost	16.8	18.5
Actuarial gain (loss), including the effect of changing discount rates	12.4	(1.6)
Curtailments	(22.4)	
Benefit payments	(24.9)	(32.6)
Foreign currency translation	2.1	(0.6)
Other	0.2	
Net change in benefit obligations	(11.5)	(11.8)
Obligations at end of year	\$ 317.6	\$ 329.1

The funded status of the postretirement benefit plans at year end was as follows:

	2006	2005
Postretirement benefit obligations	\$ 317.6	\$ 329.1
Items not yet recognized in net postretirement benefit cost:		
Prior service credit	36.6	40.9
Actuarial loss	(96.4)	(92.9)
	(59.8)	(52.0)
Net amount recognized	\$ 257.8	\$ 277.1

The net amount recognized is included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2006 and 2005 as follows:

	2006	2005
Current nonpension postretirement benefit, included with Other accrued liabilities	\$ 24.5	\$
Nonpension postretirement benefits	293.1	277.1
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(59.8)	
Net amount recognized	\$ 257.8	\$ 277.1

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The components of the net postretirement benefit cost for the year were as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
Service cost	\$ 4.3	\$ 4.5	\$ 4.3
Interest cost	16.8	18.5	21.0
Curtailment gain	(15.9)		
Other	0.9		
Amortization:			
Prior service credit	(4.3)	(4.3)	(6.8)
Loss	3.9	5.5	4.7
Net amortization	(0.4)	1.2	(2.1)
Net postretirement benefit cost	\$ 5.7	\$ 24.2	\$ 23.2
Total for continuing operations	5.7	24.2	21.3
Total for discontinued operations			1.9
	\$ 5.7	\$ 24.2	\$ 23.2

Amounts that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income into net postretirement benefit cost during 2007:

Amortization:		
Loss		\$ 6.4
Prior service cost		(4.3)
Net amortization		\$ 2.1

The weighted average discount rate used to determine the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation was 5.56% and 5.45% at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

The weighted average discount rate used to determine net postretirement benefit cost was 5.45%, 5.67%, and 6.21% at December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively.

The weighted average assumed health care cost trend rates at December 31 were as follows:

	2006	2005
Health care cost trend rate assumed for next year	8.92	% 8.31 %
Rate to which the cost trend rate is assumed to decline (ultimate trend rate)	5.73	% 5.64 %
Year that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	2009	2009

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Assumed health care cost trend rates affect the amounts reported for the postretirement benefit plans. A one-percentage-point change in assumed health care cost trend rates would have the following effects:

	1-Percentage- Point Increase	1-Percentage- Point Decrease
Effect on total of service and interest cost	\$ 0.9	\$ (0.7)
Effect on accumulated postretirement benefit obligations	10.5	(8.9)

Amortization included in net postretirement benefit cost is based on the average remaining service of employees.

The following estimated future benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid in the years indicated:

Year(s)	Amount
2007	\$ 24.5
2008	24.0
2009	23.6
2010	23.3
2011	23.1
2012 - 2016	111.8

Benefits provided by the Company for certain hourly retirees are determined by collective bargaining. Most other domestic hourly retirees receive health and life insurance benefits from a multi-employer trust established by collective bargaining. Payments to the trust as required by the bargaining agreements are based upon specified amounts per hour worked and were \$7.4 million in 2006, \$6.6 million in 2005, and \$7.6 million in 2004. Postretirement health and life benefits for retirees of foreign subsidiaries are generally provided through the national health care programs of the countries in which the subsidiaries are located.

FAS No. 158 requires employers to adjust the assets and liabilities related to defined benefit plans so that the amounts reflected on the balance sheet represent the overfunded or underfunded status of the plans. These funded status amounts are measured as the difference between the fair value of plan assets and benefit obligations as of the balance sheet date. For other postretirement benefit plans, the fair value of plan assets is compared to the Accumulated Postretirement Benefit Obligation (APBO). In the Company's case, the required adjustments resulted in a non-cash charge to the Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income component of share owners' equity.

The following table shows the impact on the balance sheet of applying FAS No. 158 at December 31, 2006 (dollars in millions):

	Adjustments to apply FAS No. 158 Increase (decrease)
Current nonpension postretirement benefits, included in Other accrued liabilities	\$ 24.5
Deferred taxes	(1.8)
Nonpension postretirement benefits	35.4
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(58.1)

16. Other Revenue Other revenue in 2006 includes a gain of \$15.9 million (\$11.2 million after tax) related to curtailment of certain postretirement benefits in The Netherlands.

Other revenue in 2005 includes \$28.1 million (pretax and after tax) for the sale of the Company's Corsico, Italy glass container facility.

Other revenue in 2004 includes a gain of \$20.6 million (\$14.5 million after tax) for the sale of certain real property and a gain of \$31.0 million (\$13.1 million after tax) for a restructuring in the Italian Specialty Glass business.

17. Other Costs and Expenses Other costs and expenses for the year ended December 31, 2006 included the following:

- During the third quarter of 2006, the Company recorded a charge of \$29.7 million (\$27.7 million after tax), principally related to the closing of its Godfrey, Illinois machine parts manufacturing operation. See Note 18 for additional details.
- During the fourth quarter of 2006, the Company recorded a pretax charge of \$120.0 million (pretax and after tax) to increase the reserve for estimated future asbestos-related costs as a result of the findings from the annual review of asbestos-related liabilities.

Other costs and expenses for the year ended December 31, 2005 included the following:

- During the fourth quarter of 2005, the Company recorded a pretax charge of \$135.0 million (\$86.0 million after tax) to increase the reserve for estimated future asbestos-related costs as a result of the findings from the annual review of asbestos-related liabilities.
- During the fourth quarter of 2005, the Company recorded a charge of \$494.0 million to write down a portion of the goodwill in its Asia Pacific Glass business unit. See Note 21 for more information.
- Manufacturing costs for the first quarter of 2005 included a favorable adjustment of approximately \$10.0 million to the Company's accruals for self insured risks.

- Manufacturing costs for the second quarter of 2005 included a favorable adjustment for depreciation and amortization in connection with finalizing the fair values of the BSN Glasspack assets acquired in June 2004. The difference between the estimated amounts recorded in 2004 and the final amounts related to 2004 accounted for a benefit of approximately \$6.5 million.

Other costs and expenses for the year ended December 31, 2004 included a pretax charge of \$152.6 million (\$84.9 million after tax) to increase the reserve for estimated future asbestos-related costs as a result of the findings from the annual review of asbestos-related liabilities.

18. Restructuring Accruals In September 2006, the Company announced the permanent closing of its Godfrey, Illinois machine parts manufacturing operation. The facility was closed by the end of the year. This closing is part of a broad initiative to reduce working capital and improve system costs. The Company also closed a small recycling facility in Ohio. As a result of these actions, the Company recorded a charge of \$29.7 million (\$27.7 million after tax) in the third quarter of 2006.

The closing of these facilities will result in the elimination of approximately 260 jobs and a corresponding reduction in the Company's workforce. The Company anticipates that it will pay out approximately \$11.5 million in cash related to insurance, benefits, plant clean up, and other plant closing costs. The Company expects that the majority of these costs will be paid out by the end of 2008.

Selected information related to the plant closing accrual is as follows:

Plant closing charges	\$ 29.7
Write-down of assets to net realizable value	(11.7)
Recognition of employee separation benefits	(7.1)
Net cash paid	(2.2)
Other	0.7
Remaining plant closing accrual as of December 31, 2006	\$ 9.4

During the second quarter of 2005, the Company concluded its evaluation of acquired capacity in connection with the BSN Acquisition (see Note 24) and announced the permanent closing of its Düsseldorf, Germany glass container factory, and the shutdown of a furnace at its Reims, France glass container facility, both in 2005. These actions were part of the European integration strategy to optimally align the manufacturing capacities with the market and improve operational efficiencies. As a result, the Company recorded an accrual of 47.1 million through an adjustment to goodwill.

These second quarter actions resulted in the elimination of approximately 400 jobs and a corresponding reduction in the Company's workforce. The Company expects to reduce fixed cash costs by approximately 35 million per year by closing the Düsseldorf factory, shutting down the furnace at Reims and moving most of the production to other locations. The Company anticipates that it will pay a total of approximately 110.9 million in cash related to severance, benefits, plant clean-up, and other plant closing costs related to restructuring accruals. In addition, the Company expects to pay a total of approximately 65 million for other European reorganization and integration activities, approximately 60% of which will be expensed. Approximately 70% of these payments were made by the end of 2006 and the Company expects that most of the balance will be paid by the end of 2007.

The European restructuring accrual recorded in the second quarter of 2005 was in addition to the initial estimated accrual of 63.8 million recorded in 2004. Selected information related to the restructuring accrual is as follows, with 2006 activity translated from Euros into dollars at the December 31, 2006 exchange rate:

Total European restructuring accrual (110.9 million)	\$ 134.1
Net cash paid, principally severance and related benefits	(41.0)
Other, principally translation	(12.2)
Remaining European restructuring accrual as of December 31, 2005	80.9
Net cash paid, principally severance and related benefits	(33.7)
Partial reversal of accrual (goodwill adjustment)	(7.6)
Other, principally translation	(1.5)
Remaining European restructuring accrual as of December 31, 2006	\$ 38.1

19. Additional Interest Charges from Early Extinguishment of Debt During 2006, the Company recorded additional interest charges of \$17.5 million (\$17.1 million after tax) for note repurchase premiums and the write-off of unamortized finance fees related to debt that was repaid prior to its maturity. During 2005, the Company recorded additional interest charges of \$1.4 million (\$1.0 million after tax) for the write-off of unamortized finance fees related to the reduction of available credit under the Company's bank credit agreement. During 2004, the Company recorded additional interest charges of \$28.3 million (\$18.5 million after tax) for note repurchase premiums and related write-off of unamortized finance fees and \$7.1 million (\$2.5 million after tax) for the write-off of unamortized finance fees related to the reduction of available credit under the Company's bank credit agreement.

20. Contingencies The Company is one of a number of defendants in a substantial number of lawsuits filed in numerous state and federal courts by persons alleging bodily injury (including death) as a result of exposure to dust from asbestos fibers. From 1948 to 1958, one of the Company's former business units commercially produced and sold approximately \$40 million of a high-temperature, calcium-silicate based pipe and block insulation material containing asbestos. The Company exited the pipe and block insulation business in April 1958. The traditional asbestos personal injury lawsuits and claims relating to such production and sale of asbestos material typically allege various theories of liability, including negligence, gross negligence and strict liability and seek compensatory and in some cases, punitive damages in various amounts (herein referred to as "asbestos claims").

The following table shows the approximate number of plaintiffs and claimants involved in asbestos claims pending at the beginning of, disposed of and filed during, and pending at the end of, each of the years listed (eliminating duplicate filings):

	2006	2005	2004
Pending at beginning of year	32,000	35,000	29,000
Disposed	21,000	12,000	9,000
Filed	7,000	9,000	15,000
Pending at end of year	18,000	32,000	35,000

Based on an analysis of the claims and lawsuits pending as of December 31, 2006, approximately 91% of plaintiffs and claimants either do not specify the monetary damages sought, or in the case of court filings, claim an amount sufficient to invoke the jurisdictional minimum of the trial court. Approximately 8% of plaintiffs specifically plead damages of \$15 million or less, and 1% of plaintiffs specifically plead damages greater than \$15 million but less than \$100 million. Fewer than 1% of plaintiffs specifically plead damages \$100 million or greater but less than \$123 million.

As indicated by the foregoing summary, current pleading practice permits considerable variation in the assertion of monetary damages. This variability, together with the actual experience discussed further below of litigating or resolving through settlement hundreds of thousands of asbestos claims and lawsuits over an extended period, demonstrates that the monetary relief which may be specified in a lawsuit or claim bears little relevance to its merits or disposition value. Rather, the amount potentially recoverable for a specific claimant is determined by other factors such as the claimant's severity of disease, product identification evidence against specific defendants, the defenses available to those defendants, the specific jurisdiction in which the claim is made, the claimant's history of smoking or exposure to other possible disease-causative factors, and the various other matters discussed further below.

In addition to the pending claims set forth above, the Company has claims-handling agreements in place with many plaintiffs' counsel throughout the country. These agreements require evaluation and negotiation regarding whether particular claimants qualify under the criteria established by such agreements. The criteria for such claims include verification of a compensable illness and a reasonable probability of exposure to a product manufactured by the Company's former business unit during its manufacturing period ending in 1958. Some plaintiffs' counsel have historically withheld claims under these agreements for later presentation while focusing their attention on active litigation in the tort system. The Company believes that as of December 31, 2006 there are approximately 18,000 claims against other defendants and which are likely to be asserted some time in the future against the Company. These claims are not included in the totals set forth above. The Company further believes that the bankruptcies of additional co-defendants, as discussed below, resulted in an acceleration of the presentation and disposition of a number of these previously withheld preexisting claims under such agreements, which claims would otherwise have been presented and disposed of over the next several years. This acceleration resulted in a significant increase in the dispositions and cash payments during the period 2001-2002; however, the resolution of the accumulated yet previously unrepresented cases continues to affect the annual dispositions and cash payments.

The Company is also a defendant in other asbestos-related lawsuits or claims involving maritime workers, medical monitoring claimants, co-defendants and property damage claimants. Based upon its past experience, the Company believes that these categories of lawsuits and claims will not involve any material liability and they are not included in the above description of pending matters or in the following description of disposed matters.

Since receiving its first asbestos claim, the Company as of December 31, 2006, has disposed of the asbestos claims of approximately 347,000 plaintiffs and claimants at an average indemnity payment per claim of approximately \$6,425. Certain of these dispositions have included deferred amounts payable over a number of years. Deferred amounts payable totaled approximately \$82.6 million at December 31, 2006 (\$91 million at December 31, 2005) and are included in the foregoing average indemnity payment per claim. The Company's indemnity payments for these claims have varied on a per claim basis, and are expected to continue to vary considerably over time. As discussed above, a part of the Company's objective is to achieve, where possible, resolution of asbestos claims pursuant to claims-handling agreements. Under such agreements, qualification by meeting certain illness and exposure criteria has tended to reduce the number of claims presented to the Company that would ultimately be dismissed or rejected due to the absence of impairment or product exposure evidence. The Company expects that as a

result, although aggregate spending may be lower, there may be an increase in the per claim average indemnity payment involved in such resolution.

The Company believes that its ultimate asbestos-related liability (i.e., its indemnity payments or other claim disposition costs plus related legal fees) cannot be estimated with certainty. Beginning with the initial liability of \$975 million established in 1993, the Company has accrued a total of approximately \$3.11 billion through 2006, before insurance recoveries, for its asbestos-related liability. The Company's ability to reasonably estimate its liability has been significantly affected by the volatility of asbestos-related litigation in the United States, the expanding list of non-traditional defendants that have been sued in this litigation and found liable for substantial damage awards, the continued use of litigation screenings to generate new lawsuits, the large number of claims asserted or filed by parties who claim prior exposure to asbestos materials but have no present physical impairment as a result of such exposure, and the growing number of co-defendants that have filed for bankruptcy.

The Company has continued to monitor trends which may affect its ultimate liability and has continued to analyze the developments and variables affecting or likely to affect the resolution of pending and future asbestos claims against the Company. The material components of the Company's accrued liability are based on amounts estimated by the Company in connection with its annual comprehensive review and consist of the following: (i) the reasonably probable contingent liability for asbestos claims already asserted against the Company, (ii) the contingent liability for preexisting but unasserted asbestos claims for prior periods arising under its administrative claims-handling agreements with various plaintiffs' counsel, (iii) the contingent liability for asbestos claims not yet asserted against the Company, but which the Company believes it is reasonably probable will be asserted in the next several years, to the degree that an estimation as to future claims is possible, and (iv) the legal defense costs likely to be incurred in connection with the foregoing types of claims.

The significant assumptions underlying the material components of the Company's accrual are:

- a) the extent to which settlements are limited to claimants who were exposed to the Company's asbestos-containing insulation prior to its exit from that business in 1958;
- b) the extent to which claims are resolved under the Company's administrative claims agreements or on terms comparable to those set forth in those agreements;
- c) the extent of decrease or increase in the inventory of pending serious disease cases;
- d) the extent to which the Company is able to successfully defend itself at trial;
- e) the extent of actions by courts and legislatures to eliminate, reduce or permit the diversion of financial resources for unimpaired claimants and so-called forum shopping;
- f) the extent to which additional defendants with substantial resources and assets are required to participate significantly in the resolution of future asbestos lawsuits and claims;
- g) the number and timing of co-defendant bankruptcies; and
- h) the extent to which the resolution of co-defendant bankruptcies divert resources to unimpaired claimants.

The Company conducts a comprehensive review of its asbestos-related liabilities and costs annually in connection with finalizing and reporting its annual results of operations, unless significant changes in

trends or new developments warrant an earlier review. If the results of an annual comprehensive review indicate that the existing amount of the accrued liability is insufficient to cover its estimated future asbestos-related costs, then the Company will record an appropriate charge to increase the accrued liability. The Company believes that an estimation of the reasonably probable amount of the contingent liability for claims not yet asserted against the Company is not possible beyond a period of several years. Therefore, while the results of future annual comprehensive reviews cannot be determined, the Company expects the addition of one year to the estimation period will result in an annual charge.

Other litigation is pending against the Company, in many cases involving ordinary and routine claims incidental to the business of the Company and in others presenting allegations that are nonroutine and involve compensatory, punitive or treble damage claims as well as other types of relief. In accordance with FAS No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies, the Company records a liability for such matters when it is both probable that the liability has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be reasonably estimated. Recorded amounts are reviewed and adjusted to reflect changes in the factors upon which the estimates are based including additional information, negotiations, settlements, and other events.

The ultimate legal and financial liability of the Company with respect to the lawsuits and proceedings referred to above, in addition to other pending litigation, cannot be estimated with certainty. The Company's reported results of operations for 2006 were materially affected by the \$120.0 million fourth quarter charge and asbestos-related payments continue to be substantial. Any future additional charge would likewise materially affect the Company's results of operations for the period in which it is recorded. Also, the continued use of significant amounts of cash for asbestos-related costs has affected and will continue to affect the Company's cost of borrowing and its ability to pursue global or domestic acquisitions. However, the Company believes that its operating cash flows and other sources of liquidity will be sufficient to pay its obligations for asbestos-related costs and to fund its working capital and capital expenditure requirements on a short-term and long-term basis.

21. Segment Information The Company operates in the rigid packaging industry. The Company has two reportable product segments within the rigid packaging industry: (1) Glass Containers and (2) Plastics Packaging. The Glass Containers segment includes operations in Europe, the Americas, and the Asia Pacific region. The Plastics Packaging segment consists of healthcare containers, prescription containers, and closures.

The Company's measure of profit for its reportable segments is Segment Operating Profit, which consists of consolidated earnings from continuing operations before interest income, interest expense, provision for income taxes and minority share owners' interests in earnings of subsidiaries and excludes amounts related to certain items that management considers not representative of ongoing operations. The Company's management uses Segment Operating Profit, in combination with selected cash flow information, to evaluate performance and to allocate resources.

Segment Operating Profit for product segments includes an allocation of some corporate expenses based on both a percentage of sales and direct billings based on the costs of specific services provided. For the Company's U.S. pension plans, net periodic pension cost has been allocated to product segments. The information below is presented on a continuing operations basis, and therefore, the 2004 amounts exclude amounts related to the discontinued operations. See Note 23 for more information.

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Financial information regarding the Company's product segments is as follows:

	Glass Containers	Plastics Packaging	Total Product Segments	Eliminations and Other Retained Costs	Consolidated Totals
Net sales:					
2006	\$ 6,650.4	\$ 771.6	\$ 7,422.0		\$ 7,422.0
2005	6,266.9	812.1	7,079.0		7,079.0
2004	5,366.1	762.3	6,128.4		6,128.4
Segment Operating Profit:					
2006	\$ 751.3	\$ 114.5	\$ 865.8	\$ (91.2)	\$ 774.6
2005	790.8	127.2	918.0	(89.4)	828.6
2004	759.6	115.0	874.6	(102.2)	772.4
Items excluded from Segment Operating Profit:					
2006:					
Charge for closing the Godfrey, Illinois plant	\$ (29.7)		\$ (29.7)		\$ (29.7)
Mark to market effect of certain commodity futures contracts	(8.7)		(8.7)		(8.7)
Charge for asbestos-related costs				\$ (120.0)	(120.0)
CEO and other transition charges	(6.0)		(6.0)	(14.8)	(20.8)
Curtailment of postretirement benefits in The Netherlands	15.9		15.9		15.9
2005:					
Gain on the sale of the Corsico, Italy glass container facility	28.1		28.1		28.1
Mark to market effect of certain commodity futures contracts	3.8		3.8		3.8
Charge for asbestos-related costs				(135.0)	(135.0)
Goodwill impairment	(494.0)		(494.0)		(494.0)
2004:					
Gain on the sale of certain real property	20.6		20.6		20.6
Italian Specialty Glass gain	31.0		31.0		31.0
Mark to market effect of certain commodity futures contracts	4.9		4.9		4.9
Charge for asbestos-related costs				(152.6)	(152.6)
Restructuring of a life insurance program				(6.4)	(6.4)

	Glass Containers	Plastics Packaging	Total Product Segments	Eliminations and Other Retained	Consolidated Totals
Depreciation and amortization expense:					
2006	\$ 455.4	\$ 46.2	\$ 501.6	\$ 7.6	\$ 509.2
2005	465.3	49.5	514.8	9.2	524.0
2004	407.5	55.4	462.9	11.9	474.8
Total assets:					
2006	\$ 8,021.6	\$ 705.6	\$ 8,727.2	\$ 593.5	\$ 9,320.7
2005	7,575.7	754.0	8,329.7	1,192.1	9,521.8
2004	8,579.4	789.3	9,368.7	1,368.0	10,736.7
Capital expenditures (1):					
2006 Continuing	\$ 270.7	\$ 35.3	\$ 306.0	\$ 14.3	\$ 320.3
2005 Continuing	366.2	31.1	397.3	6.8	404.1
2004 Continuing	405.7	30.4	436.1	0.6	436.7
Discontinued		25.1	25.1		25.1

(1) Excludes property, plant and equipment acquired through acquisitions.

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Financial information regarding the Company's geographic segments is as follows:

	North America	Europe	Asia Pacific	South America	Total Geographic Segments
Net sales:					
2006	\$ 2,917.0	\$ 2,865.9	\$ 833.8	\$ 805.3	\$ 7,422.0
2005	2,701.4	2,840.0	844.7	692.9	7,079.0
2004	2,551.6	2,138.8	870.9	567.1	6,128.4
Segment Operating Profit:					
2006	\$ 318.5	\$ 244.9	\$ 102.4	\$ 200.0	\$ 865.8
2005	345.0	279.4	136.3	157.3	918.0
2004	365.1	242.3	142.1	125.1	874.6
Items excluded from Segment Operating Profit:					
2006:					
Charge for closing the Godfrey, Illinois plant	\$ (29.7)				\$ (29.7)
Mark to market effect of certain commodity futures contracts	(8.7)				(8.7)
Curtailed of postretirement benefits in The Netherlands		\$ 15.9			15.9
CEO and other transition charges		(6.0)			(6.0)
2005:					
Gain on the sale of the Corsico, Italy glass container facility		28.1			28.1
Mark to market effect of certain commodity futures contracts	3.8				3.8
Goodwill impairment			\$ (494.0)		(494.0)
2004:					
Gain on the sale of certain real property		20.6			20.6
Italian Specialty Glass gain		31.0			31.0
Mark to market effect of certain commodity futures contracts	4.9				4.9

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The Company's net property, plant and equipment by geographic segment are as follows:

	United States	Foreign	Total
2006	\$ 1,013.4	\$ 2,180.3	\$ 3,193.7
2005	1,025.5	2,127.0	3,152.5
2004	988.1	2,509.6	3,497.7

The Company's net sales by geographic segment are as follows:

	United States	Foreign	Total
2006	\$ 2,504.3	\$ 4,917.7	\$ 7,422.0
2005	2,330.7	4,748.3	7,079.0
2004	2,194.5	3,933.9	6,128.4

Operations in individual countries outside the United States that accounted for more than 10% of consolidated net sales from continuing operations were in Italy (2004 10.7%), France (2006 - 17.3%, 2005 13.8%), and Australia (2004 10.6%).

Reconciliations to consolidated totals are as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
Revenues:			
Net sales for reportable segments	\$ 7,422.0	\$ 7,079.0	\$ 6,128.4
Royalties and net technical assistance	17.8	16.9	21.1
Equity earnings	25.7	22.6	27.8
Interest income	19.5	16.6	15.3
Other revenue	38.5	54.6	70.8
Total	\$ 7,523.5	\$ 7,189.7	\$ 6,263.4
Reconciliation of Segment Operating Profit to earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes, and minority share owners' interest in earnings of subsidiaries:			
Segment Operating Profit for reportable segments	\$ 865.8	\$ 918.0	\$ 874.6
Items excluded from Segment Operating Profit	(28.5)	(462.1)	56.5
Eliminations and other retained items, excluding certain items below	(91.2)	(89.4)	(102.2)
Items excluded from eliminations and other retained items	(134.8)	(135.0)	(159.0)
Interest expense	(488.2)	(466.7)	(474.9)
Interest income	19.5	16.6	15.3
Total	\$ 142.6	\$ (218.6)	\$ 210.3

22. Goodwill The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006 are as follows:

	Glass Containers	Plastics Packaging	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2004	\$ 1,911.1	\$ 369.1	\$ 2,280.2
Goodwill acquired during the year	696.0		696.0
Translation effects	165.6		165.6
Sale of discontinued operations		(151.1)	(151.1)
Other changes, principally adjustments to acquisition-related deferred tax assets	18.4		18.4
Balance as of December 31, 2004	2,791.1	218.0	3,009.1
Translation effects	(160.9)		(160.9)
Write-down of goodwill	(494.0)		(494.0)
Other changes, principally adjustments to finalize acquisition purchase price	15.0		15.0
Balance as of December 31, 2005	2,151.2	218.0	2,369.2
Translation effects	133.6		133.6
Other changes, principally adjustments to reverse foreign deferred tax valuation allowances	(38.1)		(38.1)
Balance as of December 31, 2006	\$ 2,246.7	\$ 218.0	\$ 2,464.7

During the fourth quarter of 2004, the Company completed its annual impairment testing and determined that no impairment existed.

During the fourth quarter of 2005, the Company completed its annual impairment testing and determined that impairment existed in the goodwill of its Asia Pacific Glass business unit. Lower projected cash flows, principally as a result of competitive pricing pressures in the Company's Australian glass operations, caused the decline in the business enterprise value. Following a review of the valuation of the unit's identifiable assets, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$494.0 million to reduce the reported value of its goodwill.

During the fourth quarter of 2006, the Company completed its annual impairment testing and determined that no impairment existed.

23. Discontinued Operations On October 7, 2004, the Company announced that it had completed the sale of its blow-molded plastic container operations in North America, South America and Europe, to Graham Packaging Company.

Cash proceeds of approximately \$1.2 billion were used to repay term loans under the Company's bank credit facility, which was amended to permit the sale. The sale agreement included a post-closing purchase price adjustment based on changes in certain working capital components and certain other assets and liabilities of the business. This adjustment was finalized in April 2005, and Graham was paid approximately \$39 million. The adjustment did not impact results of operations.

Included in the sale were 24 plastics manufacturing plants in the U.S., two in Mexico, three in Europe and two in South America, serving consumer products companies in the food, beverage, household, chemical and personal care industries. The blow-molded plastic container operations were part of the consumer products business unit of the plastics packaging segment.

As required by FAS No. 144, the Company has presented the results of operations for the blow-molded plastic container business in the Consolidated Results of Operations for 2004 as a discontinued operation. Interest expense was allocated to discontinued operations based on debt that was required to be repaid from the proceeds.

The following summarizes the revenues and expenses of the discontinued operations as reported in the condensed consolidated results of operations for the period indicated:

	Year ended December 31, 2004
Revenues:	
Net sales	\$ 875.3
Other revenue	7.7
	883.0
Costs and expenses:	
Manufacturing, shipping and delivery	754.6
Research, development and engineering	16.0
Selling and administrative	23.7
Interest	45.1
Other	22.9
	862.3
Earnings before items below	20.7
Provision for income taxes	27.1
Gain on sale of discontinued operations	70.4
Net earnings from discontinued operations	\$ 64.0

The sale of the blow-molded plastic business resulted in a substantial capital loss, primarily related to previous goodwill write downs that were not deductible when recorded. The 2004 gain on the sale of discontinued operations of \$70.4 million includes a credit for income taxes of \$39.7 million, representing the tax benefit from offsetting a portion of the loss against otherwise taxable capital gains.

Discontinued operations of \$63.0 million for 2005 includes \$61.8 million for a benefit from the reversal of an accrual for potential tax liabilities related to a previous divestiture. The accrual is no longer required based on the Company's reassessment of the potential liabilities due to several factors, including statute expiration in September 2005. The balance of \$1.2 million relates to an adjustment of the 2004 gain on the sale of the blow-molded plastic container operations principally from finalizing certain tax allocations.

24. Acquisition of BSN Glasspack, S.A. On June 21, 2004, the Company completed the acquisition of BSN Glasspack, S.A. (BSN) from Glasspack Participations (the BSN Acquisition). Total consideration for the BSN Acquisition was approximately \$1.3 billion, including the assumption of approximately \$650 million of debt, a portion of which was refinanced in connection with the BSN Acquisition. BSN was the second largest glass container manufacturer in Europe with manufacturing

facilities in France, Spain, Germany and the Netherlands. The BSN Acquisition was financed with borrowings under the Company's Second Amended and Restated Secured Credit Agreement. In order to secure the European Commission's approval, the Company committed to divest the Barcelona, Spain, and Corsico, Italy glass plants. The Company completed the sale of these plants in January 2005 and received cash proceeds of approximately 138.2 million.

Had the BSN Acquisition and the related financing occurred at the beginning of 2004, pro forma consolidated net sales, net earnings, and net earnings per share of common stock would have been as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2004			
	As Reported	BSN Adjustments	Financing Adjustments	Pro Forma As Adjusted
Net sales	\$ 6,128.4	\$ 752.5		\$ 6,880.9
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 171.5	\$ 17.6	\$ (6.4)	\$ 182.7
Diluted earnings from continuing operations per share of common stock	\$ 1.00			\$ 1.08

The 2004 earnings included the step-up effect of the finished goods inventory acquired in the Acquisition that reduced gross profit by approximately \$31.1 million. The 2004 earnings include estimated amortization related to the \$48.1 million of intangible assets recorded for customer relationships. At average exchange rates for each respective year, the pro forma amortization of the intangible asset was \$4.0 million (net of tax) for 2004.

25. Financial Information for Subsidiary Guarantors and Non-Guarantors The following presents condensed consolidating financial information for the Company, segregating: (1) Owens-Illinois, Inc., the issuer of four series of senior notes and debentures (the Parent); (2) the two subsidiaries which have guaranteed the senior notes and debentures on a subordinated basis (the Guarantor Subsidiaries); and (3) all other subsidiaries (the Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries). The Guarantor Subsidiaries are 100% owned direct and indirect subsidiaries of the Company and their guarantees are full, unconditional and joint and several. They have no operations and function only as intermediate holding companies.

Wholly-owned subsidiaries are presented on the equity basis of accounting. Certain reclassifications have been made to conform all of the financial information to the financial presentation on a consolidated basis. The principal eliminations relate to investments in subsidiaries and inter-company balances and transactions.

	December 31, 2006				
	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Balance Sheet					
Current assets:					
Accounts receivable	\$	\$	\$ 1,097.8	\$	\$ 1,097.8
Inventories			1,039.0		1,039.0
Other current assets			295.9		295.9
Total current assets			2,432.7		2,432.7
Investments in and advances to subsidiaries	2,108.9	1,044.3		(3,153.2)	
Goodwill			2,464.7		2,464.7
Other non-current assets			1,229.6		1,229.6
Total other assets	2,108.9	1,044.3	3,694.3	(3,153.2)	3,694.3
Property, plant and equipment, net			3,193.7		3,193.7
Total assets	\$ 2,108.9	\$ 1,044.3	\$ 9,320.7	\$ (3,153.2)	\$ 9,320.7
Current liabilities :					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		\$	\$ 1,479.5	\$	\$ 1,479.5
Current portion of asbestos liability	149.0				149.0
Short-term loans and long-term debt due within one year	300.0		737.2	(300.0)	737.2
Total current liabilities	449.0		2,216.7	(300.0)	2,365.7
Long-term debt	757.3		4,726.7	(764.6)	4,719.4
Asbestos-related liabilities	538.6				538.6
Other non-current liabilities and minority interests	7.3		1,333.0		1,340.3
Capital structure	356.7	1,044.3	1,044.3	(2,088.6)	356.7
Total liabilities and share owners equity	\$ 2,108.9	\$ 1,044.3	\$ 9,320.7	\$ (3,153.2)	\$ 9,320.7

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	December 31, 2005				
	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Balance Sheet					
Current assets:					
Accounts receivable	\$	\$	\$ 1,006.2	\$	\$ 1,006.2
Inventories			940.4		940.4
Other current assets			335.7		335.7
Total current assets			2,282.3		2,282.3
Investments in and advances to subsidiaries	2,247.7	1,197.7		(3,445.4)	
Goodwill			2,369.2		2,369.2
Other non-current assets	1.2		1,716.6		1,717.8
Total other assets	2,248.9	1,197.7	4,085.8	(3,445.4)	4,087.0
Property, plant and equipment, net			3,152.5		3,152.5
Total assets	\$ 2,248.9	\$ 1,197.7	\$ 9,520.6	\$ (3,445.4)	\$ 9,521.8
Current liabilities :					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	\$	\$ 1,385.6	\$	\$ 1,385.6
Current portion of asbestos liability	158.0				158.0
Short-term loans and long-term debt due within one year			278.3		278.3
Total current liabilities	158.0		1,663.9		1,821.9
Long-term debt	1,046.7		5,022.0	(1,050.0)	5,018.7
Asbestos-related liabilities	572.1				572.1
Other non-current liabilities and minority interests	(251.8)		1,637.0		1,385.2
Capital structure	723.9	1,197.7	1,197.7	(2,395.4)	723.9
Total liabilities and share owners equity	\$ 2,248.9	\$ 1,197.7	\$ 9,520.6	\$ (3,445.4)	\$ 9,521.8

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	Year ended December 31, 2006				Consolidated
	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	
Results of Operations					
Net sales	\$	\$	\$ 7,422.0	\$	\$ 7,422.0
External interest income			19.5		19.5
Intercompany interest income	82.4	82.4		(164.8)	
Equity earnings from subsidiaries	92.5	92.5		(185.0)	
Other equity earnings			25.7		25.7
Other revenue			56.3		56.3
Total revenue	174.9	174.9	7,523.5	(349.8)	7,523.5
Manufacturing, shipping, and delivery			6,084.0		6,084.0
Research, engineering, selling, administrative, and other	120.0		688.7		808.7
External interest expense	82.4		405.8		488.2
Intercompany interest expense		82.4	82.4	(164.8)	
Total costs and expense	202.4	82.4	7,260.9	(164.8)	7,380.9
Earnings from operations before items below	(27.5)	92.5	262.6	(185.0)	142.6
Provision for income taxes			126.5		126.5
Minority share owners' interests in earnings of subsidiaries			43.6		43.6
Net earnings	\$ (27.5)	\$ 92.5	\$ 92.5	\$ (185.0)	\$ (27.5)

	Year ended December 31, 2005				Consolidated
	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	
Results of Operations					
Net sales	\$	\$	\$ 7,079.0	\$	\$ 7,079.0
External interest income			16.6		16.6
Intercompany interest income	85.0	85.0		(170.0)	
Equity earnings from subsidiaries	(535.6)	(535.6)		1,071.2	
Other equity earnings			22.6		22.6
Other revenue			71.5		71.5
Total revenue	(450.6)	(450.6)	7,189.7	901.2	7,189.7
Manufacturing, shipping, and delivery			5,719.5		5,719.5
Research, engineering, selling, administrative, and other	135.0		1,087.1		1,222.1
External interest expense	85.0		381.7		466.7
Intercompany interest expense		85.0	85.0	(170.0)	
Total costs and expense	220.0	85.0	7,273.3	(170.0)	7,408.3
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before items below	(670.6)	(535.6)	(83.6)	1,071.2	(218.6)
Provision for income taxes	(49.0)		416.1		367.1
Minority share owners' interests in earnings of subsidiaries			35.9		35.9
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	(621.6)	(535.6)	(535.6)	1,071.2	(621.6)
Net earnings of discontinued operations	63.0	63.0	63.0	(126.0)	63.0
Net earnings (loss)	\$ (558.6)	\$ (472.6)	\$ (472.6)	\$ 945.2	\$ (558.6)

	Year ended December 31, 2004				Consolidated
	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	
Results of Operations					
Net sales	\$	\$	\$ 6,128.4	\$	\$ 6,128.4
External interest income			15.3		15.3
Intercompany interest income	113.7	113.7		(227.4)	
Equity earnings from subsidiaries	256.4	256.4		(512.8)	
Other equity earnings			27.8		27.8
Other revenue			91.9		91.9
Total revenue	370.1	370.1	6,263.4	(740.2)	6,263.4
Manufacturing, shipping, and delivery			4,918.4		4,918.4
Research, engineering, selling, administrative, and other	152.6		507.2		659.8
External interest expense	113.7		361.2		474.9
Intercompany interest expense		113.7	113.7	(227.4)	
Total costs and expense	266.3	113.7	5,900.5	(227.4)	6,053.1
Earnings from continuing operations before items below	103.8	256.4	362.9	(512.8)	210.3
Provision for income taxes	(67.7)		73.6		5.9
Minority share owners' interests in earnings of subsidiaries			32.9		32.9
Earnings from continuing operations	171.5	256.4	256.4	(512.8)	171.5
Net earnings of discontinued operations	64.0	64.0	64.0	(128.0)	64.0
Net earnings	\$ 235.5	\$ 320.4	\$ 320.4	\$ (640.8)	\$ 235.5

Year ended December 31, 2006					
	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Cash Flows					
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ (161.3)	\$	\$ 311.6	\$	\$ 150.3
Cash provided by investing activities			(177.9)		(177.9)
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	161.3		(170.3)		(9.0)
Effect of exchange rate change on cash			12.7		12.7
Net change in cash			(23.9)		(23.9)
Cash at beginning of period			246.6		246.6
Cash at end of period	\$	\$	\$ 222.7	\$	\$ 222.7

Year ended December 31, 2005					
	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Cash Flows					
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ (168.9)	\$	\$ 622.0	\$	\$ 453.1
Cash provided by investing activities			(198.0)		(198.0)
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	168.9		(442.0)		(273.1)
Effect of exchange rate change on cash			(13.3)		(13.3)
Net change in cash			(31.3)		(31.3)
Cash at beginning of period			277.9		277.9
Cash at end of period	\$	\$	\$ 246.6	\$	\$ 246.6

	Year ended December 31, 2004				Consolidated
	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	
Cash Flows					
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ (173.6)	\$	\$ 783.5	\$	\$ 609.9
Cash provided by investing activities			338.8		338.8
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	173.6		(1,011.5)		(837.9)
Effect of exchange rate change on cash			3.7		3.7
Net change in cash			114.5		114.5
Cash at beginning of period			163.4		163.4
Cash at end of period	\$	\$	\$ 277.9	\$	\$ 277.9

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Selected Quarterly Financial Data (unaudited) The following tables present selected financial data by quarter for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005:

	2006				
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Year to Date
Net sales	\$ 1,688.3	\$ 1,945.5	\$ 1,911.7	\$ 1,876.5	\$ 7,422.0
Gross profit	\$ 303.3	\$ 359.9	\$ 356.5	\$ 318.3	\$ 1,338.0
Net earnings (a)	\$ 24.3	\$ 42.6	\$ 8.4	\$ (102.8)	\$ (27.5)
Earnings per share of common stock (b):					
Basic:					
Net earnings	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.71)	\$ (0.32)
Diluted:					
Net earnings	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.71)	\$ (0.32)

(a) Amount for the first quarter includes a loss of \$3.5 million (\$3.3 million after tax) from the mark to market effect of natural gas hedge contracts. The after-tax effect of this loss is a decrease in earnings per share of \$0.02.

Amount for the second quarter includes a loss of \$1.6 million (pretax and after tax) from the mark to market effect of natural gas hedge contracts. The after-tax effect of this loss is a decrease in earnings per share of \$0.01.

Amount for the second quarter includes a charge of \$10.2 million (\$9.8 million after tax) for the write-off of finance fees related to debt that was repaid prior to its maturity. The after-tax effect of this charge is a decrease in earnings per share of \$0.06.

Amount for the third quarter includes a loss of \$1.6 million (pretax and after tax) from the mark to market effect of natural gas hedge contracts. The after-tax effect of this loss is a decrease in earnings per share of \$0.01.

Amount for the third quarter includes a charge of \$7.3 million (pretax and after tax) for note repurchase premiums and the write-off of finance fees related to debt that was repaid prior to its maturity. The after-tax effect of this charge is a decrease in earnings per share of \$0.05.

Amount for the third quarter includes a charge of \$29.7 million (\$27.7 million after tax), principally for the closing of the Godfrey, Illinois machine parts manufacturing operation. The after-tax effect of this charge is a decrease in earnings per share of \$0.18.

Amount for the fourth quarter includes a gain of \$15.9 million (\$11.2 million after tax) for the curtailment of postretirement benefits in The Netherlands. The after tax effect of this gain is an increase in earnings per share of \$0.07.

Amount for the fourth quarter includes charges totaling \$142.8 (\$142.6 million after tax) for the following: (1) \$120.0 million (pretax and after tax) to increase the accrual for estimated future asbestos-related costs; (2) \$20.8 million (\$20.7 million after tax) for CEO transition costs; and (3) \$2.0 million (\$1.9 million after tax) from the mark to market effect of natural gas hedge contracts. The after-tax effect of these charges is a reduction in earnings per share of \$0.92.

Amount for the fourth quarter includes a benefit of \$5.7 million from the reversal of a non-U.S. deferred tax asset valuation allowance partially offset by charges related to international tax restructuring. The effect of this benefit is an increase in earnings per share of \$0.03.

(b) Earnings per share are computed independently for each period presented. As such, the sums of the amounts calculated separately for each quarter do not equal the year-to-date amount.

2005

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Year to Date
Net sales	\$ 1,663.3	\$ 1,852.7	\$ 1,807.5	\$ 1,755.5	\$ 7,079.0
Gross profit	\$ 374.8	\$ 377.8	\$ 334.0	\$ 272.9	\$ 1,359.5
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations (c)	117.5	86.2	56.6	(881.9)	(621.6)
Net earnings of discontinued operations (d)			63.0		63.0
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 117.5	\$ 86.2	\$ 119.6	\$ (881.9)	\$ (558.6)
Earnings (loss) per share of common stock (e):					
Basic:					
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.34	\$ (5.86)	\$ (4.26)
Net earnings of discontinued operations			0.41		0.41
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.75	\$ (5.86)	\$ (3.85)
Diluted:					
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.34	\$ (5.86)	\$ (4.26)
Net earnings of discontinued operations			0.41		0.41
Net (loss) earnings	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.75	\$ (5.86)	\$ (3.85)

(c) Amount for the first quarter includes a gain of \$28.4 million (\$17.0 million after tax) from the mark to market effect of natural gas hedge contracts. The after-tax effect of this gain is an increase in earnings per share of \$0.11.

Amount for the first quarter includes a gain of \$28.1 million (pretax and after tax) from the sale of the Company's glass container facility in Corsico, Italy. The effect of this gain is an increase in earnings per share of \$0.18.

Amount for the second quarter includes a loss of \$7.0 million (\$4.0 million after tax) from the mark to market effect of natural gas hedge contracts. The after-tax effect of this loss is a decrease in earnings per share of \$0.03.

Amount for the third quarter includes a loss of \$8.2 million (\$4.9 million after tax) from the mark to market effect of natural gas hedge contracts. The after-tax effect of this loss is a decrease in earnings per share of \$0.03.

Amount for the third quarter includes a benefit of \$5.3 million from the reversal of an accrual for potential tax liabilities related to a previous divestiture. The accrual is no longer required based on the Company's reassessment of the potential liabilities. The effect of this benefit is an increase in earnings per share of \$0.03.

Amount for the fourth quarter includes charges totaling \$945.0 (\$585.8 million after tax) for the following: (1) \$494.0 million (pretax and after tax) to write down goodwill in the Asia-Pacific Glass unit; (2) \$306.6 million to record a valuation allowance related to accumulated deferred tax assets in the U.S.; (3) \$135.0 million (\$86.0 million after tax) to increase the accrual for estimated future asbestos-related costs; and (4) \$9.4 million (\$5.8 million after tax) from the mark to market effect of natural gas hedge contracts. The after-tax effect of these charges is a reduction in earnings per share of \$5.89.

(d) Amount for the third quarter consists principally of a benefit from the reversal of an accrual for potential tax liabilities related to a previous divestiture. The accrual is no longer required based on the Company's reassessment of the potential liabilities.

(e) Earnings per share are computed independently for each period presented. As such, the sums of the amounts calculated separately for each quarter do not equal the year-to-date amount.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

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The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Company's Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Also, the Company has investments in certain unconsolidated entities. As the Company does not control or manage these entities, its disclosure controls and procedures with respect to such entities are necessarily substantially more limited than those maintained with respect to its consolidated subsidiaries.

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As required by Rule 13a-15(b) of the Exchange Act, the Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on the foregoing, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level as of December 31, 2006.

Management concluded that the Company's system of internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2006. There has been no change in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting during the Company's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting. The Company has undertaken the phased implementation of a global Enterprise Resource Planning software system and believes it is maintaining and monitoring appropriate internal controls during the implementation period. The Company believes that the internal control environment will be enhanced as a result of implementation.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The management of Owens-Illinois Inc., is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is 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. However, 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 reporting.

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006. In making this assessment management used the criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting as described in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO framework).

Based on this assessment, using the criteria above, management concluded that the Company's system of internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2006.

The Company's independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP, that audited the Company's consolidated financial statements, has issued an attestation report on management's assessment of the Company's internal control over financial reporting which is included below.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Share Owners of

Owens-Illinois, Inc.

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, that Owens-Illinois, Inc. maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Owens-Illinois, Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A 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. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) 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 effectiveness to 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.

In our opinion, management's assessment that Owens-Illinois, Inc. maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on the COSO criteria. Also, in our opinion, Owens-Illinois, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Owens-Illinois, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2006

and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of results of operations, share owners' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006 and our report dated March 1, 2007 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Ernst & Young LLP

Toledo, Ohio

March 1, 2007

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ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

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Information with respect to non-officer directors and corporate governance is included in the Proxy Statement in the section entitled "Election of Directors" and such information is incorporated herein by reference.

Information with respect to executive officers is included herein on pages 11 - 13.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

The Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, which is applicable to all directors, officers and employees of the Company, including the principal executive officer, the principal financial officer and the principal accounting officer, is available on the Investor Relations section of the Company's website (www.o-i.com). A copy of the Code is also available in print to share owners upon request, addressed to the Corporate Secretary at Owens-Illinois, Inc., One Michael Owens Way, Perrysburg, Ohio 43551. The Company intends to post amendments to or waivers from its Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (to the extent applicable to the Company's directors, executive officers or principal financial officers) at this location on its website.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

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The section entitled Director and Executive Compensation and Other Information, exclusive of the subsections entitled Board Compensation Committee Report on Executive Compensation and Performance Graph, which is included in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The section entitled "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" which is included in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

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Plan Category	Equity Compensation Plan Information		(c) Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (thousands)
	(a) Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (1) (thousands)	(b) Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	6,530	\$ 20.75	4,660
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders			
Total	6,530	\$ 20.75	4,660

(1) Represents options to purchase shares of the Company's common stock. There are no outstanding warrants or rights.

**ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED
TRANSACTIONS, and director independence**

The section entitled Director and Executive Compensation and Other Information, exclusive of the subsections entitled Board Compensation Committee Report on Executive Compensation and Performance Graph, which is included in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Information with respect to principal accountant fees and services is included in the Proxy Statement in the section entitled Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm and such information is incorporated herein by reference.

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PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

Index of Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedules Covered by Report of Independent Auditors.

(i) Registrant

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2006 and 2005

For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004

Consolidated Results of Operations

Consolidated Share Owners' Equity

Consolidated Cash Flows

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Exhibit Index

Financial Statement Schedule

For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004:

II - Valuation and Qualifying Accounts (Consolidated)

All other schedules have been omitted since the required information is not present or not present in amounts sufficient to require submission of the schedule.

(ii) Separate Financial Statements of Affiliates Whose Securities Are Pledged As Collateral

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EXHIBIT INDEX

S-K Item 601 No.	Document
3.1	Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Owens-Illinois, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form S-2, File No. 33-43224, and incorporated herein by reference).
3.2	Bylaws of Owens-Illinois, Inc., as amended (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form S-2, File No. 33-43224, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.1	Indenture dated as of May 15, 1997, between Owens-Illinois, Inc. and The Bank of New York, as Trustee (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form 8-K dated May 16, 1997, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.2	Officers Certificate, dated May 16, 1997, establishing the terms of the 8.10% Senior Notes due 2007; including the Form of 8.10% Senior Note due 2007 (filed as Exhibits 4.3 and 4.5, respectively, to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form 8-K dated May 16, 1997, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.3	Supplemental Indenture, dated as of June 26, 2001 among Owens-Illinois, Inc., Owens-Illinois Group, Inc., Owens-Brockway Packaging, Inc. and The Bank of New York, as Trustee (May 15, 1997 Indenture) (filed as Exhibit 4.2 to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.4	Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of May 27, 2003, among Owens-Illinois, Inc., Owens-Illinois Group, Inc., Owens-Brockway Packaging, Inc. and The Bank of New York, as Trustee (May 15, 1997 Indenture) (filed as Exhibit 4.12 to Owens-Brockway Glass Container Inc. registration statement on Form S-4 dated June 24, 2003, File No. 333-106399, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.5	Indenture dated as of May 20, 1998, between Owens-Illinois, Inc. and The Bank of New York, as Trustee (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form 8-K dated May 20, 1998, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.6	Officers Certificate, dated May 20, 1998, establishing the terms of the 7.35% Senior Notes due 2008; including the Form of 7.35% Senior Note due 2008 (filed Exhibits 4.3 and 4.7, respectively, to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form 8-K dated May 20, 1998, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.7	Officers Certificate, dated May 20, 1998, establishing the terms of the 7.50% Senior Notes due 2010; including the Form of 7.50% Senior Note due 2010 (filed as Exhibits 4.4 and 4.8, respectively, to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form 8-K dated May 20, 1998, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.8	Officers Certificate, dated May 20, 1998, establishing the terms of the 7.80% Senior Notes due 2018; including the Form of 7.80% Senior Note due 2018 (filed as Exhibits 4.5 and 4.9, respectively, to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form 8-K filed May 20, 1998, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.9	Supplemental Indenture, dated as of June 26, 2001 among Owens-Illinois, Inc., Owens-Illinois Group, Inc., Owens-Brockway Packaging, Inc. and The Bank of New York, as Trustee (May 20, 1998 Indenture) (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to Owens-Illinois Inc. s Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).

S-K Item 601 No.	Document
4.10	Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of December 1, 2004 among Owens-Illinois, Inc., Owens-Illinois Group, Inc., Owens-Brockway Packaging, Inc. and The Bank of New York, as Trustee (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to Owens-Illinois Inc. s Form 8-K dated December 1, 2004, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.11	Certificate of Designations, Preferences and Relative, Participating, Optional and Other Special Rights of Preferred Stock and Qualifications, Limitations and Restrictions thereof of Convertible Preferred Stock of Owens-Illinois, Inc., dated May 15, 1998 (filed as Exhibit 4.10 to Owens-Illinois Inc. s Form 8-K dated May 20, 1998, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.12	Indenture, dated as of January 24, 2002, among Owens-Brockway Glass Container, Inc., the Guarantors (as defined therein) and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to Owens-Illinois Group, Inc. s Form S-4, File No. 333-85690, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.13	First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of January 24, 2002, among Owens-Brockway Glass Container, Inc., the Guarantors (as defined therein) and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee (filed as Exhibit 4.2 to Owens-Illinois Group, Inc. s Form S-4, File No. 333-85690, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.14	Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of August 5, 2002, among Owens-Brockway Glass Container, Inc., the Guarantors (as defined therein) and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to Owens-Illinois Group Inc. s Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2002, File No. 33-13061, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.15	Third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of November 13, 2002, among Owens-Brockway Glass Container Inc., the Guarantors (as defined therein) and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee (filed as Exhibit 4.4 to Owens-Illinois Group, Inc. s Form S-4, File No. 333-103263, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.16	Additional Supplemental Indenture, dated as of December 18, 2002, among Owens-Brockway Glass Container Inc., the Guarantors (as defined therein) and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee (filed as Exhibit 4.5 to Owens-Illinois Group, Inc. s Form S-4, File No. 333-103263, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.17	Fourth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of May 6, 2003, among Owens-Brockway Glass Container Inc., the Guarantors (as defined therein) and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee (filed as Exhibit 4.2 to Owens-Illinois Group, Inc. s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2003, File No. 33-13061, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.18	Indenture, dated as of May 6, 2003, among Owens-Brockway Glass Container Inc., the Guarantors (as defined therein) and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee (filed as Exhibit 4.3 to Owens-Illinois Group, Inc. s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2003, File No. 33-13061, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.19	Indenture, dated as of December 1, 2004, by and among Owens-Brockway Glass Container Inc., the guarantors party thereto and Law Debenture Trust Company of New York, as trustee (filed as Exhibit 4.26 to Owens-Illinois Group, Inc. s Form S-4, File No. 333-123960, and incorporated herein by reference).

S-K Item 601

No.	Document
4.20	Credit Agreement, dated as of June 14, 2006, by and among the Borrowers named therein, Owens-Illinois General, Inc., as Borrower's agent, Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, as Administrative Agent, and the other Agents, Arrangers and Lenders named therein (filed as exhibit 4.1 to Owens-Illinois Group, Inc.'s Form 8-K dated June 14, 2006, File No. 33-13061, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.21	Second Amended and Restated Intercreditor Agreement, dated as of June 14, 2006, by and among Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, as Administrative Agent for the lenders party to the Credit Agreement (as defined therein) and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as Collateral Agent (as defined therein) and any other parties thereto (filed as exhibit 4.2 to Owens-Illinois Group, Inc.'s Form 8-K dated June 14, 2006, File No. 33-13061, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.22	Second Amended and Restated Pledge Agreement, dated as of June 14, 2006, between Owens-Illinois Group, Inc., Owens-Brockway Packaging, Inc., and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as Collateral Agent (as defined therein) and any other parties thereto (filed as exhibit 4.3 to Owens-Illinois Group, Inc.'s Form 8-K dated June 14, 2006, File No. 33-13061, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.23	Second Amended and Restated Security Agreement, dated as of June 14, 2006, between Owens-Illinois Group, Inc., each of the direct and indirect subsidiaries of Owens-Illinois Group, Inc. signatory thereto, and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as Collateral Agent (as defined therein) (filed as exhibit 4.4 to Owens-Illinois Group, Inc.'s Form 8-K dated June 14, 2006, File No. 33-13061, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1*	Amended and Restated Owens-Illinois Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Owens-Illinois, Inc.'s Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1998, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.2*	First Amendment to Amended and Restated Owens-Illinois Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.3 to Owens-Illinois, Inc.'s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.3*	Second Amendment to Amended and Restated Owens-Illinois Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Owens-Illinois, Inc.'s Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2002, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.4*	Third Amendment to Amended and Restated Owens-Illinois Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Owens-Illinois, Inc.'s Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2003, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.5*	Form of Employment Agreement between Owens-Illinois, Inc. and various Employees (filed as Exhibit 10(m) to Owens-Illinois, Inc.'s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1987, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.6*	Second Amended and Restated Stock Option Plan for Key Employees of Owens-Illinois, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.20 to Owens-Illinois, Inc.'s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1994, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.7*	First Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Stock Option Plan for Key Employees of Owens-Illinois, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.13 to Owens-Illinois, Inc.'s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1995, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).

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No.	Document
10.8*	Second Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Stock Option Plan for Key Employees of Owens-Illinois, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1997, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.9*	Third Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Stock Option Plan for Key Employees of Owens-Illinois, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2000, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference.)
10.10*	Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement for use under the Second Amended and Restated Stock Option Plan for Key Employees of Owens-Illinois, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.21 to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1994, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.11*	Amended and Restated Owens-Illinois, Inc. Performance Award Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.16 to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1993, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.12*	First Amendment to Amended and Restated Owens-Illinois, Inc. Performance Award Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.4 to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1997, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.13*	Owens-Illinois, Inc. Directors Deferred Compensation Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.26 to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1995, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.14*	First Amendment to Owens-Illinois, Inc. Directors Deferred Compensation Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.27 to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1995, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.15*	Second Amendment to Owens-Illinois, Inc. Directors Deferred Compensation Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1997, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.16*	Amended and Restated 1997 Equity Participation Plan of Owens-Illinois, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1999, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.17*	First Amendment to Amended and Restated 1997 Equity Participation Plan of Owens-Illinois, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2002, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.18*	Owens-Illinois, Inc. Executive Deferred Savings Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.19*	Employment agreement between Owens-Illinois, Inc. and Steven R. McCracken dated March 31, 2004 (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.20*	Amendment dated March 10, 2005 to the employment agreement between Owens-Illinois, Inc. and Steven R. McCracken dated March 31, 2004 (filed as Exhibit 10.27 to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).

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No.	Document
10.21*	Restricted Stock Agreement under the Amended and Restated 1997 Equity Participation Plan of Owens-Illinois, Inc. between Owens-Illinois, Inc. and Steven R. McCracken dated March 31, 2004 (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.22*	Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement under the Amended and Restated 1997 Equity Participation Plan of Owens-Illinois, Inc. between Owens-Illinois, Inc. and Steven R. McCracken dated March 31, 2004 (filed as Exhibit 10.3 to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.23*	2004 Equity Incentive Plan for Directors of Owens-Illinois, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2004, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.24*	Owens-Illinois, Inc. Incentive Bonus Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2004, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.25*	Owens-Illinois 2004 Executive Life Insurance Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.32 to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.26*	Owens-Illinois 2004 Executive Life Insurance Plan for Non-U.S. Employees (filed as Exhibit 10.33 to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.27*	Second Amended and Restated Owens-Illinois, Inc. Senior Management Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.34 to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.28*	Owens-Illinois, Inc. 2005 Incentive Award Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.28 to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.29*	First Amendment to 2005 Incentive Award Plan of Owens-Illinois, Inc. dated as of December 4, 2006 (filed herewith).
10.30*	Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement for use under the Owens-Illinois, Inc. 2005 Incentive Award Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.29 to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.31*	Form of Restricted Stock Agreement for use under the Owens-Illinois, Inc. 2005 Incentive Award Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.30 to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.32*	Form of Phantom Stock Agreement for use under the Owens-Illinois, Inc. 2005 Incentive Award Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.31 to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.33*	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for use under the Owens-Illinois, Inc. 2005 Incentive Award Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.32 to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).

S-K Item 601

No.	Document
10.34*	Amendment dated August 3, 2006 to the employment agreement between Owens-Illinois, Inc. and Steven R. McCracken dated March 31, 2004 (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2006, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.35*	Separation agreement between Owens-Illinois, Inc. and Steven R. McCracken (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form 8-K dated November 8, 2006, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.36*	Letter agreement between Owens-Illinois, Inc. and Albert P.L. Stroucken (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Owens-Illinois, Inc. s Form 8-K dated November 8, 2006, File No. 1-9576, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.37*	Employment agreement between Owens-Illinois, Inc. and Albert P.L. Stroucken, dated January 3, 2007 (filed herewith).
12	Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges and Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges and Preferred Stock Dividends (filed herewith).
21	Subsidiaries of Owens-Illinois, Inc. (filed herewith).
23	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (filed herewith).
24	Owens-Illinois, Inc. Power of Attorney (filed herewith).
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith).
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith).
32.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C Section 1350 (filed herewith).
32.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C Section 1350 (filed herewith).

* Indicates a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement required to be filed as an exhibit to this form pursuant to Item 15(c).

SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF AFFILIATES WHOSE SECURITIES ARE PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL.

1) Financial statements of Owens-Brockway Packaging, Inc. and subsidiaries including consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related statements of operations, net parent investment, and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004.

2) Financial statements of Owens-Brockway Glass Container Inc. and subsidiaries including consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related statements of operations, net parent investment, and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004.

3) Financial statements of OI Plastic Products FTS, Inc. and subsidiaries including consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related statements of operations, net parent investment, and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Share Owner of

Owens-Brockway Packaging, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Owens-Brockway Packaging, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of results of operations, net Parent investment, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Owens-Brockway Packaging, Inc. and subsidiaries at December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As discussed in Notes 1, 13 and 14 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed its method of accounting for stock-based compensation, defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement plans, respectively, in 2006.

Ernst & Young LLP

Toledo, Ohio

March 1, 2007

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CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS Owens-Brockway Packaging, Inc.

Dollars in millions Years ended December 31,	2006	2005	2004
Revenues:			
Net sales	\$ 6,692.4	\$ 6,356.4	\$ 5,522.3
Other revenue	86.5	103.8	131.6
	6,778.9	6,460.2	5,653.9
Costs and expenses:			
Manufacturing, shipping, and delivery	5,529.6	5,169.2	4,455.3
Research and development	16.4	15.3	15.2
Engineering	32.6	36.1	34.1
Selling and administrative	410.2	361.9	267.2
Net intercompany interest	(3.0)	28.7	0.6
Other interest expense	404.6	379.5	403.7
Other	55.0	525.4	48.1
	6,445.4	6,516.1	5,224.2
Earnings (loss) before items below	333.5	(55.9)	429.7
Provision for income taxes	138.8	130.6	109.1
Minority share owners' interests in earnings of subsidiaries	43.7	35.9	33.0
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 151.0	\$ (222.4)	\$ 287.6

See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS Owens-Brockway Packaging, Inc.

Dollars in millions		
December 31,	2006	2005
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash, including time deposits of \$124.5 (\$104.0 in 2005)	\$ 241.8	\$ 243.9
Receivables including amount from related parties of \$1.7 (\$0.8 in 2005), less allowances of \$29.1 (\$25.7 in 2005) for losses and discounts	1,044.9	939.9
Inventories	993.3	889.2
Prepaid expenses	42.9	31.3
Total current assets	2,322.9	2,104.3
Other assets:		
Equity investments	95.3	102.2
Repair parts inventories	135.9	162.7
Prepaid pension	31.7	17.1
Deposits, receivables, and other assets	449.4	397.2
Goodwill	2,255.2	2,159.7
Total other assets	2,967.5	2,838.9
Property, plant, and equipment:		
Land, at cost	242.9	229.5
Buildings and equipment, at cost:		
Buildings and building equipment	976.1	905.6
Factory machinery and equipment	4,346.5	4,070.2
Transportation, office, and miscellaneous equipment	100.4	98.2
Construction in progress	120.8	89.1
	5,786.7	5,392.6
Less accumulated depreciation	2,945.5	2,576.3
Net property, plant, and equipment	2,841.2	2,816.3
Total assets	\$ 8,131.6	\$ 7,759.5

Dollars in millions		
December 31,	2006	2005
Liabilities and Net Parent Investment		
Current liabilities:		
Short-term loans	\$ 412.8	\$ 26.3
Accounts payable including amount to related parties of \$23.8 (\$2.2 in 2005)	883.3	765.6
Salaries and wages	139.8	141.1
U.S. and foreign income taxes	138.4	107.8
Other accrued liabilities	224.5	253.3
Long-term debt due within one year	24.4	252.0
Total current liabilities	1,823.2	1,546.1
External long-term debt	3,956.6	3,958.6
Deferred taxes	153.8	232.9
Other liabilities	708.1	741.3
Minority share owners interests	207.2	182.0
Net Parent investment:		
Investment by and advances from Parent	1,287.2	1,313.9
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(4.5)	(215.3)
Total net Parent investment	1,282.7	1,098.6
Total liabilities and net Parent investment	\$ 8,131.6	\$ 7,759.5

See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED NET PARENT INVESTMENT Owens-Brockway Packaging, Inc.

Dollars in millions

Years ended December 31,

	2006	2005	2004
Investment by and advances to Parent			
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 1,313.9	\$ 2,020.6	\$ 997.0
Net intercompany transactions	(177.7)	(484.3)	736.0)
Net earnings	151.0	(222.4)	287.6
Balance at end of year	1,287.2	1,313.9	2,020.6
Accumulated other comprehensive loss			
Balance at beginning of year	(215.3)	67.9	(198.3)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	284.9	(290.5)	294.8)
Change in minimum pension liability, net of tax	22.6	(7.2)	(27.5)
Adjustment to initially apply FAS No. 158, net of tax	(47.4)		
Change in fair value of certain derivative instruments, net of tax	(49.3)	14.5	(1.1)
Balance at end of year	(4.5)	(215.3)	67.9)
Total net Parent investment	\$ 1,282.7	\$ 1,098.6	\$ 2,088.5
Total comprehensive income (loss)			
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 151.0	\$ (222.4)	\$ 287.6
Foreign currency translation adjustments	284.9	(290.5)	294.8)
Change in minimum pension liability, net of tax	22.6	(7.2)	(27.5)
Change in fair value of certain derivative instruments, net of tax	(49.3)	14.5	(1.1)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 409.2	\$ (505.6)	\$ 553.8

See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS Owens-Brockway Packaging, Inc.

Dollars in millions			
Years ended December 31,	2006	2005	2004
Operating activities:			
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 151.0	\$ (222.4)	\$ 287.6
Non-cash charges (credits):			
Depreciation	426.5	431.3	384.0
Amortization of deferred costs	32.6	35.4	35.2
Deferred tax provision (credit)	25.4	(3.1)	11.4
Reverse non-U.S. deferred tax valuation allowance net of restructuring charges	(5.7)		
Goodwill impairment		494.0	
Curtailed of postretirement benefits in The Netherlands	(15.9)		
Restructuring costs and writeoffs of certain assets	27.5		
Gains on asset sales		(28.1)	(51.6)
Other	20.7	(6.4)	(70.0)
Change in non-current operating assets	(10.1)	(14.6)	12.9
Change in non-current liabilities	(52.1)	(58.7)	(10.1)
Change in components of working capital	(221.7)	80.9	181.6
Cash provided by operating activities	378.2	708.3	781.0
Investing activities:			
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(271.5)	(366.2)	(407.6)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired		(11.6)	(630.3)
Collections on accounts receivable arising from consolidation of receivables securitization program	127.3	50.7	
Net cash proceeds from divestitures and other	13.6	205.7	257.8
Cash utilized in investing activities	(130.6)	(121.4)	(780.1)
Financing activities:			
Additions to long-term debt	1,206.5	537.5	2,114.6
Repayments of long-term debt	(1,341.7)	(617.1)	(2,611.1)
Increase (decrease) in short-term loans	158.9	11.5	(23.2)
Net change in intercompany debt	(266.9)	(414.2)	675.8
Net payments for hedging activity	(6.8)	(98.0)	(25.9)
Payment of finance fees	(12.3)	(1.0)	(34.4)
Cash provided by (utilized in) financing activities	(262.3)	(581.3)	95.8
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash	12.6	(13.3)	4.3
Increase (decrease) in cash	(2.1)	(7.7)	101.0
Cash at beginning of year	243.9	251.6	150.6
Cash at end of year	\$ 241.8	\$ 243.9	\$ 251.6

See Accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Owens-Brockway Packaging, Inc.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Tabular data dollars in millions

1. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Consolidated Statements The consolidated financial statements of Owens-Brockway Packaging, Inc. (Company) include the accounts of its subsidiaries. Newly acquired subsidiaries have been included in the consolidated financial statements from dates of acquisition.

Certain amounts included in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended December 31, 2005 have been reclassified to conform to the 2006 presentation. These amounts, which relate to receipts from customers in payment of the accounts receivable in the European accounts receivable securitization program at the date of its consolidation, have been reclassified from operating activities to investing activities. See Note 5 for additional information. While this reclassification had no effect on total cash flows, cash provided by operations and cash utilized in investing activities both decreased by \$50.7 million. Net earnings and net parent investment were not affected by this reclassification.

The Company uses the equity method of accounting for investments in which it has a significant ownership interest, generally 20% to 50%. Other investments are accounted for at cost.

Relationship with Owens-Illinois Group, Inc. and Owens-Illinois, Inc. The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Owens-Illinois Group, Inc. (OI Group) and an indirect subsidiary of Owens-Illinois, Inc. (OI Inc.). Although OI Inc. does not conduct any operations, it has substantial obligations related to outstanding indebtedness, dividends for preferred stock and asbestos-related payments. OI Inc. relies primarily on distributions from its direct and indirect subsidiaries to meet these obligations.

For federal and certain state income tax purposes, the taxable income of the Company is included in the consolidated tax returns of OI Inc. and income taxes are allocated to the Company on a basis consistent with separate returns.

Nature of Operations The Company is a leading manufacturer of glass container products. The Company's principal product lines in the Glass Containers product segment are glass containers for the food and beverage industries. The Company has glass container operations located in 22 countries. The principal markets and operations for the Company's glass products are in North America, Europe, South America, and Australia.

Use of Estimates The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management of the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates, at which time the Company would revise its estimates accordingly.

Cash The Company defines cash as cash and time deposits with maturities of three months or less when purchased. Outstanding checks in excess of funds on deposit are included in accounts payable.

Fair Values of Financial Instruments The carrying amounts reported for cash, short-term investments and short-term loans approximate fair value. In addition, carrying amounts approximate fair value for certain long-term debt obligations subject to frequently redetermined interest rates. Fair values for the Company's significant fixed rate debt obligations are generally based on published market quotations.

Derivative Instruments The Company uses currency swaps, interest rate swaps, options, and commodity futures contracts to manage risks generally associated with foreign exchange rate, interest rate and commodity market volatility. Derivative financial instruments are included on the balance sheet at fair value. Whenever possible, derivative instruments are designated as and are effective as hedges, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. If the underlying hedged transaction ceases to exist, all changes in fair value of the related derivatives that have not been settled are recognized in current earnings. The Company does not enter into derivative financial instruments for trading purposes and is not a party to leveraged derivatives. In accordance with FAS No. 104, cash flows from fair value hedges of debt and short-term forward exchange contracts are classified as a financing activity. Cash flows of currency swaps, interest rate swaps, and commodity futures contracts are classified as operating activities. See Note 9 for additional information related to derivative instruments.

Inventory Valuation The Company values most U.S. inventories at the lower of last-in, first-out (LIFO) cost or market. Other inventories are valued at the lower of standard costs (which approximate average costs) or market.

Goodwill Goodwill represents the excess of cost over fair value of assets of businesses acquired. Goodwill is evaluated annually, as of October 1, for impairment or more frequently if an impairment indicator exists.

Intangible Assets and Other Long-Lived Assets Intangible assets are amortized over the expected useful life of the asset. The Company evaluates the recoverability of intangible assets and other long-lived assets based on undiscounted projected cash flows, excluding interest and taxes, when factors indicate that impairment may exist. If impairment exists, the asset is written down to fair value.

Property, Plant, and Equipment Property, plant and equipment (PP&E) is carried at cost and includes expenditures for new facilities and equipment and those costs which substantially increase the useful lives or capacity of existing PP&E. In general, depreciation is computed using the straight-line method and recorded over the estimated useful life of the asset. Factory machinery and equipment is depreciated over periods ranging from 5 to 25 years with the majority of such assets (principally glass-melting furnaces and molding machines) depreciated over 7-15 years. Buildings and building equipment are depreciated over periods ranging from 10 to 50 years. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. Costs assigned to PP&E of acquired businesses are based on estimated fair values at the date of acquisition.

Revenue Recognition The Company recognizes sales, net of estimated discounts and allowances, when the title to the products and risk of loss are transferred to customers. Provisions for rebates to customers are provided in the same period that the related sales are recorded.

Shipping and Handling Costs Shipping and handling costs are included with manufacturing, shipping, and delivery costs in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Income Taxes on Undistributed Earnings In general, the Company plans to continue to reinvest the undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries and foreign corporate joint ventures accounted for by the equity method. Accordingly, taxes are provided only on that amount of undistributed earnings in excess of planned reinvestments.

Foreign Currency Translation The assets and liabilities of most subsidiaries and associates are translated at current exchange rates and any related translation adjustments are recorded directly in net Parent investment.

Accounts Receivable Receivables are stated at amounts estimated by management to be the net realizable value. The Company charges off accounts receivable when it becomes apparent based upon age or customer circumstances that amounts will not be collected.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts The allowance for doubtful accounts is established through charges to the provision for bad debts. The Company evaluates the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts on a periodic basis. The evaluation includes historical trends in collections and write-offs, management's judgment of the probability of collecting accounts and management's evaluation of business risk.

New Accounting Standards In July 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Interpretation No. 48 (FIN 48), Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes . This interpretation was issued to clarify the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with FAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes . FIN 48 defines criteria that an individual tax position must meet for any part of the benefit of that position to be recognized in an enterprise's financial statements and also includes requirements for measuring the amount of the benefit to be recognized in the financial statements. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006, therefore the Company will adopt its provisions effective as of January 1, 2007. The Company has not yet determined the impact of adopting FIN 48.

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157 (FAS No. 157), Fair Value Measurements . FAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. FAS No. 157 applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. The statement does not require any new fair value measurements. The statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. Adoption of FAS No. 157 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

In February 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159 (FAS No. 159), Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115 . FAS No. 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. The statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. Adoption of FAS No. 159 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

Participation in OI Inc. Stock Option Plans and Other Stock Based Compensation The Company participates in the equity compensation plans of OI Inc. under which employees of the Company may be granted options to purchase common shares of OI Inc., restricted common shares of OI Inc., or restricted share units of OI Inc.

Stock Options

For options granted prior to March 22, 2005, no options may be exercised in whole or in part during the first year after the date granted. In general, subject to accelerated exercisability provisions related to the performance of OI Inc.'s common stock or change of control, 50% of the options become exercisable on the fifth anniversary of the date of the option grant, with the remaining 50% becoming exercisable on the sixth anniversary date of the option grant. In general, options expire following termination of employment or the day after the tenth anniversary date of the option grant.

For options granted after March 21, 2005, no options may be exercised in whole or in part during the first year after the date granted. In general, subject to change in control, these options become exercisable 25% per year beginning on the first anniversary. In general, options expire following termination of employment or the seventh anniversary of the option grant.

The fair value of options granted before March 22, 2005, is amortized ratably over five years or a shorter period if the grant becomes subject to accelerated exercisability provisions related to the performance of OI Inc.'s common stock. The fair value of options granted after March 21, 2005, is amortized over the vesting periods which range from one to four years.

Restricted Shares

Shares granted to employees prior to March 22, 2005, generally vest after three years or upon retirement, whichever is later. Shares granted after March 21, 2005, vest 25% per year beginning on the first anniversary and unvested shares are forfeited upon termination of employment. Shares granted to directors vest on the third anniversary of the share grant or the end of the director's then current term on the board, whichever is later.

The fair value of the shares is equal to the market price of the shares on the date of the grant. The fair value of restricted shares granted before March 22, 2005, is amortized ratably over the vesting period. The fair value of restricted shares granted after March 21, 2005, is amortized over the vesting periods which range from one to four years.

Performance Vested Restricted Share Units

Restricted share units vest on January 1 of the third year following the year in which they are granted. Holders of vested units receive 0.5 to 1.5 shares of OI Inc.'s common stock for each unit, depending upon the attainment of consolidated performance goals established by the Compensation Committee of OI Inc.'s Board of Directors. If minimum goals are not met, no shares will be issued. Granted but unvested restricted share units are forfeited upon termination of employment, unless certain retirement criteria are met.

The fair value of each restricted share unit is equal to the product of the fair value of OI Inc.'s common stock on the date of grant and the estimated number of shares into which the restricted share unit will be converted. The fair value of restricted share units is amortized ratably over the vesting period. Should the estimated number of shares into which the restricted share unit will be converted change, an adjustment will be recorded to recognize the accumulated difference in amortization between the revised and previous estimates.

Accounting

Prior to January 1, 2006, OI Inc. accounted for these equity compensation plans under the recognition and measurement provisions of Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No.25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and related interpretations, as permitted by FAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation (FAS No. 123). As such, compensation cost for stock options was not recognized in the Consolidated Results of Operations since all stock options granted had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of the grant. Prior to January 1, 2006, compensation cost was recognized for restricted shares and restricted share units. Effective January 1, 2006, OI Inc. adopted the fair value recognition provisions of FAS No. 123 (R), Share-Based Payment (FAS No. 123R), using the modified-prospective method. Under this method, compensation cost recognized after January 1, 2006 includes: (1) compensation cost for all share-based payments granted

through December 31, 2005, but for which the requisite service period had not been completed as of December 31, 2005, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the original provisions of FAS No.123, and (2) compensation cost for share-based payments granted subsequent to December 31, 2005, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of FAS No. 123R.

As discussed in Note 12, costs incurred under these plans by OI Inc. related to stock-based compensation awards granted directly to the Company's employees are included in the allocable costs charged to the Company and other operating subsidiaries of OI Inc. on an intercompany basis.

2. Changes in Components of Working Capital Related to Operations Changes in the components of working capital related to operations (net of the effects related to acquisitions and divestitures) were as follows (the 2005 receivables amount has been adjusted to conform to the 2006 presentation in relation to the European accounts receivable securitization program):

	2006	2005	2004
Decrease (increase) in current assets:			
Receivables	\$ (173.9)	\$ (68.9)	\$ 75.7
Inventories	(36.8)	58.1	83.8
Prepaid expenses	2.4	(4.7)	32.4
Increase (decrease) in current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(28.1)	32.4	36.1
Salaries and wages	(13.8)	(2.8)	(0.9)
U.S. and foreign income taxes	28.5	66.8	(45.5)
	\$ (221.7)	\$ 80.9	\$ 181.6

3. Inventories Major classes of inventory are as follows:

	2006	2005
Finished goods	\$ 825.0	\$ 748.5
Work in process	7.7	3.5
Raw materials	93.8	74.9
Operating supplies	66.8	62.3
	\$ 993.3	\$ 889.2

If the inventories which are valued on the LIFO method had been valued at standard costs, which approximate current costs, consolidated inventories would be higher than reported by \$20.8 million and \$20.9 million, at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Inventories which are valued at the lower of standard costs (which approximate average costs), or market at December 31, 2006 and 2005 were approximately \$859.3 million and \$775.6 million, respectively.

4. Equity Investments Summarized information pertaining to the Company's equity associates follows:

	2006	2005
At end of year:		
Equity in undistributed earnings:		
Foreign	\$ 20.3	\$ 19.5
Domestic	15.9	17.6
Total	\$ 36.2	\$ 37.1

	2006	2005	2004
For the year:			
Equity in earnings:			
Foreign	\$ 2.1	\$ 6.8	\$ 15.2
Domestic	21.4	13.6	10.9
Total	\$ 23.5	\$ 20.4	\$ 26.1
Dividends received	\$ 43.5	\$ 11.0	\$ 12.8

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5. External Long-Term Debt The following table summarizes the external long-term debt of the Company at December 31, 2006 and 2005:

	2006	2005
Secured Credit Agreement:		
Revolving Credit Facility:		
Revolving Loans	\$ 45.2	\$
Term Loans:		
Term Loan A (292.5 million AUD)	231.5	
Term Loan B	195.5	
Term Loan C (134.6 million CAD)	115.9	
Term Loan D (195.5 million)	257.4	
Third Amended and Restated Secured Credit Agreement:		
Term Loans		
A1 Term Loan		223.9
B1 Term Loan		220.8
C1 Term Loan		185.6
C2 Term Loan		54.9
Accounts receivable securitization (included in short-term loans at Dec. 31, 2006):		
European program		231.8
Asia Pacific program		80.6
Senior Secured Notes:		
8.875%, due 2009	850.0	1,000.0
7.75%, due 2011	450.0	450.0
8.75%, due 2012	625.0	625.0
Senior Notes:		
8.25%, due 2013	440.8	436.6
6.75%, due 2014	400.0	400.0
6.75%, due 2014 (225 million)	296.2	267.0
Senior Subordinated Notes:		
9.25%, due 2009		0.5
Other	73.5	33.9
	3,981.0	4,210.6
Less amounts due within one year	24.4	252.0
External long-term debt	\$ 3,956.6	\$ 3,958.6

On June 14, 2006, the Company's subsidiary borrowers entered into the Secured Credit Agreement (the Agreement). Proceeds from the Agreement were used to repay all outstanding amounts under the previous credit agreement. At December 31, 2006, the Agreement included a \$900.0 million revolving credit facility, a 292.5 million Australian dollar term loan, and a 134.6 million Canadian dollar term loan, each of which has a final maturity date of June 15, 2012. It also included a \$195.5 million term loan and a 195.5 million term loan each of which have a final maturity date of June 14, 2013. The Agreement also permits the Company, at its option, to refinance certain of its outstanding notes and debentures prior to their scheduled maturity. The Company recorded \$10.2 million of additional interest charges for the write-off of unamortized finance fees related to the early repayment of the previous credit agreement.

At December 31, 2006 the Company's subsidiary borrowers had unused credit of \$765.6 million available under the Agreement.

The interest rate on borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility is, at the Company's option, the Base Rate or the Adjusted Eurodollar rate. The interest rate on borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility also includes a margin linked to the Company's Consolidated Leverage Ratio, as defined in the Agreement. The margin is limited to ranges of 1.125% to 2.0% for Eurodollar loans and 0.125% to 1.0% for Base Rate loans. The weighted average interest rate on borrowings outstanding under the Agreement at December 31, 2006 was 6.52%. While no compensating balances are required by the Agreement, the Borrowers must pay a facility fee on the Revolving Credit Facility commitments ranging from 0.20% to 0.50%.

Borrowings under the Agreement are secured by substantially all of the assets of the Company's domestic subsidiaries and certain foreign subsidiaries, which have a book value of approximately \$2.4 billion. Borrowings are also secured by a pledge of intercompany debt and equity in most of the Company's domestic subsidiaries and stock of certain foreign subsidiaries. All borrowings under the agreement are guaranteed by substantially all domestic subsidiaries of the Company for the term of the Agreement.

The Agreement contains covenants and provisions that, among other things, restrict the ability of the Company and its subsidiaries to dispose of assets, incur additional indebtedness, prepay other indebtedness or amend certain debt instruments, pay dividends, create liens on assets, enter into contingent obligations, enter into sale and leaseback transactions, make investments, loans or advances, make acquisitions, engage in mergers or consolidations, change the business conducted, engage in certain transactions with affiliates and otherwise restrict certain corporate activities. In addition, the Agreement contains financial covenants that require the Company to maintain specified financial ratios and meet specified tests based upon financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis, including minimum interest coverage ratios, maximum leverage ratios and specified capital expenditure tests.

During July of 2006, a subsidiary of the Company used borrowings under the Agreement to repurchase \$150.0 million principal amount of the 8.875% Senior Secured Notes due 2009. During the third quarter, the Company recorded \$7.3 million of additional interest charges for note repurchase premiums and the related write-off of unamortized finance fees.

During the fourth quarter of 2005, the Company expanded the capacity of its European accounts receivable securitization program from 200 million to 320 million to include operations in Italy and the United Kingdom. The accounts receivable securitization program provides lower costs of financing than traditional bank debt. The terms of this expansion resulted in changing from off-balance sheet to on-balance sheet accounting for the program by consolidating both the accounts receivable in the program and the secured indebtedness of the same amount. Cash inflows related to receipts from customers in payment of the accounts receivable consolidated at December 13, 2005 have been classified as investing cash inflows in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

During October of 2006, the Company entered into a new 300 million European accounts receivable securitization program. The new program replaces the previous European program, described in the preceding paragraph, which was set to terminate in October 2006.

At December 31, 2006, the European program had a balance of \$195.0 million, and the Asia Pacific program had a balance of \$84.4 million recorded in short term loans. The interest rate on the accounts receivable securitization program is a local short term variable rate plus a margin over the variable rate

of 0.70% for the European program and 0.85% for the Asia Pacific program. The weighted average interest rate on borrowings under the European program was 4.81% at December 31, 2006. The weighted average interest rate on borrowings under the Asia Pacific program was 7.43% at December 31, 2006. These programs have maturity dates ranging from January of 2008 through October of 2011.

Annual maturities for all of the Company's long-term debt through 2011 are as follows: 2007, \$24.4 million; 2008, \$9.1 million; 2009, \$883.0 million; 2010, \$53.7 million; and 2011, \$620.1 million.

Interest paid in cash, including note repurchase premiums, aggregated \$380.0 million for 2006, \$365.2 million for 2005, and \$434.7 million for 2004.

Fair values at December 31, 2006, of the Company's significant fixed rate debt obligations were as follows:

	Principal Amount (millions of dollars)	Indicated Market Price	Fair Value (millions of dollars)	Hedge Value (millions of dollars)
Senior Secured Notes:				
8.875%, due 2009	\$ 850.0	102.52	\$ 871.4	
7.75%, due 2011	450.0	103.50	465.8	
8.75%, due 2012	625.0	106.25	664.1	
Senior Notes:				
8.25%, due 2013	450.0	103.25	464.6	\$ 440.8
6.75%, due 2014	400.0	97.75	391.0	
6.75%, due 2014 (225 million)	296.2	99.75	295.5	

6. Guarantees of Debt OI Group and the Company guarantee OI Inc.'s senior notes and debentures on a subordinated basis. The fair value of the OI Inc. debt being guaranteed was \$1,057.5 at December 31, 2006.

7. Operating Leases Rent expense attributable to all warehouse, office buildings, and equipment operating leases was \$75.7 million in 2006, \$66.5 million in 2005, and \$66.3 million in 2004. Minimum future rentals under operating leases are as follows: 2007, \$42.2 million; 2008, \$30.3 million; 2009, \$22.9 million; 2010, \$16.9 million; and 2011, \$7.4 million; and 2012 and thereafter, \$8.2 million.

8. Foreign Currency Transactions Aggregate foreign currency exchange gains (losses) included in other costs and expenses were \$(1.0) million in 2006, \$2.8 million in 2005, and \$(1.4) million in 2004.

9. Derivative Instruments At December 31, 2006, the Company had the following derivative instruments related to its various hedging programs:

Hedges of Debt

Certain of the Company's subsidiaries have entered into short term forward exchange contracts which effectively swap intercompany loans to other subsidiaries that are denominated in the functional currency of the borrowers. These contracts swap the principal amount of loans and in some cases they swap the related interest.

The Company recognizes the above derivatives on the balance sheet at fair value. Accordingly, the changes in the value of the swaps are recognized in current earnings and are expected to substantially

offset any exchange rate gains or losses on the related nonfunctional currency loans. For the year ended December 31, 2006, the amount not offset was not material.

Interest Rate Swaps Designated as Fair Value Hedges

In the fourth quarter of 2003 and the first quarter of 2004, the Company entered into a series of interest rate swap agreements with a total notional amount of \$1.05 billion that mature from 2007 through 2013. The swaps were executed in order to: (i) convert a portion of the senior notes and senior debentures fixed-rate debt into floating-rate debt; (ii) maintain a capital structure containing appropriate amounts of fixed and floating-rate debt; and (iii) reduce net interest payments and expense in the near-term.

The Company's fixed-to-variable interest rate swaps are accounted for as fair value hedges. Because the relevant terms of the swap agreements match the corresponding terms of the notes, there is no hedge ineffectiveness. Accordingly, the Company recorded the net of the fair market values of the swaps as a long-term liability along with a corresponding net decrease in the carrying value of the hedged debt.

Under the swaps, the Company receives fixed rate interest amounts (equal to interest on the corresponding hedged note) and pays interest at a six-month U.S. LIBOR rate (set in arrears) plus a margin spread (see table below). The interest rate differential on each swap is recognized as an adjustment of interest expense during each six-month period over the term of the agreement.

The following selected information relates to fair value swaps at December 31, 2006 (based on a projected U.S. LIBOR rate of 5.1515% based on rates at December 31, 2006):

	Amount Hedged	Average Receive Rate	Average Spread	Asset (Liability) Recorded
OI Inc. public notes swapped by the company through intercompany loans:				
Senior Notes due 2007	\$ 300.0	8.10	% 4.5	% \$ (1.8)
Senior Notes due 2008	250.0	7.35	% 3.5	% (4.3)
Senior Debentures due 2010	250.0	7.50	% 3.2	% (5.8)
Notes issued by OBGC:				
Senior Notes due 2013	250.0	8.25	% 3.7	% (9.4)
Total	\$ 1,050.0			\$ (21.3)

Commodity Hedges

The Company enters into commodity futures contracts related to forecasted natural gas requirements, the objectives of which are to limit the effects of fluctuations in the future market price paid for natural gas and the related volatility in cash flows. The Company continually evaluates the natural gas market with respect to its forecasted usage requirements over the next twelve to twenty-four months and periodically enters into commodity futures contracts in order to hedge a portion of its usage requirements over that period. At December 31, 2006, the Company had entered into commodity futures contracts for approximately 57% (approximately 13,450,000 MM BTUs) for the full year of 2007 and approximately 9% (approximately 2,160,000 MM BTUs) for the full year of 2008.

The Company accounts for the above futures contracts on the balance sheet at fair value. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of a derivative that is designated as, and meets the required criteria for, a cash flow hedge is recorded in OCI and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods

during which the underlying hedged item affects earnings. Any material portion of the change in the fair value of a derivative designated as a cash flow hedge that is deemed to be ineffective is recognized in current earnings.

The above futures contracts are accounted for as cash flow hedges at December 31, 2006.

At December 31, 2006, an unrecognized loss of \$32.8 million (pretax and after tax), related to the domestic commodity futures contracts, was included in OCI, which will be reclassified into earnings over the next twelve months. The ineffectiveness related to these natural gas hedges for the year ended December 31, 2006 was not material.

Other Hedges

The Company's subsidiaries may enter into short-term forward exchange or option agreements to purchase foreign currencies at set rates in the future. These agreements are used to limit exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates for significant planned purchases of fixed assets or commodities that are denominated in currencies other than the subsidiaries' functional currency. Subsidiaries may also use forward exchange agreements to offset the foreign currency risk for receivables and payables not denominated in, or indexed to, their functional currencies. The Company records these short-term forward exchange agreements on the balance sheet at fair value and changes in the fair value are recognized in current earnings.

Balance Sheet Classification

The Company records the fair values of derivative financial instruments on the balance sheet as follows: (1) receivables if the instrument has a positive fair value and maturity within one year, (2) deposits, receivables, and other assets if the instrument has a positive fair value and maturity after one year, (3) accounts payable and other accrued liabilities if the instrument has a negative fair value and maturity within one year, and (4) other liabilities if the instrument has a negative fair value and maturity after one year.

10. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) The components of comprehensive income (loss) are: (a) net earnings (loss); (b) change in fair value of certain derivative instruments; (c) adjustment of minimum pension liabilities; (d) adjustment to adopt FAS No. 158; and, (e) foreign currency translation adjustments. The net effect of exchange rate fluctuations generally reflects changes in the relative strength of the U.S. dollar against major foreign currencies between the beginning and end of the year.

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The following table lists the beginning balance, yearly activity and ending balance of each component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):

	Net Effect of Exchange Rate Fluctuations	Deferred Tax Effect for Translation	Change in Minimum Pension Liability (net of tax)	Change in Certain Derivative Instruments (net of tax)	Adjustment to initially apply FAS No. 158 (net of tax)	Total Accumulated Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Balance on Jan. 1, 2004	\$ (110.0)	\$ 21.5	\$ (110.8)	\$ 1.0	\$	\$ (198.3)
2004 Change	303.5	(8.7)	(44.6)	(1.6)		248.6
Translation effect			9.0			9.0
Tax effect			8.1	0.5		8.6
Balance on Dec. 31, 2004	193.5	12.8	(138.3)	(0.1)		67.9
2005 Change	(290.5)		7.5	5.3		(277.7)
Translation effect			(14.8)			(14.8)
Tax effect			0.1	9.2		9.3
Balance on Dec. 31, 2005	(97.0)	12.8	(145.5)	14.4		(215.3)
2006 Change	284.9		55.0	(49.3)	(71.0)	219.6
Translation effect			(17.6)			(17.6)
Tax effect			(14.8)		23.6	8.8
Balance on Dec. 31, 2006	\$ 187.9	\$ 12.8	\$ (122.9)	\$ (34.9)	\$ (47.4)	\$ (4.5)

11. Income Taxes Deferred income taxes reflect: (1) the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes and (2) carryovers and credits for income tax purposes. Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2006 and 2005 are as follows:

	2006	2005
Deferred tax assets:		
Tax loss carryovers	\$ 289.5	\$ 259.2
Capital loss carryovers	34.4	30.3
Accrued postretirement benefits	23.4	19.8
Other, principally accrued liabilities	239.0	212.7
Total deferred tax assets	586.3	522.0
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment	242.9	204.2
Inventory	21.8	27.6
Other	64.7	75.6
Total deferred tax liabilities	329.4	307.4
Valuation allowance	(264.9)	(349.7)
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$ (8.0)	\$ (135.1)

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Deferred taxes are included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2006 and 2005 as follows:

	2006	2005
Prepaid expenses	\$ 15.7	\$ 3.7
Deposits, receivables, and other assets	130.1	94.1
Deferred taxes	(153.8	) (232.9
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$ (8.0	) \$ (135.1

The provision for income taxes consists of the following:

	2006	2005	2004
Current:			
U.S. Federal	\$	\$	\$
State	0.3	0.3	0.2
Foreign	113.1	133.4	97.5
	113.4	133.7	97.7
Deferred:			
U.S. Federal	12.9	1.7	18.5
State	(3.6	) 8.0	13.1
Foreign	16.1	(12.8	) (20.2
	25.4	(3.1	) 11.4
Total:			
U.S. Federal	12.9	1.7	18.5
State	(3.3	) 8.3	13.3
Foreign	129.2	120.6	77.3
	\$ 138.8	\$ 130.6	\$ 109.1

The provision for income taxes was calculated based on the following components of earnings (loss) before income taxes:

	2006	2005	2004
Domestic	\$ (119.1	) \$ (20.7	) \$ 25.3
Foreign	452.6	(35.2	) 404.4
	\$ 333.5	\$ (55.9	) \$ 429.7

Income taxes paid (received) in cash were as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
Domestic	\$ (0.4)	\$	\$ 0.2
Foreign	126.8	112.9	95.8
	\$ 126.4	\$ 112.9	\$ 96.0

A reconciliation of the provision for income taxes based on the statutory U.S. Federal tax rate of 35% to the provision for income taxes is as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
Tax provision (benefit) on pretax earnings (loss) at statutory U.S. Federal tax rate	\$ 116.7	\$ (19.6)	\$ 150.4
Increase (decrease) in provision for income taxes due to:			
Valuation allowance - U.S.	46.5	7.0	
Reversal of non-U.S. tax valuation allowance	(34.7)		
Restructuring charges	21.2		
Goodwill impairment		172.9	
State taxes, net of federal benefit	(0.3)	2.5	13.6
Rate differences on non-U.S. earnings	(10.7)	(22.5)	(24.6)
Australian tax consolidation		(2.8)	(33.1)
Adjustment for non-U.S. tax law changes	(1.6)	(7.1)	
Other items	1.7	0.2	2.8
Provision for income taxes	\$ 138.8	\$ 130.6	\$ 109.1

The Company is included in OI Inc.'s consolidated tax returns. OI Inc. has net operating losses, capital losses, alternative minimum tax credits, and research and development credits available to offset future U.S. Federal income tax.

At December 31, 2006, the Company's equity in the undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries for which income taxes had not been provided approximated \$1,747.4 million. It is not practicable to estimate the U.S. and foreign tax which would be payable should these earnings be distributed.

12. Related Party Transactions Charges for administrative services are allocated to the Company by OI Inc. based on an annual utilization level. Such services include compensation and benefits administration, payroll processing, use of certain general accounting systems, auditing, income tax planning and compliance, and treasury services.

Allocated costs also include charges associated with OI Inc.'s equity compensation plans. A substantial number of the options, restricted shares and restricted share units granted under these plans have been granted to key employees of another subsidiary of OI Inc., some of whose compensation costs, including stock-based compensation, are included in an allocation of costs to all operating subsidiaries of OI Inc., including the Company.

Management believes that such transactions are on terms no less favorable to the Company than those that could be obtained from unaffiliated third parties.

The following information summarizes the Company's significant related party transactions:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Revenues:			
Sales to affiliated companies	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.7	\$ 4.7
Expenses:			
Administrative services	25.5	19.9	15.6
Corporate management fee	27.1	23.4	18.0
Total expenses	\$ 52.6	\$ 43.3	\$ 33.6

The above expenses are recorded in the statement of operations as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Cost of sales	\$ 22.6	\$ 17.7	\$ 13.7
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	30.0	25.6	19.9
Total expenses	\$ 52.6	\$ 43.3	\$ 33.6

Intercompany interest is charged to the Company from OI Inc. based on intercompany debt balances. An interest rate is calculated monthly based on OI Inc.'s total consolidated monthly external debt balance and the related interest expense, including finance fee amortization and commitment fees. The calculated rate (8.9% at December 31, 2006) is applied monthly to the intercompany debt balance to determine intercompany interest expense.

13. Pension Benefit Plans The Company participates in OI Inc.'s defined benefit pension plans for substantially all employees located in the United States. Benefits generally are based on compensation for salaried employees and on length of service for hourly employees. OI Inc.'s policy is to fund pension plans such that sufficient assets will be available to meet future benefit requirements. Independent actuaries determine pension costs for each subsidiary of OI Inc. included in the plans; however, accumulated benefit obligation information and plan assets pertaining to each subsidiary have not been separately determined. As such, the accumulated benefit obligation and the plan assets related to the pension plans for domestic employees have been retained by another subsidiary of OI Inc. Net credits to results of operations for the Company's allocated portion of the domestic pension costs amounted to \$7.7 million in 2006, \$21.5 million in 2005, and \$20.8 million in 2004.

OI Inc. also sponsors several defined contribution plans for all salaried and hourly U.S. employees of the Company. Participation is voluntary and participants' contributions are based on their compensation. OI Inc. matches contributions of participants, up to various limits, in substantially all plans. OI Inc. charges the Company for its share of the match. The Company's share of the contributions to these plans amounted to \$5.5 million in 2006, \$5.2 million in 2005, and \$4.9 million in 2004.

The Company's subsidiaries in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Canada, Australia, Germany and France also have pension plans covering substantially all employees. The following tables relate to the Company's principal defined benefit pension plans in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Canada, Australia, Germany and France (the International Pension Plans).

The International Pension Plans use a December 31 measurement date.

The changes in the International Pension Plans benefit obligations for the year were as follows:

	2006	2005
Obligations at beginning of year	\$ 1,447.7	\$ 1,417.3
Change in benefit obligations:		
Service cost	28.1	23.0
Interest cost	69.1	68.4
Actuarial (gain) loss, including the effect of change in discount rates	(73.8)	118.7
Participant contributions	10.0	9.4
Benefit payments	(70.7)	(65.4)
Plan amendments	(7.2)	
Foreign currency translation	137.2	(123.7)
Other	4.0	
Net increase in benefit obligations	96.7	30.4
Obligations at end of year	\$ 1,544.4	\$ 1,447.7

The changes in the fair value of the International Pension Plans assets for the year were as follows:

	2006	2005
Fair value at beginning of year	\$ 1,068.6	\$ 1,008.5
Change in fair value:		
Actual gain on plan assets	77.0	162.1
Benefit payments	(70.7)	(65.4)
Employer contributions	65.8	39.4
Participant contributions	10.0	9.4
Foreign currency translation	102.6	(85.4)
Net increase in fair value of assets	184.7	60.1
Fair value at end of year	\$ 1,253.3	\$ 1,068.6

The funded status of the International Pension Plans at year end was as follows:

	2006	2005
Plan assets at fair value	\$ 1,253.3	\$ 1,068.6
Projected benefit obligations	1,544.4	1,447.7
Plan assets less than projected benefit obligations	(291.1)	(379.1)
Items not yet recognized in pension expense:		
Actuarial loss	244.2	282.5
Prior service cost	(9.2)	14.0
	235.0	296.5
Net amount recognized	\$ (56.1)	\$ (82.6)

The net amount recognized is included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2006 and 2005 as follows:

	2006	2005
Prepaid pension	\$ 31.7	\$ 17.1
Current pension liability, included with Other accrued liabilities	(7.7)	
Noncurrent pension liability, included with Pension benefits	(315.1)	(163.2)
Additional minimum pension liability, included with Other liabilities		(143.7)
Intangible asset, included with Deposits and other assets		9.4
Accumulated other comprehensive income	235.0	197.8
Net amount recognized	\$ (56.1)	\$ (82.6)

The accumulated benefit obligation for all defined benefit pension plans was \$1,393.2 million and \$1,288.3 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

The components of the International Pension Plans net pension expense were as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
Service cost	\$ 28.1	\$ 23.0	\$ 20.3
Interest cost	69.1	68.4	57.0
Expected asset return	(81.5)	(75.0)	(62.5)
Amortization:			
Prior service cost	0.2	0.7	1.6
Loss	15.8	9.7	7.9
Net amortization	16.0	10.4	9.5
Net expense	\$ 31.7	\$ 26.8	\$ 24.3

Amounts that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income into net pension expense during 2007:

Amortization:			
Loss			\$ 11.1
Prior service cost			(0.1)
Net amortization			\$ 11.0

The following information is for plans with projected benefit obligations in excess of the fair value of plan assets at year end:

	2006	2005
Projected benefit obligations	\$ 1,065.4	\$ 1,353.2
Fair value of plan assets	742.6	961.2

The following information is for plans with accumulated benefit obligations in excess of the fair value of plan assets at year end:

	2006	2005
Accumulated benefit obligations	\$ 1,065.4	\$ 876.3
Fair value of plan assets	962.7	621.5

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The weighted average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations were as follows:

	2006	2005	
Discount rate	4.92	% 4.57	%
Rate of compensation increase	3.34	% 3.78	%

The weighted average assumptions used to determine net periodic pension costs were as follows:

	2006	2005	2004	
Discount rate	4.57	% 5.15	% 5.68	%
Rate of compensation increase	3.78	% 3.41	% 3.86	%
Expected long-term rate of return on assets	7.15	% 7.15	% 7.35	%

Future benefits are assumed to increase in a manner consistent with past experience of the plans, which, to the extent benefits are based on compensation, includes assumed salary increases as presented above. Amortization included in net pension expense is based on the average remaining service of employees.

As of December 31, 2006, the Company adjusted the minimum pension liability for the pension plan in the United Kingdom from the minimum liabilities recorded in 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005. Pursuant to this requirement, the Company decreased the minimum pension liability by \$38.5 million and decreased accumulated other comprehensive loss by \$38.5 million.

As of December 31, 2006, the Company adjusted the minimum pension liability for the pension plan in Canada from the minimum liabilities recorded in 2002, 2003 and 2004. Pursuant to this requirement, the Company decreased the minimum pension liability by \$9.7 million and decreased accumulated other comprehensive loss by \$9.7 million.

As of December 31, 2006, the Company adjusted the minimum pension liability for the pension plan in Germany from the minimum liabilities recorded in 2005. Pursuant to this requirement, the Company decreased the minimum pension liability by \$6.8 million and decreased accumulated other comprehensive loss by \$6.8 million.

The Company adopted the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158 (FAS No. 158), Employers Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans as of December 31, 2006. FAS No. 158 requires employers to adjust the assets and liabilities related to defined benefit plans so that the amounts reflected on the balance sheet represent the overfunded or underfunded status of the plans. These funded status amounts are measured as the difference between the fair value of plan assets and benefit obligations as of the balance sheet date. For pension plans, the fair value of plan assets is compared to the Projected Benefit Obligation (PBO). In the Company s case, the required adjustments resulted in a non-cash charge to the Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income component of net parent investment.

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The following table shows the impact on the balance sheet of applying FAS No. 158 at December 31, 2006 (dollars in millions):

	Adjustments to apply FAS No. 158 Increase (decrease)
Prepaid pension	\$ 10.3
Intangible asset, included in Deposits, receivables, and other assets	(9.0)
Deferred tax asset, included in Deposits, receivables, and other assets	22.4
Current pension liability, included in Other accrued liabilities	7.7
Deferred taxes	0.5
Noncurrent pension liability, included in Other liabilities	59.5
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(44.0)

For 2006, the Company's weighted average expected long-term rate of return on assets was 7.15%. In developing this assumption, the Company evaluated input from its third party pension plan asset managers, including their review of asset class return expectations and long-term inflation assumptions. The Company also considered its historical 10-year average return (through December 31, 2005), which was in line with the expected long-term rate of return assumption for 2006.

The weighted average actual asset allocations and weighted average target allocation ranges by asset category for the Company's pension plan assets were as follows:

Asset Category	Actual Allocation		Target Allocation Ranges	
	2006		2005	
Equity securities	64	%	64	% 59-69%
Debt securities	29	%	29	% 24-34%
Real estate	6	%	7	% 1-11%
Other	1	%		0-6%
Total	100	%	100	%

It is the Company's policy to invest pension plan assets in a diversified portfolio consisting of an array of asset classes within the above target asset allocation ranges. The investment risk of the assets is limited by appropriate diversification both within and between asset classes. The assets are primarily invested in a broad mix of domestic and international equities, domestic and international bonds, and real estate, subject to the target asset allocation ranges. The assets are managed with a view to ensuring that sufficient liquidity will be available to meet expected cash flow requirements.

The Company expects to contribute \$53.9 million to its defined benefit pension plans in 2007.

The following estimated future benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid in the years indicated:

Year(s)	Amount
2007	\$ 73.6
2008	74.1
2009	77.0
2010	78.6
2011	82.7
2012 - 2016	449.6

14. Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions OI Inc. provides certain retiree health care and life insurance benefits covering substantially all U.S. salaried and certain hourly employees and substantially all employees in Canada and the Netherlands. Employees are generally eligible for benefits upon retirement and completion of a specified number of years of creditable service. Independent actuaries determine postretirement benefit costs for each subsidiary of OI Inc.; however, accumulated postretirement benefit obligation information pertaining to each subsidiary has not been separately determined. As such, the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation has been retained by another subsidiary of OI Inc.

The Company's net periodic postretirement benefit cost, as allocated by OI Inc., for domestic employees was \$14.7 million, \$14.5 million, and \$25.9 million at December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively.

The Company's subsidiaries in Canada and The Netherlands also have postretirement benefit plans covering substantially all employees. The following tables relate to the Company's postretirement benefit plan in Canada and the Netherlands (the International Postretirement Benefit Plans).

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The changes in the International Postretirement Benefit Plans obligations were as follows:

	2006	2005
Obligations at beginning of year	\$ 100.0	\$ 87.4
Change in benefit obligations:		
Service cost	1.9	1.9
Interest cost	4.2	4.6
Actuarial loss, including the effect of changing discount rates	(9.5	) 9.3
Curtailments	(18.8)
Benefit payments	(3.0	) (2.5
Foreign currency translation	2.1	(0.7
Net change in benefit obligations	(23.1	) 12.6
Obligations at end of year	\$ 76.9	\$ 100.0

The funded status of the International Postretirement Benefit Plans at year end was as follows:

	2006	2005
Postretirement benefit obligations	\$ 76.9	\$ 100.0
Items not yet recognized in net postretirement benefit cost:		
Actuarial loss	(4.4	) (15.9
Net amount recognized	\$ 72.5	\$ 84.1

The net amount recognized is included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2006 and 2005 as follows:

	2006	2005
Current nonpension postretirement benefit, included with Other accrued liabilities	\$ 3.2	\$
Nonpension postretirement benefits	73.7	85.1
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(4.4)
Net amount recognized	\$ 72.5	\$ 85.1

The Company's nonpension postretirement benefit obligations are included with other long term liabilities on the balance sheet.

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The components of International Postretirement Benefit Plans net postretirement benefit cost were as follows:

	2006		2005
Service cost	\$ 1.9		\$ 1.9
Interest cost	4.2		4.6
Curtailment	(15.9)	
Other	0.6		
Amortization:			
Loss	(1.0	)	(0.2
Net postretirement benefit cost	\$ (10.2	)	\$ 6.3

The weighted average discount rate used to determine the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation was 5.4% and 4.8% at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

The weighted average discount rate used to determine net postretirement benefit cost was 4.8% at December 31, 2006, 5.4% at December 31, 2005, and 6.0% at December 31, 2004.

The weighted average assumed health care cost trend rates at December 31 were as follows:

	2006		2005	
Health care cost trend rate assumed for next year	8.68	%	6.74	%
Rate to which the cost trend rate is assumed to decline (ultimate trend rate)	4.88	%	4.81	%
Year that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	2009		2009	

Assumed health care cost trend rates affect the amounts reported for the postretirement benefit plans. A one-percentage-point change in assumed health care cost trend rates would have no significant impact on total service and interest cost or on accumulated postretirement benefit obligations.

The following estimated future benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid in the years indicated:

Year(s)	Amount
2007	\$ 3.2
2008	3.3
2009	3.3
2010	3.5
2011	3.7
2012 - 2016	21.3

Benefits provided by OI Inc. for certain hourly retirees of the Company are determined by collective bargaining. Most other domestic hourly retirees receive health and life insurance benefits from a multi-employer

trust established by collective bargaining. Payments to the trust as required by the bargaining agreements are based upon specified amounts per hour worked and were \$6.6 million in 2006, \$5.7 million in 2005, and \$5.7 million in 2004. Postretirement health and life benefits for retirees of foreign subsidiaries are generally provided through the national health care programs of the countries in which the subsidiaries are located.

FAS No. 158 requires employers to adjust the assets and liabilities related to defined benefit plans so that the amounts reflected on the balance sheet represent the overfunded or underfunded status of the plans. These funded status amounts are measured as the difference between the fair value of plan assets and benefit obligations as of the balance sheet date. For other postretirement benefit plans, the fair value of plan assets is compared to the Accumulated Postretirement Benefit Obligation (APBO). In the Company's case, the required adjustments resulted in a non-cash charge to the Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income component of net parent investment. The following table shows the impact on the balance sheet of applying FAS No. 158 at December 31, 2006 (dollars in millions):

	Adjustments to apply FAS No. 158 Increase (decrease)
Current nonpension postretirement benefits, included in Other accrued liabilities	\$ 3.2
Deferred taxes	(1.8)
Nonpension postretirement benefits, included in Other liabilities	2.0
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(3.4)

15. Other Revenue Other revenue in 2006 includes a gain of \$15.9 million (\$11.2 million after tax) related to curtailment of certain postretirement benefits in The Netherlands.

Other revenue in 2005 includes \$28.1 million (pretax and after tax) for the sale of the Company's Corsico, Italy glass container facility.

Other revenue in 2004 includes a gain of \$20.6 million (\$14.5 million after tax) for the sale of certain real property and a gain of \$31.0 million (\$13.1 million after tax) for a restructuring in the Italian Specialty Glass business.

16. Other Costs and Expenses Other costs and expenses for the year ended December 31, 2006 included the following:

- During the third quarter of 2006, the Company recorded a charge of \$27.5 million (\$25.6 million after tax) related to the closing of its Godfrey, Illinois machine parts manufacturing operation. See Note 17 for additional details.

Other costs and expenses for the year ended December 31, 2005 included the following:

- During the fourth quarter of 2005, the Company recorded a charge of \$494.0 million to write down a portion of the goodwill in its Asia Pacific Glass business unit. See Note 22 for more information.

- Manufacturing costs for the second quarter of 2005 included a favorable adjustment for depreciation and amortization in connection with finalizing the fair values of the BSN Glasspack assets acquired in June 2004. The difference between the estimated amounts recorded in 2004 and the final amounts related to 2004 accounted for a benefit of approximately \$6.5 million.

17. Restructuring Accruals In September 2006, the Company announced the permanent closing of its Godfrey, Illinois machine parts manufacturing operation. The facility was closed by the end of the year. This closing is part of a broad initiative to reduce working capital and improve system costs. As a result, the Company recorded a charge of \$27.5 million (\$25.6 million after tax) in the third quarter of 2006.

The closing of this facility will result in the elimination of approximately 260 jobs and a corresponding reduction in the Company's workforce. The Company anticipates that it will pay out approximately \$9.0 million in cash related to insurance, benefits, plant clean up, and other plant closing costs. The Company expects that the majority of these costs will be paid out by the end of 2008.

Selected information related to the plant closing accrual is as follows:

Godfrey plant closing charges	\$ 27.5
Write-down of assets to net realizable value	(11.7)
Recognition of employee separation benefits	(7.1)
Net cash paid	(1.8)
Other	1.3
Remaining Godfrey plant closing accrual as of December 31, 2006	\$ 8.2

During the second quarter of 2005, the Company concluded its evaluation of acquired capacity in connection with the BSN Acquisition (see Note 21) and announced the permanent closing of its Düsseldorf, Germany glass container factory, and the shutdown of a furnace at its Reims, France glass container facility, both in 2005. These actions were part of the European integration strategy to optimally align the manufacturing capacities with the market and improve operational efficiencies. As a result, the Company recorded an accrual of 47.1 million through an adjustment to goodwill.

These second quarter actions resulted in the elimination of approximately 400 jobs and a corresponding reduction in the Company's workforce. The Company expects to reduce fixed cash costs by approximately 35 million per year by closing the Düsseldorf factory, shutting down the furnace at Reims and moving most of the production to other locations. The Company anticipates that it will pay a total of approximately 110.9 million in cash related to severance, benefits, plant clean-up, and other plant closing costs related to restructuring accruals. In addition, the Company expects to pay a total of approximately 65 million for other European reorganization and integration activities, approximately 60% of which will be expensed. Approximately 70% of these payments were made by the end of 2006 and the Company expects that most of the balance will be paid by the end of 2007.

The European restructuring accrual recorded in the second quarter of 2005 was in addition to the initial estimated accrual of 63.8 million recorded in 2004. Selected information related to the restructuring accrual is as follows, with 2006 activity translated from Euros into dollars at the December 31, 2006 exchange rate:

Total European restructuring accrual (110.9 million)	\$	134.1
Net cash paid, principally severance and related benefits	(41.0)
Other, principally translation	(12.2)
Remaining European restructuring accrual as of December 31, 2005	80.9	
Net cash paid, principally severance and related benefits	(33.7)
Partial reversal of accrual (goodwill adjustment)	(7.6)
Other, principally translation	(1.5)
Remaining European restructuring accrual as of December 31, 2006	\$	38.1

18. Contingencies Certain litigation is pending against the Company, in many cases involving ordinary and routine claims incidental to the business of the Company and in others presenting allegations that are nonroutine and involve compensatory, punitive or treble damage claims as well as other types of relief. In accordance with FAS No. 5,

Accounting for Contingencies, the Company records a liability for such matters when it is both probable that the liability has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be reasonably estimated. Recorded amounts are reviewed and adjusted to reflect changes in the factors upon which the estimates are based including additional information, negotiations, settlements, and other events. The ultimate legal and financial liability of the Company in respect to this pending litigation cannot be estimated with certainty. However, the Company believes, based on its examination and review of such matters and experience to date, that such ultimate liability will not have a material adverse effect on its results of operations or financial condition.

19. Geographic Information The Company operates in the rigid packaging industry. The Company has one primary reportable product segment within the rigid packaging industry: Glass Containers. The Glass Containers segment includes operations in North America, Europe, the Asia Pacific region, and South America.

The Company currently evaluates performance and allocates resources based on earnings before interest income, interest expense, provision for income taxes, and minority share owners' interests in earnings of subsidiaries (Operating Profit) excluding amounts related to certain items that management considers not representative of ongoing operations and, (Segment Operating Profit). Net sales as shown in the geographic segment information are based on the location of the Company's affiliate which recorded the sales.

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Financial information regarding the Company's geographic segments is as follows:

	North America	Europe	Asia Pacific	South America	Total Geographic Segments
Net sales:					
2006	\$ 2,196.3	\$ 2,865.9	\$ 833.8	\$ 796.4	\$ 6,692.4
2005	1,986.6	2,840.0	844.7	685.1	6,356.4
2004	1,926.1	2,164.1	870.9	561.2	5,522.3
Segment Operating Profit:					
2006	\$ 199.3	\$ 243.2	\$ 102.4	\$ 199.9	\$ 744.8
2005	227.7	279.7	136.3	156.9	800.6
2004	253.5	244.1	142.1	124.0	763.7
Items excluded from Segment Operating Profit:					
2006:					
Mark to market effect of certain commodity futures contracts	\$ (8.7)				\$ (8.7)
Charge for closing the Godfrey, Illinois plant	(27.5)				(27.5)
CEO and other transition charges		\$ (6.0)			(6.0)
Curtailed of postretirement benefits in The Netherlands		15.9			15.9
2005:					
Gain on the sale of the Corsico, Italy glass container facility		28.1			28.1
Mark to market effect of certain commodity futures contracts	3.8				3.8
Goodwill impairment			\$ (494.0)		(494.0)
2004:					
Gain on sale of certain real property		20.6			20.6
Italian Specialty Glass gain		31.0			31.0
Mark to market effect of certain commodity futures contracts	4.9				4.9

Operations in individual countries outside the United States that accounted for more than 10% of consolidated net sales were in Italy (2005 10.2% and 2004 11.9%), France (2006 19.3% and 2005 15.4%) and Australia (2004 11.7%).

The Company's net property, plant, and equipment by location are as follows:

	United States	Foreign	Total
2006	\$ 668.4	\$ 2,172.8	\$ 2,841.2
2005	694.7	2,121.6	2,816.3
2004	648.4	2,502.8	3,151.2

The Company's net sales by geographic segment are as follows:

	United States	Foreign	Total
2006	\$ 1,787.6	\$ 4,904.8	\$ 6,692.4
2005	1,621.1	4,735.3	6,356.4
2004	1,574.8	3,947.5	5,522.3

Reconciliations to consolidated totals are as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
Revenues:			
Net sales	\$ 6,692.4	\$ 6,356.4	\$ 5,522.3
Royalties and net technical assistance	17.6	16.4	20.9
Equity earnings	23.4	20.4	26.1
Interest	16.6	13.8	13.8
Other	28.9	53.2	70.8
Total	\$ 6,778.9	\$ 6,460.2	\$ 5,653.9
Reconciliation of Segment Operating Profit to earnings before income taxes, minority share owners' interests in earnings of subsidiaries:			
Segment Operating Profit	\$ 744.8	\$ 800.6	\$ 763.7
Items excluded from Segment Operating Profit	(26.3)	(462.1)	56.5
Interest expense	(401.6)	(408.2)	(404.3)
Interest income	16.6	13.8	13.8
Total	\$ 333.5	\$ (55.9)	\$ 429.7

20. Additional Interest Charges from Early Extinguishment of Debt During 2006, the Company recorded additional interest charges of \$17.5 million (\$17.1 million after tax) for note repurchase premiums and the write-off of unamortized finance fees related to debt that was repaid prior to its maturity. During 2005, the Company recorded additional interest charges of \$1.4 million (\$1.0 million after tax) for the write-off of unamortized finance fees related to the reduction of available credit under the Company's bank credit agreement. During 2004, the Company recorded additional interest charges of \$22.8 million (\$14.9 million after tax) for note repurchase premiums and \$7.1 million (\$4.7 million after

tax) for the write-off of unamortized finance fees related to the reduction of available credit under the Company's bank credit agreement.

21. Acquisition of BSN Glasspack, S.A. On June 21, 2004, the Company completed the acquisition of BSN Glasspack, S.A. (BSN) from Glasspack Participations (the BSN Acquisition). Total consideration for the BSN Acquisition was approximately \$1.3 billion, including the assumption of approximately \$650 million of debt, a portion of which was refinanced in connection with the BSN Acquisition. BSN was the second largest glass container manufacturer in Europe with manufacturing facilities in France, Spain, Germany and the Netherlands. The BSN Acquisition was financed with borrowings under the Company's Second Amended and Restated Secured Credit Agreement. In order to secure the European Commission's approval, the Company committed to divest the Barcelona, Spain, and Corsico, Italy glass plants. The Company completed the sale of these plants in January 2005 and received cash proceeds of approximately 138.2 million.

Had the BSN Acquisition and the related financing occurred at the beginning of 2004, pro forma consolidated net sales and net earnings, and would have been as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2004			Pro Forma As Adjusted
	As Reported	BSN Adjustments	Financing Adjustments	
Net sales	\$ 5,522.3	\$ 752.5		\$ 6,274.8
Net earnings	\$ 287.6	\$ 17.6	\$ (6.4)	\$ 298.8

The 2004 earnings included the step-up effect of the finished goods inventory acquired in the Acquisition that reduced gross profit by approximately \$31.1 million. The 2004 earnings include estimated amortization related to the \$48.1 million of intangible assets recorded for customer relationships. At average exchange rates for each respective year, the pro forma amortization of the intangible asset was \$4.0 million (net of tax) for 2004.

22. Goodwill The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006 are as follows:

Balance as of January 1, 2004	\$	1,919.6	
Translation effects		165.6	
Goodwill acquired during the year		696.0	
Other changes		18.4	
Balance as of December 31, 2004		2,799.6	
Write-down of goodwill		(494.0)
Translation effects		(160.9)
Other changes, principally adjustments to finalize acquisition purchase price		15.0	
Balance as of December 31, 2005		2,159.7	
Translation effects		133.6	
Other changes, principally adjustments to reverse foreign deferred tax valuation allowances		(38.1)
Balance as of December 31, 2006	\$	2,255.2	

During the fourth quarter of 2005, the Company completed its annual impairment testing and determined that impairment existed in the goodwill of its Asia Pacific Glass business unit. Lower projected cash flows principally as a result of competitive pricing pressures in the Company's Australian glass operations caused the decline in the business enterprise value. Following a review of the valuation of the unit's identifiable assets, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$494.0 million to reduce the reported value of its goodwill.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Share Owner of
Owens-Brockway Glass Container Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Owens-Brockway Glass Container Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of results of operations, net Parent investment, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Owens-Brockway Glass Container Inc. and subsidiaries at December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As discussed in Notes 1, 12 and 13 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed its method of accounting for stock-based compensation, defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement plans, respectively, in 2006.

Ernst & Young LLP

Toledo, Ohio
March 1, 2007

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CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS Owens-Brockway Glass Container Inc.

Dollars in millions Years ended December 31,	2006	2005	2004
Revenues:			
Net sales	\$ 6,692.4	\$ 6,356.4	\$ 5,522.3
Other revenue	86.5	103.8	131.6
	6,778.9	6,460.2	5,653.9
Costs and expenses:			
Manufacturing, shipping, and delivery	5,529.6	5,169.2	4,455.3
Research and development	16.4	15.3	15.2
Engineering	32.6	36.1	34.1
Selling and administrative	410.2	361.9	267.2
Net intercompany interest	(3.0	) 28.7	0.6
Other interest expense	404.6	379.5	403.7
Other	55.0	525.4	48.1
	6,445.4	6,516.1	5,224.2
Earnings (loss) before items below	333.5	(55.9	) 429.7
Provision for income taxes	138.8	130.6	109.1
Minority share owners' interests in earnings of subsidiaries	43.7	35.9	33.0
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 151.0	\$ (222.4	) \$ 287.6

See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS Owens-Brockway Glass Container Inc.

Dollars in millions December 31,	2006	2005
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash, including time deposits of \$124.5 (\$104.0 in 2005)	\$ 241.8	\$ 243.9
Receivables including amount from related parties of \$1.7 (\$0.8 in 2005), less allowances of \$29.1 (\$25.7 in 2005) for losses and discounts	1,044.9	939.9
Inventories	993.3	889.2
Prepaid expenses	42.9	31.3
Total current assets	2,322.9	2,104.3
Other assets:		
Equity investments	95.3	102.2
Repair parts inventories	135.9	162.7
Prepaid pension	31.7	17.1
Deposits, receivables, and other assets	449.4	397.2
Goodwill	2,255.2	2,159.7
Total other assets	2,967.5	2,838.9
Property, plant, and equipment:		
Land, at cost	242.9	229.5
Buildings and equipment, at cost:		
Buildings and building equipment	976.1	905.6
Factory machinery and equipment	4,346.5	4,070.2
Transportation, office, and miscellaneous equipment	100.4	98.2
Construction in progress	120.8	89.1
	5,786.7	5,392.6
Less accumulated depreciation	2,945.5	2,576.3
Net property, plant, and equipment	2,841.2	2,816.3
Total assets	\$ 8,131.6	\$ 7,759.5

Dollars in millions December 31,	2006	2005
Liabilities and Net Parent Investment		
Current liabilities:		
Short-term loans	\$ 412.8	\$ 26.3
Accounts payable including amount to related parties of \$23.8 (\$2.2 in 2005)	883.3	765.6
Salaries and wages	139.8	141.1
U.S. and foreign income taxes	138.4	107.8
Other accrued liabilities	224.5	253.3
Long-term debt due within one year	24.4	252.0
Total current liabilities	1,823.2	1,546.1
External long-term debt	3,956.6	3,958.6
Deferred taxes	153.8	232.9
Other liabilities	708.1	741.3
Minority share owners interests	207.2	182.0
Net Parent investment:		
Investment by and advances from Parent	1,287.2	1,313.9
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(4.5	) (215.3
Total net Parent investment	1,282.7	1,098.6
Total liabilities and net Parent investment	\$ 8,131.6	\$ 7,759.5

See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED NET PARENT INVESTMENT Owens-Brockway Glass Container Inc.

Dollars in millions Years ended December 31,	2006	2005	2004
Investment by and advances to Parent			
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 1,313.9	\$ 2,020.6	\$ 997.0
Net intercompany transactions	(177.7)	(484.3)	736.0
Net earnings	151.0	(222.4)	287.6
Balance at end of year	1,287.2	1,313.9	2,020.6
Accumulated other comprehensive loss			
Balance at beginning of year	(215.3)	67.9	(198.3)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	284.9	(290.5)	294.8
Change in minimum pension liability, net of tax	22.6	(7.2)	(27.5)
Adjustment to initially apply FAS No. 158, net of tax	(47.4)		
Change in fair value of certain derivative instruments, net of tax	(49.3)	14.5	(1.1)
Balance at end of year	(4.5)	(215.3)	67.9
Total net Parent investment	\$ 1,282.7	\$ 1,098.6	\$ 2,088.5
Total comprehensive income (loss)			
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 151.0	\$ (222.4)	\$ 287.6
Foreign currency translation adjustments	284.9	(290.5)	294.8
Change in minimum pension liability, net of tax	22.6	(7.2)	(27.5)
Change in fair value of certain derivative instruments, net of tax	(49.3)	14.5	(1.1)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 409.2	\$ (505.6)	\$ 553.8

See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS Owens-Brockway Glass Container Inc.**Dollars in millions****Years ended December 31,**

	2006	2005	2004
Operating activities:			
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 151.0	\$ (222.4)	\$ 287.6
Non-cash charges (credits):			
Depreciation	426.5	431.3	384.0
Amortization of deferred costs	32.6	35.4	35.2
Deferred tax provision (credit)	25.4	(3.1)	11.4
Reverse non-U.S. deferred tax valuation allowance net of restructuring charges	(5.7)		
Goodwill impairment		494.0	
Curtailed of postretirement benefits in The Netherlands	(15.9)		
Restructuring costs and writeoffs of certain assets	27.5		
Gains on asset sales		(28.1)	(51.6)
Other	20.7	(6.4)	(70.0)
Change in non-current operating assets	(10.1)	(14.6)	12.9
Change in non-current liabilities	(52.1)	(58.7)	(10.1)
Change in components of working capital	(221.7)	80.9	181.6
Cash provided by operating activities	378.2	708.3	781.0
Investing activities:			
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(271.5)	(366.2)	(407.6)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired		(11.6)	(630.3)
Collections on accounts receivable arising from consolidation of receivables securitization program	127.3	50.7	
Net cash proceeds from divestitures and other	13.6	205.7	257.8
Cash utilized in investing activities	(130.6)	(121.4)	(780.1)
Financing activities:			
Additions to long-term debt	1,206.5	537.5	2,114.6
Repayments of long-term debt	(1,341.7)	(617.1)	(2,611.1)
Increase (decrease) in short-term loans	158.9	11.5	(23.2)
Net change in intercompany debt	(266.9)	(414.2)	675.8
Net payments for hedging activity	(6.8)	(98.0)	(25.9)
Payment of finance fees	(12.3)	(1.0)	(34.4)
Cash provided by (utilized in) financing activities	(262.3)	(581.3)	95.8
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash	12.6	(13.3)	4.3
Increase (decrease) in cash	(2.1)	(7.7)	101.0
Cash at beginning of year	243.9	251.6	150.6
Cash at end of year	\$ 241.8	\$ 243.9	\$ 251.6

See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Owens-Brockway Glass Container Inc.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Tabular data dollars in millions

1. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Consolidated Statements The consolidated financial statements of Owens-Brockway Glass Container, Inc. (Company) include the accounts of its subsidiaries. Newly acquired subsidiaries have been included in the consolidated financial statements from dates of acquisition.

Certain amounts included in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended December 31, 2005 have been reclassified to conform to the 2006 presentation. These amounts, which relate to receipts from customers in payment of the accounts receivable in the European accounts receivable securitization program at the date of its consolidation, have been reclassified from operating activities to investing activities. See Note 5 for additional information. While this reclassification had no effect on total cash flows, cash provided by operations and cash utilized in investing activities both decreased by \$50.7 million. Net earnings and net parent investment were not affected by this reclassification.

The Company uses the equity method of accounting for investments in which it has a significant ownership interest, generally 20% to 50%. Other investments are accounted for at cost.

Relationship with Owens-Brockway Packaging, Inc., Owens-Illinois Group, Inc. and Owens-Illinois, Inc. The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Owens-Brockway Packaging, Inc. (OB Packaging), and an indirect subsidiary of Owens-Illinois Group, Inc. (OI Group) and Owens-Illinois, Inc. (OI Inc.). Although OI Inc. does not conduct any operations, it has substantial obligations related to outstanding indebtedness, dividends for preferred stock and asbestos-related payments. OI Inc. relies primarily on distributions from its direct and indirect subsidiaries to meet these obligations.

For federal and certain state income tax purposes, the taxable income of the Company is included in the consolidated tax returns of OI Inc. and income taxes are allocated to the Company on a basis consistent with separate returns.

Nature of Operations The Company is a leading manufacturer of glass container products. The Company's principal product lines in the Glass Containers product segment are glass containers for the food and beverage industries. The Company has glass container operations located in 22 countries. The principal markets and operations for the Company's glass products are in North America, Europe, South America, and Australia.

Use of Estimates The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management of the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates, at which time the Company would revise its estimates accordingly.

Cash The Company defines cash as cash and time deposits with maturities of three months or less when purchased. Outstanding checks in excess of funds on deposit are included in accounts payable.

Fair Values of Financial Instruments The carrying amounts reported for cash, short-term investments and short-term loans approximate fair value. In addition, carrying amounts approximate fair value for certain long-term debt obligations subject to frequently redetermined interest rates. Fair values for the Company's significant fixed rate debt obligations are generally based on published market quotations.

Derivative Instruments The Company uses currency swaps, interest rate swaps, options, and commodity futures contracts to manage risks generally associated with foreign exchange rate, interest rate and commodity market volatility. Derivative financial instruments are included on the balance sheet at fair value. Whenever possible, derivative instruments are designated as and are effective as hedges, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. If the underlying hedged transaction ceases to exist, all changes in fair value of the related derivatives that have not been settled are recognized in current earnings. The Company does not enter into derivative financial instruments for trading purposes and is not a party to leveraged derivatives. In accordance with FAS No. 104, cash flows from fair value hedges of debt and short-term forward exchange contracts are classified as a financing activity. Cash flows of currency swaps, interest rate swaps, and commodity futures contracts are classified as operating activities. See Note 8 for additional information related to derivative instruments.

Inventory Valuation The Company values most U.S. inventories at the lower of last-in, first-out (LIFO) cost or market. Other inventories are valued at the lower of standard costs (which approximate average costs) or market.

Goodwill Goodwill represents the excess of cost over fair value of assets of businesses acquired. Goodwill is evaluated annually, as of October 1, for impairment or more frequently if an impairment indicator exists.

Intangible Assets and Other Long-Lived Assets Intangible assets are amortized over the expected useful life of the asset. The Company evaluates the recoverability of intangible assets and other long-lived assets based on undiscounted projected cash flows, excluding interest and taxes, when factors indicate that impairment may exist. If impairment exists, the asset is written down to fair value.

Property, Plant, and Equipment Property, plant and equipment (PP&E) is carried at cost and includes expenditures for new facilities and equipment and those costs which substantially increase the useful lives or capacity of existing PP&E. In general, depreciation is computed using the straight-line method and recorded over the estimated useful life of the asset. Factory machinery and equipment is depreciated over periods ranging from 5 to 25 years with the majority of such assets (principally glass-melting furnaces and molding machines) depreciated over 7-15 years. Buildings and building equipment are depreciated over periods ranging from 10 to 50 years. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. Costs assigned to PP&E of acquired businesses are based on estimated fair values at the date of acquisition.

Revenue Recognition The Company recognizes sales, net of estimated discounts and allowances, when the title to the products and risk of loss are transferred to customers. Provisions for rebates to customers are provided in the same period that the related sales are recorded.

Shipping and Handling Costs Shipping and handling costs are included with manufacturing, shipping, and delivery costs in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Income Taxes on Undistributed Earnings In general, the Company plans to continue to reinvest the undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries and foreign corporate joint ventures accounted for by the equity method. Accordingly, taxes are provided only on that amount of undistributed earnings in excess of planned reinvestments.

Foreign Currency Translation The assets and liabilities of most subsidiaries and associates are translated at current exchange rates and any related translation adjustments are recorded directly in net Parent investment.

Accounts Receivable Receivables are stated at amounts estimated by management to be the net realizable value. The Company charges off accounts receivable when it becomes apparent based upon age or customer circumstances that amounts will not be collected.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts The allowance for doubtful accounts is established through charges to the provision for bad debts. The Company evaluates the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts on a periodic basis. The evaluation includes historical trends in collections and write-offs, management's judgment of the probability of collecting accounts and management's evaluation of business risk.

New Accounting Standards In July 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Interpretation No. 48 (FIN 48), Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes . This interpretation was issued to clarify the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with FAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes . FIN 48 defines criteria that an individual tax position must meet for any part of the benefit of that position to be recognized in an enterprise's financial statements and also includes requirements for measuring the amount of the benefit to be recognized in the financial statements. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006, therefore the Company will adopt its provisions effective as of January 1, 2007. The Company has not yet determined the impact of adopting FIN 48.

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157 (FAS No. 157), Fair Value Measurements . FAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. FAS No. 157 applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. The statement does not require any new fair value measurements. The statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. Adoption of FAS No. 157 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

In February 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159 (FAS No. 159), Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115 . FAS No. 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. The statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. Adoption of FAS No. 159 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

Participation in OI Inc. Stock Option Plans and Other Stock Based Compensation The Company participates in the equity compensation plans of OI Inc. under which employees of the Company may be granted options to purchase common shares of OI Inc., restricted common shares of OI Inc., or restricted share units of OI Inc.

Stock Options

For options granted prior to March 22, 2005, no options may be exercised in whole or in part during the first year after the date granted. In general, subject to accelerated exercisability provisions related to the performance of OI Inc.'s common stock or change of control, 50% of the options become exercisable on the fifth anniversary of the date of the option grant, with the remaining 50% becoming exercisable on the sixth anniversary date of the option grant. In general, options expire following termination of employment or the day after the tenth anniversary date of the option grant.

For options granted after March 21, 2005, no options may be exercised in whole or in part during the first year after the date granted. In general, subject to change in control, these options become exercisable

25% per year beginning on the first anniversary. In general, options expire following termination of employment or the seventh anniversary of the option grant.

The fair value of options granted before March 22, 2005, is amortized ratably over five years or a shorter period if the grant becomes subject to accelerated exercisability provisions related to the performance of OI Inc.'s common stock. The fair value of options granted after March 21, 2005, is amortized over the vesting periods which range from one to four years.

Restricted Shares

Shares granted to employees prior to March 22, 2005, generally vest after three years or upon retirement, whichever is later. Shares granted after March 21, 2005, vest 25% per year beginning on the first anniversary and unvested shares are forfeited upon termination of employment. Shares granted to directors vest on the third anniversary of the share grant or the end of the director's then current term on the board, whichever is later.

The fair value of the shares is equal to the market price of the shares on the date of the grant. The fair value of restricted shares granted before March 22, 2005, is amortized ratably over the vesting period. The fair value of restricted shares granted after March 21, 2005, is amortized over the vesting periods which range from one to four years.

Performance Vested Restricted Share Units

Restricted share units vest on January 1 of the third year following the year in which they are granted. Holders of vested units receive 0.5 to 1.5 shares of OI Inc.'s common stock for each unit, depending upon the attainment of consolidated performance goals established by the Compensation Committee of OI Inc.'s Board of Directors. If minimum goals are not met, no shares will be issued. Granted but unvested restricted share units are forfeited upon termination of employment, unless certain retirement criteria are met.

The fair value of each restricted share unit is equal to the product of the fair value of OI Inc.'s common stock on the date of grant and the estimated number of shares into which the restricted share unit will be converted. The fair value of restricted share units is amortized ratably over the vesting period. Should the estimated number of shares into which the restricted share unit will be converted change, an adjustment will be recorded to recognize the accumulated difference in amortization between the revised and previous estimates.

Accounting

Prior to January 1, 2006, OI Inc. accounted for these equity compensation plans under the recognition and measurement provisions of Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No.25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and related interpretations, as permitted by FAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation (FAS No. 123). As such, compensation cost for stock options was not recognized in the Consolidated Results of Operations since all stock options granted had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of the grant. Prior to January 1, 2006, compensation cost was recognized for restricted shares and restricted share units. Effective January 1, 2006, OI Inc. adopted the fair value recognition provisions of FAS No. 123 (R), Share-Based Payment (FAS No. 123R), using the modified-prospective method. Under this method, compensation cost recognized after January 1, 2006 includes: (1) compensation cost for all share-based payments granted through December 31, 2005, but for which the requisite service period had not been completed as of December 31, 2005, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the original

provisions of FAS No.123, and (2) compensation cost for share-based payments granted subsequent to December 31, 2005, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of FAS No. 123R.

As discussed in Note 11, costs incurred under these plans by OI Inc. related to stock-based compensation awards granted directly to the Company's employees are included in the allocable costs charged to the Company and other operating subsidiaries of OI Inc. on an intercompany basis.

2. Changes in Components of Working Capital Related to Operations Changes in the components of working capital related to operations (net of the effects related to acquisitions and divestitures) were as follows (the 2005 receivables amount has been adjusted to conform to the 2006 presentation in relation to the European accounts receivable securitization program):

	2006	2005	2004
Decrease (increase) in current assets:			
Receivables	\$ (173.9)	\$ (68.9)	\$ 75.7
Inventories	(36.8)	58.1	83.8
Prepaid expenses	2.4	(4.7)	32.4
Increase (decrease) in current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(28.1)	32.4	36.1
Salaries and wages	(13.8)	(2.8)	(0.9)
U.S. and foreign income taxes	28.5	66.8	(45.5)
	\$ (221.7)	\$ 80.9	\$ 181.6

3. Inventories Major classes of inventory are as follows:

	2006	2005
Finished goods	\$ 825.0	\$ 748.5
Work in process	7.7	3.5
Raw materials	93.8	74.9
Operating supplies	66.8	62.3
	\$ 993.3	\$ 889.2

If the inventories which are valued on the LIFO method had been valued at standard costs, which approximate current costs, consolidated inventories would be higher than reported by \$20.8 million and \$20.9 million, at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Inventories which are valued at the lower of standard costs (which approximate average costs), or market at December 31, 2006 and 2005 were approximately \$859.3 million and \$775.6 million, respectively.

4. Equity Investments Summarized information pertaining to the Company's equity associates follows:

	2006	2005
At end of year:		
Equity in undistributed earnings:		
Foreign	\$ 20.3	\$ 19.5
Domestic	15.9	17.6
Total	\$ 36.2	\$ 37.1

	2006	2005	2004
For the year:			
Equity in earnings:			
Foreign	\$ 2.1	\$ 6.8	\$ 15.2
Domestic	21.4	13.6	10.9
Total	\$ 23.5	\$ 20.4	\$ 26.1
Dividends received	\$ 43.5	\$ 11.0	\$ 12.8

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5. External Long-Term Debt The following table summarizes the external long-term debt of the Company at December 31, 2006 and 2005:

	2006	2005
Secured Credit Agreement:		
Revolving Credit Facility:		
Revolving Loans	\$ 45.2	\$
Term Loans:		
Term Loan A (292.5 million AUD)	231.5	
Term Loan B	195.5	
Term Loan C (134.6 million CAD)	115.9	
Term Loan D (195.5 million)	257.4	
Third Amended and Restated Secured Credit Agreement:		
Term Loans		
A1 Term Loan		223.9
B1 Term Loan		220.8
C1 Term Loan		185.6
C2 Term Loan		54.9
Accounts receivable securitization (included in short-term loans at Dec. 31, 2006):		
European program		231.8
Asia Pacific program		80.6
Senior Secured Notes:		
8.875%, due 2009	850.0	1,000.0
7.75%, due 2011	450.0	450.0
8.75%, due 2012	625.0	625.0
Senior Notes:		
8.25%, due 2013	440.8	436.6
6.75%, due 2014	400.0	400.0
6.75%, due 2014 (225 million)	296.2	267.0
Senior Subordinated Notes:		
9.25%, due 2009		0.5
Other	73.5	33.9
	3,981.0	4,210.6
Less amounts due within one year	24.4	252.0
External long-term debt	\$ 3,956.6	\$ 3,958.6

On June 14, 2006, the Company's subsidiary borrowers entered into the Secured Credit Agreement (the Agreement). Proceeds from the Agreement were used to repay all outstanding amounts under the previous credit agreement. At December 31, 2006, the Agreement included a \$900.0 million revolving credit facility, a 292.5 million Australian dollar term loan, and a 134.6 million Canadian dollar term loan, each of which has a final maturity date of June 15, 2012. It also included a \$195.5 million term loan and a 195.5 million term loan each of which have a final maturity date of June 14, 2013. The Agreement also permits the Company, at its option, to refinance certain of its outstanding notes and debentures prior to their scheduled maturity. The Company recorded \$10.2 million of additional interest charges for the write-off of unamortized finance fees related to the early repayment of the previous credit agreement.

At December 31, 2006 the Company's subsidiary borrowers had unused credit of \$765.6 million available under the Agreement.

The interest rate on borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility is, at the Company's option, the Base Rate or the Adjusted Eurodollar rate. The interest rate on borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility also includes a margin linked to the Company's Consolidated Leverage Ratio, as defined in the Agreement. The margin is limited to ranges of 1.125% to 2.0% for Eurodollar loans and 0.125% to 1.0% for Base Rate loans. The weighted average interest rate on borrowings outstanding under the Agreement at December 31, 2006 was 6.52%. While no compensating balances are required by the Agreement, the Borrowers must pay a facility fee on the Revolving Credit Facility commitments ranging from 0.20% to 0.50%.

Borrowings under the Agreement are secured by substantially all of the assets of the Company's domestic subsidiaries and certain foreign subsidiaries, which have a book value of approximately \$2.4 billion. Borrowings are also secured by a pledge of intercompany debt and equity in most of the Company's domestic subsidiaries and stock of certain foreign subsidiaries. All borrowings under the agreement are guaranteed by substantially all domestic subsidiaries of the Company for the term of the Agreement.

The Agreement contains covenants and provisions that, among other things, restrict the ability of the Company and its subsidiaries to dispose of assets, incur additional indebtedness, prepay other indebtedness or amend certain debt instruments, pay dividends, create liens on assets, enter into contingent obligations, enter into sale and leaseback transactions, make investments, loans or advances, make acquisitions, engage in mergers or consolidations, change the business conducted, engage in certain transactions with affiliates and otherwise restrict certain corporate activities. In addition, the Agreement contains financial covenants that require the Company to maintain specified financial ratios and meet specified tests based upon financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis, including minimum interest coverage ratios, maximum leverage ratios and specified capital expenditure tests.

During July of 2006, a subsidiary of the Company used borrowings under the Agreement to repurchase \$150.0 million principal amount of the 8.875% Senior Secured Notes due 2009. During the third quarter, the Company recorded \$7.3 million of additional interest charges for note repurchase premiums and the related write-off of unamortized finance fees.

During the fourth quarter of 2005, the Company expanded the capacity of its European accounts receivable securitization program from 200 million to 320 million to include operations in Italy and the United Kingdom. The accounts receivable securitization program provides lower costs of financing than traditional bank debt. The terms of this expansion resulted in changing from off-balance sheet to on-balance sheet accounting for the program by consolidating both the accounts receivable in the program and the secured indebtedness of the same amount. Cash inflows related to receipts from customers in payment of the accounts receivable consolidated at December 13, 2005 have been classified as investing cash inflows in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

During October of 2006, the Company entered into a new 300 million European accounts receivable securitization program. The new program replaces the previous European program, described in the preceding paragraph, which was set to terminate in October 2006.

At December 31, 2006, the European program had a balance of \$195.0 million, and the Asia Pacific program had a balance of \$84.4 million recorded in short term loans. The interest rate on the accounts receivable securitization program is a local short term variable rate plus a margin over the variable rate of

0.70% for the European program and 0.85% for the Asia Pacific program. The weighted average interest rate on borrowings under the European program was 4.81% at December 31, 2006. The weighted average interest rate on borrowings under the Asia Pacific program was 7.43% at December 31, 2006. These programs have maturity dates ranging from January of 2008 through October of 2011.

Annual maturities for all of the Company's long-term debt through 2011 are as follows: 2007, \$24.4 million; 2008, \$9.1 million; 2009, \$883.0 million; 2010, \$53.7 million; and 2011, \$620.1 million.

Interest paid in cash, including note repurchase premiums, aggregated \$380.0 million for 2006, \$365.2 million for 2005, and \$434.7 million for 2004.

Fair values at December 31, 2006, of the Company's significant fixed rate debt obligations were as follows:

	Principal Amount (millions of dollars)	Indicated Market Price	Fair Value (millions of dollars)	Hedge Value (millions of dollars)
Senior Secured Notes:				
8.875%, due 2009	\$ 850.0	102.52	\$ 871.4	
7.75%, due 2011	450.0	103.50	465.8	
8.75%, due 2012	625.0	106.25	664.1	
Senior Notes:				
8.25%, due 2013	450.0	103.25	464.6	\$ 440.8
6.75%, due 2014	400.0	97.75	391.0	
6.75%, due 2014 (225 million)	296.2	99.75	295.5	

6. Operating Leases Rent expense attributable to all warehouse, office buildings, and equipment operating leases was \$75.7 million in 2006, \$66.5 million in 2005, and \$66.3 million in 2004. Minimum future rentals under operating leases are as follows: 2007, \$42.2 million; 2008, \$30.3 million; 2009, \$22.9 million; 2010, \$16.9 million; and 2011, \$7.4 million; and 2012 and thereafter, \$8.2 million.

7. Foreign Currency Transactions Aggregate foreign currency exchange gains (losses) included in other costs and expenses were \$(1.0) million in 2006, \$2.8 million in 2005, and \$(1.4) million in 2004.

8. Derivative Instruments At December 31, 2006, the Company had the following derivative instruments related to its various hedging programs:

Hedges of Debt

Certain of the Company's subsidiaries have entered into short term forward exchange contracts which effectively swap intercompany loans to other subsidiaries that are denominated in the functional currency of the borrowers. These contracts swap the principal amount of loans and in some cases they swap the related interest.

The Company recognizes the above derivatives on the balance sheet at fair value. Accordingly, the changes in the value of the swaps are recognized in current earnings and are expected to substantially offset any exchange rate gains or losses on the related nonfunctional currency loans. For the year ended December 31, 2006, the amount not offset was not material.

Interest Rate Swaps Designated as Fair Value Hedges

In the fourth quarter of 2003 and the first quarter of 2004, the Company entered into a series of interest rate swap agreements with a total notional amount of \$1.05 billion that mature from 2007 through 2013. The swaps were executed in order to: (i) convert a portion of the senior notes and senior debentures fixed-rate debt into floating-rate debt; (ii) maintain a capital structure containing appropriate amounts of fixed and floating-rate debt; and (iii) reduce net interest payments and expense in the near-term.

The Company's fixed-to-variable interest rate swaps are accounted for as fair value hedges. Because the relevant terms of the swap agreements match the corresponding terms of the notes, there is no hedge ineffectiveness. Accordingly, the Company recorded the net of the fair market values of the swaps as a long-term liability along with a corresponding net decrease in the carrying value of the hedged debt.

Under the swaps, the Company receives fixed rate interest amounts (equal to interest on the corresponding hedged note) and pays interest at a six-month U.S. LIBOR rate (set in arrears) plus a margin spread (see table below). The interest rate differential on each swap is recognized as an adjustment of interest expense during each six-month period over the term of the agreement.

The following selected information relates to fair value swaps at December 31, 2006 (based on a projected U.S. LIBOR rate of 5.1515% based on rates at December 31, 2006):

	Amount Hedged	Average Receive Rate	Average Spread	Asset (Liability) Recorded
OI Inc. public notes swapped by the company through intercompany loans:				
Senior Notes due 2007	\$ 300.0	8.10	% 4.5	% \$ (1.8)
Senior Notes due 2008	250.0	7.35	% 3.5	% (4.3)
Senior Debentures due 2010	250.0	7.50	% 3.2	% (5.8)
Notes issued by OBGC:				
Senior Notes due 2013	250.0	8.25	% 3.7	% (9.4)
Total	\$ 1,050.0			\$ (21.3)

Commodity Hedges

The Company enters into commodity futures contracts related to forecasted natural gas requirements, the objectives of which are to limit the effects of fluctuations in the future market price paid for natural gas and the related volatility in cash flows. The Company continually evaluates the natural gas market with respect to its forecasted usage requirements over the next twelve to twenty-four months and periodically enters into commodity futures contracts in order to hedge a portion of its usage requirements over that period. At December 31, 2006, the Company had entered into commodity futures contracts for approximately 57% (approximately 13,450,000 MM BTUs) for the full year of 2007 and approximately 9% (approximately 2,160,000 MM BTUs) for the full year of 2008.

The Company accounts for the above futures contracts on the balance sheet at fair value. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of a derivative that is designated as, and meets the required criteria for, a cash flow hedge is recorded in OCI and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the underlying hedged item affects earnings. Any material portion of the change in the fair value of a derivative designated as a cash flow hedge that is deemed to be ineffective is recognized in current earnings.

The above futures contracts are accounted for as cash flow hedges at December 31, 2006.

At December 31, 2006, an unrecognized loss of \$32.8 million (pretax and after tax), related to the domestic commodity futures contracts, was included in OCI, which will be reclassified into earnings over the next twelve months. The ineffectiveness related to these natural gas hedges for the year ended December 31, 2006 was not material.

Other Hedges

The Company's subsidiaries may enter into short-term forward exchange or option agreements to purchase foreign currencies at set rates in the future. These agreements are used to limit exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates for significant planned purchases of fixed assets or commodities that are denominated in currencies other than the subsidiaries' functional currency. Subsidiaries may also use forward exchange agreements to offset the foreign currency risk for receivables and payables not denominated in, or indexed to, their functional currencies. The Company records these short-term forward exchange agreements on the balance sheet at fair value and changes in the fair value are recognized in current earnings.

Balance Sheet Classification

The Company records the fair values of derivative financial instruments on the balance sheet as follows: (1) receivables if the instrument has a positive fair value and maturity within one year, (2) deposits, receivables, and other assets if the instrument has a positive fair value and maturity after one year, (3) accounts payable and other accrued liabilities if the instrument has a negative fair value and maturity within one year, and (4) other liabilities if the instrument has a negative fair value and maturity after one year.

9. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) The components of comprehensive income (loss) are: (a) net earnings (loss); (b) change in fair value of certain derivative instruments; (c) adjustment of minimum pension liabilities; (d) adjustment to adopt FAS No. 158; and, (e) foreign currency translation adjustments. The net effect of exchange rate fluctuations generally reflects changes in the relative strength of the U.S. dollar against major foreign currencies between the beginning and end of the year.

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The following table lists the beginning balance, yearly activity and ending balance of each component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):

	Net Effect of Exchange Rate Fluctuations	Deferred Tax Effect for Translation	Change in Minimum Pension Liability (net of tax)	Change in Certain Derivative Instruments (net of tax)	Adjustment to initially apply FAS No. 158 (net of tax)	Total Accumulated Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Balance on Jan. 1, 2004	\$ (110.0)	\$ 21.5	\$ (110.8)	\$ 1.0	\$	\$ (198.3)
2004 Change	303.5	(8.7)	(44.6)	(1.6)		248.6
Translation effect			9.0			9.0
Tax effect			8.1	0.5		8.6
Balance on Dec. 31, 2004	193.5	12.8	(138.3)	(0.1)		67.9
2005 Change	(290.5)		7.5	5.3		(277.7)
Translation effect			(14.8)			(14.8)
Tax effect			0.1	9.2		9.3
Balance on Dec. 31, 2005	(97.0)	12.8	(145.5)	14.4		(215.3)
2006 Change	284.9		55.0	(49.3)	(71.0)	219.6
Translation effect			(17.6)			(17.6)
Tax effect			(14.8)		23.6	8.8
Balance on Dec. 31, 2006	\$ 187.9	\$ 12.8	\$ (122.9)	\$ (34.9)	\$ (47.4)	\$ (4.5)

10. Income Taxes Deferred income taxes reflect: (1) the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes and (2) carryovers and credits for income tax purposes. Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2006 and 2005 are as follows:

	2006	2005
Deferred tax assets:		
Tax loss carryovers	\$ 289.5	\$ 259.2
Capital loss carryovers	34.4	30.3
Accrued postretirement benefits	23.4	19.8
Other, principally accrued liabilities	239.0	212.7
Total deferred tax assets	586.3	522.0
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment	242.9	204.2
Inventory	21.8	27.6
Other	64.7	75.6
Total deferred tax liabilities	329.4	307.4
Valuation allowance	(264.9)	(349.7)
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$ (8.0)	\$ (135.1)

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Deferred taxes are included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2006 and 2005 as follows:

	2006	2005
Prepaid expenses	\$ 15.7	\$ 3.7
Deposits, receivables, and other assets	130.1	94.1
Deferred taxes	(153.8	) (232.9)
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$ (8.0)	\$ (135.1)

The provision for income taxes consists of the following:

	2006	2005	2004
Current:			
U.S. Federal	\$	\$	\$
State	0.3	0.3	0.2
Foreign	113.1	133.4	97.5
	113.4	133.7	97.7
Deferred:			
U.S. Federal	12.9	1.7	18.5
State	(3.6	) 8.0	13.1
Foreign	16.1	(12.8	) (20.2)
	25.4	(3.1	) 11.4
Total:			
U.S. Federal	12.9	1.7	18.5
State	(3.3	) 8.3	13.3
Foreign	129.2	120.6	77.3
	\$ 138.8	\$ 130.6	\$ 109.1

The provision for income taxes was calculated based on the following components of earnings (loss) before income taxes:

	2006	2005	2004
Domestic	\$ (119.1)	\$ (20.7)	\$ 25.3
Foreign	452.6	(35.2	) 404.4
	\$ 333.5	\$ (55.9)	\$ 429.7

Income taxes paid (received) in cash were as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
Domestic	\$ (0.4)	\$	\$ 0.2
Foreign	126.8	112.9	95.8
	\$ 126.4	\$ 112.9	\$ 96.0

A reconciliation of the provision for income taxes based on the statutory U.S. Federal tax rate of 35% to the provision for income taxes is as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
Tax provision (benefit) on pretax earnings (loss) at statutory U.S. Federal tax rate	\$ 116.7	\$ (19.6)	\$ 150.4
Increase (decrease) in provision for income taxes due to:			
Valuation allowance - U.S.	46.5	7.0	
Reversal of non-U.S. tax valuation allowance	(34.7)		
Restructuring charges	21.2		
Goodwill impairment		172.9	
State taxes, net of federal benefit	(0.3)	2.5	13.6
Rate differences on non-U.S. earnings	(10.7)	(22.5)	(24.6)
Australian tax consolidation		(2.8)	(33.1)
Adjustment for non-U.S. tax law changes	(1.6)	(7.1)	
Other items	1.7	0.2	2.8
Provision for income taxes	\$ 138.8	\$ 130.6	\$ 109.1

The Company is included in OI Inc.'s consolidated tax returns. OI Inc. has net operating losses, capital losses, alternative minimum tax credits, and research and development credits available to offset future U.S. Federal income tax.

At December 31, 2006, the Company's equity in the undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries for which income taxes had not been provided approximated \$1,747.4 million. It is not practicable to estimate the U.S. and foreign tax which would be payable should these earnings be distributed.

11. Related Party Transactions Charges for administrative services are allocated to the Company by OI Inc. based on an annual utilization level. Such services include compensation and benefits administration, payroll processing, use of certain general accounting systems, auditing, income tax planning and compliance, and treasury services.

Allocated costs also include charges associated with OI Inc.'s equity compensation plans. A substantial number of the options, restricted shares and restricted share units granted under these plans have been granted to key employees of another subsidiary of OI Inc., some of whose compensation costs, including stock-based compensation, are included in an allocation of costs to all operating subsidiaries of OI Inc., including the Company.

Management believes that such transactions are on terms no less favorable to the Company than those that could be obtained from unaffiliated third parties.

The following information summarizes the Company's significant related party transactions:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Revenues:			
Sales to affiliated companies	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.7	\$ 4.7
Expenses:			
Administrative services	25.5	19.9	15.6
Corporate management fee	27.1	23.4	18.0
Total expenses	\$ 52.6	\$ 43.3	\$ 33.6

The above expenses are recorded in the statement of operations as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Cost of sales	\$ 22.6	\$ 17.7	\$ 13.7
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	30.0	25.6	19.9
Total expenses	\$ 52.6	\$ 43.3	\$ 33.6

Intercompany interest is charged to the Company from OI Inc. based on intercompany debt balances. An interest rate is calculated monthly based on OI Inc.'s total consolidated monthly external debt balance and the related interest expense, including finance fee amortization and commitment fees. The calculated rate (8.9% at December 31, 2006) is applied monthly to the intercompany debt balance to determine intercompany interest expense.

12. Pension Benefit Plans The Company participates in OI Inc.'s defined benefit pension plans for substantially all employees located in the United States. Benefits generally are based on compensation for salaried employees and on length of service for hourly employees. OI Inc.'s policy is to fund pension plans such that sufficient assets will be available to meet future benefit requirements. Independent actuaries determine pension costs for each subsidiary of OI Inc. included in the plans; however, accumulated benefit obligation information and plan assets pertaining to each subsidiary have not been separately determined. As such, the accumulated benefit obligation and the plan assets related to the pension plans for domestic employees have been retained by another subsidiary of OI Inc. Net credits to results of operations for the Company's allocated portion of the domestic pension costs amounted to \$7.7 million in 2006, \$21.5 million in 2005, and \$20.8 million in 2004.

OI Inc. also sponsors several defined contribution plans for all salaried and hourly U.S. employees of the Company. Participation is voluntary and participants' contributions are based on their compensation. OI Inc. matches contributions of participants, up to various limits, in substantially all plans. OI Inc. charges the Company for its share of the match. The Company's share of the contributions to these plans amounted to \$5.5 million in 2006, \$5.2 million in 2005, and \$4.9 million in 2004.

The Company's subsidiaries in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Canada, Australia, Germany and France also have pension plans covering substantially all employees. The following tables relate to the Company's principal defined benefit pension plans in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Canada, Australia, Germany and France (the International Pension Plans).

The International Pension Plans use a December 31 measurement date.

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The changes in the International Pension Plans benefit obligations for the year were as follows:

	2006	2005
Obligations at beginning of year	\$ 1,447.7	\$ 1,417.3
Change in benefit obligations:		
Service cost	28.1	23.0
Interest cost	69.1	68.4
Actuarial (gain) loss, including the effect of change in discount rates	(73.8)	) 118.7
Participant contributions	10.0	9.4
Benefit payments	(70.7)	) (65.4)
Plan amendments	(7.2))
Foreign currency translation	137.2	(123.7)
Other	4.0	
Net increase in benefit obligations	96.7	30.4
Obligations at end of year	\$ 1,544.4	\$ 1,447.7

The changes in the fair value of the International Pension Plans assets for the year were as follows:

	2006	2005
Fair value at beginning of year	\$ 1,068.6	\$ 1,008.5
Change in fair value:		
Actual gain on plan assets	77.0	162.1
Benefit payments	(70.7)	) (65.4)
Employer contributions	65.8	39.4
Participant contributions	10.0	9.4
Foreign currency translation	102.6	(85.4)
Net increase in fair value of assets	184.7	60.1
Fair value at end of year	\$ 1,253.3	\$ 1,068.6

The funded status of the International Pension Plans at year end was as follows:

	2006	2005
Plan assets at fair value	\$ 1,253.3	\$ 1,068.6
Projected benefit obligations	1,544.4	1,447.7
Plan assets less than projected benefit obligations	(291.1)	(379.1)
Items not yet recognized in pension expense:		
Actuarial loss	244.2	282.5
Prior service cost	(9.2)	14.0
	235.0	296.5
Net amount recognized	\$ (56.1)	\$ (82.6)

The net amount recognized is included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2006 and 2005 as follows:

	2006	2005
Prepaid pension	\$ 31.7	\$ 17.1
Current pension liability, included with Other accrued liabilities	(7.7))
Noncurrent pension liability, included with Pension benefits	(315.1)	(163.2)
Additional minimum pension liability, included with Other liabilities		(143.7)
Intangible asset, included with Deposits and other assets		9.4
Accumulated other comprehensive income	235.0	197.8
Net amount recognized	\$ (56.1)	\$ (82.6)

The accumulated benefit obligation for all defined benefit pension plans was \$1,393.2 million and \$1,288.3 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

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The components of the International Pension Plans net pension expense were as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
Service cost	\$ 28.1	\$ 23.0	\$ 20.3
Interest cost	69.1	68.4	57.0
Expected asset return	(81.5)	(75.0)	(62.5)
Amortization:			
Prior service cost	0.2	0.7	1.6
Loss	15.8	9.7	7.9
Net amortization	16.0	10.4	9.5
Net expense	\$ 31.7	\$ 26.8	\$ 24.3

Amounts that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income into net pension expense during 2007:

Amortization:			
Loss			\$ 11.1
Prior service cost			(0.1)
Net amortization			\$ 11.0

The following information is for plans with projected benefit obligations in excess of the fair value of plan assets at year end:

	2006	2005
Projected benefit obligations	\$ 1,065.4	\$ 1,353.2
Fair value of plan assets	742.6	961.2

The following information is for plans with accumulated benefit obligations in excess of the fair value of plan assets at year end:

	2006	2005
Accumulated benefit obligations	\$ 1,065.4	\$ 876.3
Fair value of plan assets	962.7	621.5

The weighted average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations were as follows:

	2006	2005	
Discount rate	4.92	% 4.57	%
Rate of compensation increase	3.34	% 3.78	%

The weighted average assumptions used to determine net periodic pension costs were as follows:

	2006	2005	2004	
Discount rate	4.57	% 5.15	% 5.68	%
Rate of compensation increase	3.78	% 3.41	% 3.86	%
Expected long-term rate of return on assets	7.15	% 7.15	% 7.35	%

Future benefits are assumed to increase in a manner consistent with past experience of the plans, which, to the extent benefits are based on compensation, includes assumed salary increases as presented above. Amortization included in net pension expense is based on the average remaining service of employees.

As of December 31, 2006, the Company adjusted the minimum pension liability for the pension plan in the United Kingdom from the minimum liabilities recorded in 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005. Pursuant to this requirement, the Company decreased the minimum pension liability by \$38.5 million and decreased accumulated other comprehensive loss by \$38.5 million.

As of December 31, 2006, the Company adjusted the minimum pension liability for the pension plan in Canada from the minimum liabilities recorded in 2002, 2003 and 2004. Pursuant to this requirement, the Company decreased the minimum pension liability by \$9.7 million and decreased accumulated other comprehensive loss by \$9.7 million.

As of December 31, 2006, the Company adjusted the minimum pension liability for the pension plan in Germany from the minimum liabilities recorded in 2005. Pursuant to this requirement, the Company decreased the minimum pension liability by \$6.8 million and decreased accumulated other comprehensive loss by \$6.8 million.

The Company adopted the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158 (FAS No. 158), Employers Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans as of December 31, 2006. FAS No. 158 requires employers to adjust the assets and liabilities related to defined benefit plans so that the amounts reflected on the balance sheet represent the overfunded or underfunded status of the plans. These funded status amounts are measured as the difference between the fair value of plan assets and benefit obligations as of the balance sheet date. For pension plans, the fair value of plan assets is compared to the Projected Benefit Obligation (PBO). In the Company s case, the required adjustments resulted in a non-cash charge to the Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income component of net parent investment.

The following table shows the impact on the balance sheet of applying FAS No. 158 at December 31, 2006 (dollars in millions):

	Adjustments to apply FAS No. 158 Increase (decrease)
Prepaid pension	\$ 10.3
Intangible asset, included in Deposits, receivables, and other assets	(9.0)
Deferred tax asset, included in Deposits, receivables, and other assets	22.4
Current pension liability, included in Other accrued liabilities	7.7
Deferred taxes	0.5
Noncurrent pension liability, included in Other liabilities	59.5
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(44.0)

For 2006, the Company's weighted average expected long-term rate of return on assets was 7.15%. In developing this assumption, the Company evaluated input from its third party pension plan asset managers, including their review of asset class return expectations and long-term inflation assumptions. The Company also considered its historical 10-year average return (through December 31, 2005), which was in line with the expected long-term rate of return assumption for 2006.

The weighted average actual asset allocations and weighted average target allocation ranges by asset category for the Company's pension plan assets were as follows:

Asset Category	Actual Allocation		Target Allocation Ranges
	2006	2005	
Equity securities	64 %	64 %	59-69%
Debt securities	29 %	29 %	24-34%
Real estate	6 %	7 %	1-11%
Other	1 %		0-6%
Total	100 %	100 %	

It is the Company's policy to invest pension plan assets in a diversified portfolio consisting of an array of asset classes within the above target asset allocation ranges. The investment risk of the assets is limited by appropriate diversification both within and between asset classes. The assets are primarily invested in a broad mix of domestic and international equities, domestic and international bonds, and real estate, subject to the target asset allocation ranges. The assets are managed with a view to ensuring that sufficient liquidity will be available to meet expected cash flow requirements.

The Company expects to contribute \$53.9 million to its defined benefit pension plans in 2007.

The following estimated future benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid in the years indicated:

Year(s)	Amount
2007	\$ 73.6
2008	74.1
2009	77.0
2010	78.6
2011	82.7
2012 - 2016	449.6

13. Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions OI Inc. provides certain retiree health care and life insurance benefits covering substantially all U.S. salaried and certain hourly employees and substantially all employees in Canada and the Netherlands. Employees are generally eligible for benefits upon retirement and completion of a specified number of years of creditable service. Independent actuaries determine postretirement benefit costs for each subsidiary of OI Inc.; however, accumulated postretirement benefit obligation information pertaining to each subsidiary has not been separately determined. As such, the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation has been retained by another subsidiary of OI Inc.

The Company's net periodic postretirement benefit cost, as allocated by OI Inc., for domestic employees was \$14.7 million, \$14.5 million, and \$25.9 million at December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively.

The Company's subsidiaries in Canada and The Netherlands also have postretirement benefit plans covering substantially all employees. The following tables relate to the Company's postretirement benefit plan in Canada and the Netherlands (the International Postretirement Benefit Plans).

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The changes in the International Postretirement Benefit Plans obligations were as follows:

	2006	2005
Obligations at beginning of year	\$ 100.0	\$ 87.4
Change in benefit obligations:		
Service cost	1.9	1.9
Interest cost	4.2	4.6
Actuarial loss, including the effect of changing discount rates	(9.5	) 9.3
Curtailments	(18.8)
Benefit payments	(3.0	) (2.5
Foreign currency translation	2.1	(0.7
))
Net change in benefit obligations	(23.1	) 12.6
Obligations at end of year	\$ 76.9	\$ 100.0

The funded status of the International Postretirement Benefit Plans at year end was as follows:

	2006	2005
Postretirement benefit obligations	\$ 76.9	\$ 100.0
Items not yet recognized in net postretirement benefit cost:		
Actuarial loss	(4.4	) (15.9
))
Net amount recognized	\$ 72.5	\$ 84.1

The net amount recognized is included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2006 and 2005 as follows:

	2006	2005
Current nonpension postretirement benefit, included with Other accrued liabilities	\$ 3.2	\$
Nonpension postretirement benefits	73.7	85.1
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(4.4)
Net amount recognized	\$ 72.5	\$ 85.1

The Company's nonpension postretirement benefit obligations are included with other long term liabilities on the balance sheet.

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The components of International Postretirement Benefit Plans net postretirement benefit cost were as follows:

	2006	2005
Service cost	\$ 1.9	\$ 1.9
Interest cost	4.2	4.6
Curtailement	(15.9))
Other	0.6	
Amortization:		
Loss	(1.0)	(0.2)
Net postretirement benefit cost	\$ (10.2)	\$ 6.3

The weighted average discount rate used to determine the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation was 5.4% and 4.8% at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

The weighted average discount rate used to determine net postretirement benefit cost was 4.8% at December 31, 2006, 5.4% at December 31, 2005, and 6.0% at December 31, 2004.

The weighted average assumed health care cost trend rates at December 31 were as follows:

	2006	2005
Health care cost trend rate assumed for next year	8.68	% 6.74 %
Rate to which the cost trend rate is assumed to decline (ultimate trend rate)	4.88	% 4.81 %
Year that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	2009	2009

Assumed health care cost trend rates affect the amounts reported for the postretirement benefit plans. A one-percentage-point change in assumed health care cost trend rates would have no significant impact on total service and interest cost or on accumulated postretirement benefit obligations.

The following estimated future benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid in the years indicated:

Year(s)	Amount
2007	\$ 3.2
2008	3.3
2009	3.3
2010	3.5
2011	3.7
2012 - 2016	21.3

Benefits provided by OI Inc. for certain hourly retirees of the Company are determined by collective bargaining. Most other domestic hourly retirees receive health and life insurance benefits from a multi-

employer trust established by collective bargaining. Payments to the trust as required by the bargaining agreements are based upon specified amounts per hour worked and were \$6.6 million in 2006, \$5.7 million in 2005, and \$5.7 million in 2004. Postretirement health and life benefits for retirees of foreign subsidiaries are generally provided through the national health care programs of the countries in which the subsidiaries are located.

FAS No. 158 requires employers to adjust the assets and liabilities related to defined benefit plans so that the amounts reflected on the balance sheet represent the overfunded or underfunded status of the plans. These funded status amounts are measured as the difference between the fair value of plan assets and benefit obligations as of the balance sheet date. For other postretirement benefit plans, the fair value of plan assets is compared to the Accumulated Postretirement Benefit Obligation (APBO). In the Company's case, the required adjustments resulted in a non-cash charge to the Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income component of net parent investment. The following table shows the impact on the balance sheet of applying FAS No. 158 at December 31, 2006 (dollars in millions):

	Adjustments to apply FAS No. 158 Increase (decrease)
Current nonpension postretirement benefits, included in Other accrued liabilities	\$ 3.2
Deferred taxes	(1.8)
Nonpension postretirement benefits, included in Other liabilities	2.0
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(3.4)

14. Other Revenue Other revenue in 2006 includes a gain of \$15.9 million (\$11.2 million after tax) related to curtailment of certain postretirement benefits in The Netherlands.

Other revenue in 2005 includes \$28.1 million (pretax and after tax) for the sale of the Company's Corsico, Italy glass container facility.

Other revenue in 2004 includes a gain of \$20.6 million (\$14.5 million after tax) for the sale of certain real property and a gain of \$31.0 million (\$13.1 million after tax) for a restructuring in the Italian Specialty Glass business.

15. Other Costs and Expenses Other costs and expenses for the year ended December 31, 2006 included the following:

- During the third quarter of 2006, the Company recorded a charge of \$27.5 million (\$25.6 million after tax) related to the closing of its Godfrey, Illinois machine parts manufacturing operation. See Note 16 for additional details.

Other costs and expenses for the year ended December 31, 2005 included the following:

- During the fourth quarter of 2005, the Company recorded a charge of \$494.0 million to write down a portion of the goodwill in its Asia Pacific Glass business unit. See Note 21 for more information.

- Manufacturing costs for the second quarter of 2005 included a favorable adjustment for depreciation and amortization in connection with finalizing the fair values of the BSN Glasspack assets acquired in June 2004. The difference between the estimated amounts recorded in 2004 and the final amounts related to 2004 accounted for a benefit of approximately \$6.5 million.

16. Restructuring Accruals In September 2006, the Company announced the permanent closing of its Godfrey, Illinois machine parts manufacturing operation. The facility was closed by the end of the year. This closing is part of a broad initiative to reduce working capital and improve system costs. As a result, the Company recorded a charge of \$27.5 million (\$25.6 million after tax) in the third quarter of 2006.

The closing of this facility will result in the elimination of approximately 260 jobs and a corresponding reduction in the Company's workforce. The Company anticipates that it will pay out approximately \$9.0 million in cash related to insurance, benefits, plant clean up, and other plant closing costs. The Company expects that the majority of these costs will be paid out by the end of 2008.

Selected information related to the plant closing accrual is as follows:

Godfrey plant closing charges	\$ 27.5
Write-down of assets to net realizable value	(11.7)
Recognition of employee separation benefits	(7.1)
Net cash paid	(1.8)
Other	1.3
Remaining Godfrey plant closing accrual as of December 31, 2006	\$ 8.2

During the second quarter of 2005, the Company concluded its evaluation of acquired capacity in connection with the BSN Acquisition (see Note 20) and announced the permanent closing of its Düsseldorf, Germany glass container factory, and the shutdown of a furnace at its Reims, France glass container facility, both in 2005. These actions were part of the European integration strategy to optimally align the manufacturing capacities with the market and improve operational efficiencies. As a result, the Company recorded an accrual of 47.1 million through an adjustment to goodwill.

These second quarter actions resulted in the elimination of approximately 400 jobs and a corresponding reduction in the Company's workforce. The Company expects to reduce fixed cash costs by approximately 35 million per year by closing the Düsseldorf factory, shutting down the furnace at Reims and moving most of the production to other locations. The Company anticipates that it will pay a total of approximately 110.9 million in cash related to severance, benefits, plant clean-up, and other plant closing costs related to restructuring accruals. In addition, the Company expects to pay a total of approximately 65 million for other European reorganization and integration activities, approximately 60% of which will be expensed. Approximately 70% of these payments were made by the end of 2006 and the Company expects that most of the balance will be paid by the end of 2007.

The European restructuring accrual recorded in the second quarter of 2005 was in addition to the initial estimated accrual of 63.8 million recorded in 2004. Selected information related to the restructuring accrual is as follows, with 2006 activity translated from Euros into dollars at the December 31, 2006 exchange rate:

Total European restructuring accrual (110.9 million)	\$	134.1
Net cash paid, principally severance and related benefits	(41.0)
Other, principally translation	(12.2)
Remaining European restructuring accrual as of December 31, 2005	80.9	
Net cash paid, principally severance and related benefits	(33.7)
Partial reversal of accrual (goodwill adjustment)	(7.6)
Other, principally translation	(1.5)
Remaining European restructuring accrual as of December 31, 2006	\$	38.1

17. Contingencies Certain litigation is pending against the Company, in many cases involving ordinary and routine claims incidental to the business of the Company and in others presenting allegations that are nonroutine and involve compensatory, punitive or treble damage claims as well as other types of relief. In accordance with FAS No. 5,

Accounting for Contingencies, the Company records a liability for such matters when it is both probable that the liability has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be reasonably estimated. Recorded amounts are reviewed and adjusted to reflect changes in the factors upon which the estimates are based including additional information, negotiations, settlements, and other events. The ultimate legal and financial liability of the Company in respect to this pending litigation cannot be estimated with certainty. However, the Company believes, based on its examination and review of such matters and experience to date, that such ultimate liability will not have a material adverse effect on its results of operations or financial condition.

18. Geographic Information The Company operates in the rigid packaging industry. The Company has one primary reportable product segment within the rigid packaging industry: Glass Containers. The Glass Containers segment includes operations in North America, Europe, the Asia Pacific region, and South America.

The Company currently evaluates performance and allocates resources based on earnings before interest income, interest expense, provision for income taxes, and minority share owners' interests in earnings of subsidiaries (Operating Profit) excluding amounts related to certain items that management considers not representative of ongoing operations and, (Segment Operating Profit). Net sales as shown in the geographic segment information are based on the location of the Company's affiliate which recorded the sales.

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Financial information regarding the Company's geographic segments is as follows:

	North America	Europe	Asia Pacific	South America	Total Geographic Segments
Net sales:					
2006	\$ 2,196.3	\$ 2,865.9	\$ 833.8	\$ 796.4	\$ 6,692.4
2005	1,986.6	2,840.0	844.7	685.1	6,356.4
2004	1,926.1	2,164.1	870.9	561.2	5,522.3
Segment Operating Profit:					
2006	\$ 199.3	\$ 243.2	\$ 102.4	\$ 199.9	\$ 744.8
2005	227.7	279.7	136.3	156.9	800.6
2004	253.5	244.1	142.1	124.0	763.7
Items excluded from Segment Operating Profit:					
2006:					
Mark to market effect of certain commodity futures contracts	\$ (8.7)				\$ (8.7)
Charge for closing the Godfrey, Illinois plant	(27.5)				(27.5)
CEO and other transition charges		\$ (6.0)			(6.0)
Curtailement of postretirement benefits in The Netherlands		15.9			15.9
2005:					
Gain on the sale of the Corsico, Italy glass container facility		28.1			28.1
Mark to market effect of certain commodity futures contracts	3.8				3.8
Goodwill impairment			\$ (494.0)		(494.0)
2004:					
Gain on sale of certain real property		20.6			20.6
Italian Specialty Glass gain		31.0			31.0
Mark to market effect of certain commodity futures contracts	4.9				4.9

Operations in individual countries outside the United States that accounted for more than 10% of consolidated net sales were in Italy (2005 10.2% and 2004 11.9%), France (2006 19.3% and 2005 15.4%) and Australia (2004 11.7%).

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The Company's net property, plant, and equipment by location are as follows:

	United States	Foreign	Total
2006	\$ 668.4	\$ 2,172.8	\$ 2,841.2
2005	694.7	2,121.6	2,816.3
2004	648.4	2,502.8	3,151.2

The Company's net sales by geographic segment are as follows:

	United States	Foreign	Total
2006	\$ 1,787.6	\$ 4,904.8	\$ 6,692.4
2005	1,621.1	4,735.3	6,356.4
2004	1,574.8	3,947.5	5,522.3

Reconciliations to consolidated totals are as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
Revenues:			
Net sales	\$ 6,692.4	\$ 6,356.4	\$ 5,522.3
Royalties and net technical assistance	17.6	16.4	20.9
Equity earnings	23.4	20.4	26.1
Interest	16.6	13.8	13.8
Other	28.9	53.2	70.8
Total	\$ 6,778.9	\$ 6,460.2	\$ 5,653.9
Reconciliation of Segment Operating Profit to earnings before income taxes, minority share owners' interests in earnings of subsidiaries:			
Segment Operating Profit	\$ 744.8	\$ 800.6	\$ 763.7
Items excluded from Segment Operating Profit	(26.3)	(462.1)	56.5
Interest expense	(401.6)	(408.2)	(404.3)
Interest income	16.6	13.8	13.8
Total	\$ 333.5	\$ (55.9)	\$ 429.7

19. Additional Interest Charges from Early Extinguishment of Debt During 2006, the Company recorded additional interest charges of \$17.5 million (\$17.1 million after tax) for note repurchase premiums and the write-off of unamortized finance fees related to debt that was repaid prior to its maturity. During 2005, the Company recorded additional interest charges of \$1.4 million (\$1.0 million after tax) for the write-off of unamortized finance fees related to the reduction of available credit under the Company's bank credit agreement. During 2004, the Company recorded additional interest charges of \$22.8 million (\$14.9 million after tax) for note repurchase premiums and \$7.1 million (\$4.7 million after

tax) for the write-off of unamortized finance fees related to the reduction of available credit under the Company's bank credit agreement.

20. Acquisition of BSN Glasspack, S.A. On June 21, 2004, the Company completed the acquisition of BSN Glasspack, S.A. (BSN) from Glasspack Participations (the BSN Acquisition). Total consideration for the BSN Acquisition was approximately \$1.3 billion, including the assumption of approximately \$650 million of debt, a portion of which was refinanced in connection with the BSN Acquisition. BSN was the second largest glass container manufacturer in Europe with manufacturing facilities in France, Spain, Germany and the Netherlands. The BSN Acquisition was financed with borrowings under the Company's Second Amended and Restated Secured Credit Agreement. In order to secure the European Commission's approval, the Company committed to divest the Barcelona, Spain, and Corsico, Italy glass plants. The Company completed the sale of these plants in January 2005 and received cash proceeds of approximately 138.2 million.

Had the BSN Acquisition and the related financing occurred at the beginning of 2004, pro forma consolidated net sales and net earnings, and would have been as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2004			Pro Forma As Adjusted
	As Reported	BSN Adjustments	Financing Adjustments	
Net sales	\$ 5,522.3	\$ 752.5		\$ 6,274.8
Net earnings	\$ 287.6	\$ 17.6	\$ (6.4)	\$ 298.8

The 2004 earnings included the step-up effect of the finished goods inventory acquired in the Acquisition that reduced gross profit by approximately \$31.1 million. The 2004 earnings include estimated amortization related to the \$48.1 million of intangible assets recorded for customer relationships. At average exchange rates for each respective year, the pro forma amortization of the intangible asset was \$4.0 million (net of tax) for 2004.

21. Goodwill The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006 are as follows:

Balance as of January 1, 2004	\$	1,919.6	
Translation effects		165.6	
Goodwill acquired during the year		696.0	
Other changes		18.4	
Balance as of December 31, 2004		2,799.6	
Write-down of goodwill		(494.0))
Translation effects		(160.9))
Other changes, principally adjustments to finalize acquisition purchase price		15.0	
Balance as of December 31, 2005		2,159.7	
Translation effects		133.6	
Other changes, principally adjustments to reverse foreign deferred tax valuation allowances		(38.1))
Balance as of December 31, 2006	\$	2,255.2	

During the fourth quarter of 2005, the Company completed its annual impairment testing and determined that impairment existed in the goodwill of its Asia Pacific Glass business unit. Lower projected cash flows principally as a result of competitive pricing pressures in the Company's Australian glass operations caused the decline in the business enterprise value. Following a review of the valuation of the unit's identifiable assets, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$494.0 million to reduce the reported value of its goodwill.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Share Owner of
OI Plastic Products FTS Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of OI Plastic Products FTS Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of results of operations, net Parent investment, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of OI Plastic Products FTS Inc. and subsidiaries at December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed its method of accounting for stock-based compensation in 2006.

Ernst & Young LLP

Toledo, Ohio

March 1, 2007

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CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS OI Plastic Products FTS Inc.**Dollars in millions****Years ended December 31,**

	2006	2005	2004
Revenues:			
Net sales	\$ 730.0	\$ 723.1	\$ 631.5
Other revenue	2.3	1.9	0.2
	732.3	725.0	631.7
Costs and expenses:			
Manufacturing, shipping, and delivery	565.6	562.5	478.7
Research and development	14.7	14.0	10.8
Selling and administrative	35.5	31.9	34.5
Net intercompany interest	(65.8)	(47.2)	10.2
Other interest expense		0.8	0.8
Other	(3.1)	0.3	1.9
	546.9	562.3	536.9
Earnings from continuing operations before items below	185.4	162.7	94.8
Provision for income taxes	65.0	56.8	33.6
Earnings from continuing operations	120.4	105.9	61.2
Net earnings of discontinued operations		1.2	66.4
Net earnings	\$ 120.4	\$ 107.1	\$ 127.6

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS OI Plastic Products FTS Inc.

Dollars in millions December 31,	2006	2005
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 4.2	\$ 1.5
Receivables including \$0.5 (\$0.5 in 2005) from related parties, less allowances of \$23.3 (\$21.8 in 2005) for losses and discounts	51.9	57.7
Inventories	44.1	49.9
Prepaid expenses	14.7	15.6
Total current assets	114.9	124.7
Other assets:		
Equity investments	12.4	11.6
Repair parts inventories	7.1	7.6
Deposits, receivables, and other assets	8.0	10.5
Goodwill	209.5	209.5
Total other assets	237.0	239.2
Property, plant, and equipment:		
Land, at cost	5.7	5.8
Buildings and equipment, at cost:		
Buildings and building equipment	84.7	86.1
Factory machinery and equipment	559.8	539.7
Transportation, office, and miscellaneous equipment	4.2	6.4
Construction in progress	23.0	20.8
	677.4	658.8
Less accumulated depreciation	371.8	347.4
Net property, plant, and equipment	305.6	311.4
Total assets	\$ 657.5	\$ 675.3

Dollars in millions December 31,	2006	2005
Liabilities and Net Parent Investment		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable including \$15.9 (\$9.6 in 2005) to related parties	\$ 63.5	\$ 54.4
Salaries and wages	8.0	9.8
Other accrued liabilities	11.9	24.1
Total current liabilities	83.4	88.3
External long-term debt	0.2	0.3
Deferred taxes	46.6	50.0
Other liabilities	0.3	0.5
Net Parent investment		
Investment by and advances from Parent	547.0	556.8
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(20.0	) (20.6
Total net Parent investment	527.0	536.2
Total liabilities and net Parent investment	\$ 657.5	\$ 675.3

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED NET PARENT INVESTMENT OI Plastic Products FTS Inc.

Dollars in millions

Years ended December 31,

	2006	2005	2004
Investment by and advances to Parent			
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 556.8	\$ 527.8	\$ 1,658.0
Net intercompany transactions	(130.2)	(78.1)	(1,257.8)
Net earnings	120.4	107.1	127.6
Balance at end of year	547.0	556.8	527.8
Accumulated other comprehensive loss			
Balance at beginning of year	(20.6)	(22.2)	(44.9)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	0.6	1.6	22.7
Balance at end of year	(20.0)	(20.6)	(22.2)
Total net Parent investment	\$ 527.0	\$ 536.2	\$ 505.6
Total comprehensive income			
Net earnings	\$ 120.4	\$ 107.1	\$ 127.6
Foreign currency translation adjustments	0.6	1.6	22.7
Total comprehensive income	\$ 121.0	\$ 108.7	\$ 150.3

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS OI Plastic Products FTS Inc.

Dollars in millions

Years ended December 31,

	2006	2005	2004
Operating activities:			
Net earnings	\$ 120.4	\$ 107.1	\$ 127.6
Net earnings of discontinued operations		(1.2)	(66.4)
Non-cash charges (credits):			
Depreciation	39.0	44.1	54.4
Amortization of deferred costs	3.5	3.9	3.5
Loss on sale of certain closures assets			
Deferred tax provision	(3.1)	7.1	31.5
Other	2.5	(7.1)	0.1
Change in non-current operating assets	(0.8)	(0.7)	(4.7)
Change in components of working capital	5.0	6.7	25.5
Cash provided by continuing operating activities	166.5	159.9	171.5
Cash provided by discontinued operating activities			51.2
Cash provided by total operating activities	166.5	159.9	222.7
Investing activities:			
Additions to property, plant and equipment - continuing	(34.5)	(31.1)	(30.7)
Additions to property, plant and equipment - discontinued			(25.0)
Net cash proceeds from divestitures and other	1.5	(38.7)	1,172.3
Cash provided by (utilized in) investing activities	(33.0)	(69.8)	1,116.6
Financing activities:			
Net change in intercompany debt	(130.7)	(78.9)	(1,357.6)
Repayments of long-term debt	(0.2)	(10.8)	(0.3)
Additions to long-term debt		0.1	10.5
Cash utilized in financing activities	(130.9)	(89.6)	(1,347.4)
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash	0.1		(0.7)
Increase (decrease) in cash	2.7	0.5	(8.8)
Cash at beginning of year	1.5	1.0	9.8
Cash at end of year	\$ 4.2	\$ 1.5	\$ 1.0

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

OI Plastic Products FTS Inc.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Tabular data dollars in millions

1. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Consolidated Statements The consolidated financial statements of OI Plastic Products FTS Inc. (Company) include the accounts of its subsidiaries. Newly acquired subsidiaries have been included in the consolidated financial statements from dates of acquisition. Results of operations for the divested blow-molded plastic container business which was sold in 2004 have been presented as a discontinued operation.

The Company uses the equity method of accounting for investments in which it has a significant ownership interest, generally 20% to 50%. Other investments are accounted for at cost.

Relationship with Owens-Illinois, Inc. and Owens-Illinois, Group Inc. The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Owens-Illinois Group, Inc. (OI Group) and an indirect subsidiary of Owens-Illinois, Inc. (OI Inc.). Although OI Inc. does not conduct any operations, it has substantial obligations related to outstanding indebtedness, dividends for preferred stock and asbestos-related payments. OI Inc. relies primarily on distributions from its direct and indirect subsidiaries to meet these obligations.

For federal and certain state income tax purposes, the taxable income of the Company is included in the consolidated tax returns of OI Inc. and income taxes are allocated to the Company on a basis consistent with separate returns. Current income taxes are recorded by the Company on a basis consistent with separate returns.

Nature of Operations The Company is a manufacturer of plastics packaging products. The Company's principal product lines include healthcare containers, closures and prescription containers. The Company's principal operations are in North America, however, the Company does have minor operations in Puerto Rico and Brazil. Major markets include the United States healthcare market. One customer accounted for 12.6%, 10.4% and 15.7% of the Company's sales in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Use of Estimates The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management of the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates, at which time the Company would revise its estimates accordingly.

Cash The Company defines cash as cash and time deposits with maturities of three months or less when purchased. Outstanding checks in excess of funds on deposit are included in accounts payable.

Fair Values of Financial Instruments The carrying amounts reported for cash, short-term investments and short-term loans approximate fair value. In addition, carrying amounts approximate fair value for certain long-term debt obligations subject to frequently redetermined interest rates. The Company is not a party to any material derivative financial instruments.

Inventory Valuation The Company values most U.S. inventories at the lower of last-in, first-out (LIFO) cost or market. Other inventories are valued at the lower of standard costs (which approximate average costs) or market.

Goodwill Goodwill represents the excess of cost over fair value of assets of businesses acquired. Goodwill is evaluated annually, as of October 1, for impairment or more frequently if an impairment indicator exists.

Intangible Assets and Other Long-Lived Assets Intangible assets are amortized over the expected useful life of the asset. The Company evaluates the recoverability of intangible assets and other long-lived assets based on undiscounted projected cash flows, excluding interest and taxes, when factors indicate that impairment may exist. If impairment exists, the asset is written down to fair value.

Property, Plant, and Equipment Property, plant and equipment (PP&E) is carried at cost and includes expenditures for new facilities and equipment and those costs which substantially increase the useful lives or capacity of existing PP&E. In general, depreciation is computed using the straight-line method and recorded over the estimated useful life of the asset. Factory machinery and equipment is depreciated over periods ranging from 5 to 25 years with the majority of such assets depreciated over 7-15 years. Buildings and building equipment are depreciated over periods ranging from 10 to 50 years. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. Costs assigned to PP&E of acquired businesses are based on estimated fair values at the date of acquisition.

Revenue Recognition The Company recognizes sales, net of estimated discounts and allowances, when the title to the products and risk of loss are transferred to customers. Provisions for rebates to customers are provided in the same period that the related sales are recorded.

Shipping and Handling Costs Shipping and handling costs are included with manufacturing, shipping, and delivery costs in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Income Taxes on Undistributed Earnings In general, the Company plans to continue to reinvest the undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries and foreign corporate joint ventures accounted for by the equity method. Accordingly, taxes are provided only on that amount of undistributed earnings in excess of planned reinvestments.

Foreign Currency Translation The assets and liabilities of most affiliates and associates are translated at current exchange rates and any related translation adjustments are recorded directly in net Parent investment.

Accounts Receivable Receivables are stated at amounts estimated by management to be the net realizable value. The Company charges off accounts receivable when it becomes apparent based upon age or customer circumstances that amounts will not be collected.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts The allowance for doubtful accounts is established through charges to the provision for bad debts. The Company evaluates the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts on a periodic basis. The evaluation includes historical trends in collections and write-offs, management's judgment of the probability of collecting accounts and management's evaluation of business risk.

New Accounting Standards In July 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Interpretation No. 48 (FIN 48), Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes . This interpretation was issued to clarify the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with FAS No. 109,

Accounting for Income Taxes . FIN 48 defines criteria that an individual tax position must meet for any part of the benefit of that position to be recognized in an enterprise's financial statements and also includes requirements for measuring the amount of the benefit to be recognized in the financial statements. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006, therefore the Company will adopt its provisions effective as of January 1, 2007. The Company has not yet determined the impact of adopting FIN 48.

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157 (FAS No. 157), Fair Value Measurements . FAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. FAS No. 157 applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. The statement does not require any new fair value measurements. The statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. Adoption of FAS No. 157 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

In February 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159 (FAS No. 159), Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115 . FAS No. 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. The statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. Adoption of FAS No. 159 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

Participation in OI Inc. Stock Option Plans and Other Stock Based Compensation The Company participates in the equity compensation plans of OI Inc. under which employees of the Company may be granted options to purchase common shares of OI Inc., restricted common shares of OI Inc., or restricted share units of OI Inc.

Stock Options

For options granted prior to March 22, 2005, no options may be exercised in whole or in part during the first year after the date granted. In general, subject to accelerated exercisability provisions related to the performance of OI Inc.'s common stock or change of control, 50% of the options become exercisable on the fifth anniversary of the date of the option grant, with the remaining 50% becoming exercisable on the sixth anniversary date of the option grant. In general, options expire following termination of employment or the day after the tenth anniversary date of the option grant.

For options granted after March 21, 2005, no options may be exercised in whole or in part during the first year after the date granted. In general, subject to change in control, these options become exercisable 25% per year beginning on the first anniversary. In general, options expire following termination of employment or the seventh anniversary of the option grant.

The fair value of options granted before March 22, 2005, is amortized ratably over five years or a shorter period if the grant becomes subject to accelerated exercisability provisions related to the performance of OI Inc.'s common stock. The fair value of options granted after March 21, 2005, is amortized over the vesting periods which range from one to four years.

Restricted Shares

Shares granted to employees prior to March 22, 2005, generally vest after three years or upon retirement, whichever is later. Shares granted after March 21, 2005, vest 25% per year beginning on the first anniversary and unvested shares are forfeited upon termination of employment. Shares granted to directors vest on the third anniversary of the share grant or the end of the director's then current term on the board, whichever is later.

The fair value of the shares is equal to the market price of the shares on the date of the grant. The fair value of restricted shares granted before March 22, 2005, is amortized ratably over the vesting period. The fair value of restricted shares granted after March 21, 2005, is amortized over the vesting periods which range from one to four years.

Performance Vested Restricted Share Units

Restricted share units vest on January 1 of the third year following the year in which they are granted. Holders of vested units receive 0.5 to 1.5 shares of OI Inc.'s common stock for each unit, depending upon the attainment of consolidated performance goals established by the Compensation Committee of OI Inc.'s Board of Directors. If minimum goals are not met, no shares will be issued. Granted but unvested restricted share units are forfeited upon termination of employment, unless certain retirement criteria are met.

The fair value of each restricted share unit is equal to the product of the fair value of OI Inc.'s common stock on the date of grant and the estimated number of shares into which the restricted share unit will be converted. The fair value of restricted share units is amortized ratably over the vesting period. Should the estimated number of shares into which the restricted share unit will be converted change, an adjustment will be recorded to recognize the accumulated difference in amortization between the revised and previous estimates.

Accounting

Prior to January 1, 2006, OI Inc. accounted for these equity compensation plans under the recognition and measurement provisions of Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No.25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees", and related interpretations, as permitted by FAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" (FAS No. 123). As such, compensation cost for stock options was not recognized in the Consolidated Results of Operations since all stock options granted had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of the grant. Prior to January 1, 2006, compensation cost was recognized for restricted shares and restricted share units. Effective January 1, 2006, OI Inc. adopted the fair value recognition provisions of FAS No. 123 (R), "Share-Based Payment" (FAS No. 123R), using the modified-prospective method. Under this method, compensation cost recognized after January 1, 2006 includes: (1) compensation cost for all share-based payments granted through December 31, 2005, but for which the requisite service period had not been completed as of December 31, 2005, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the original provisions of FAS No.123, and (2) compensation cost for share-based payments granted subsequent to December 31, 2005, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of FAS No. 123R.

As discussed in Note 9, costs incurred under these plans by OI Inc. related to stock-based compensation awards granted directly to the Company's employees are included in the allocable costs charged to the Company and other operating subsidiaries of OI Inc. on an intercompany basis.

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2. Changes in Components of Working Capital Related to Operations Changes in the components of working capital related to operations (net of the effects related to acquisitions and divestitures) were as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
Decrease (increase) in current assets:			
Receivables	\$ 5.9	\$ (7.9)	\$ 2.9
Inventories	4.8	14.9	22.7
Prepaid expenses	0.5	0.3	(2.8)
Increase (decrease) in current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(4.3)	2.1	(98.0)
Salaries and wages	(1.8)	1.4	64.2
U.S. and foreign income taxes	(0.1)	(4.1)	(3.7)
	\$ 5.0	\$ 6.7	\$ (14.7)
Continuing operations	\$ 5.0	\$ 6.7	\$ 25.5
Discontinued operations			(40.2)
	\$ 5.0	\$ 6.7	\$ (14.7)

3. Inventories Major classes of inventory are as follows:

	2006	2005
Finished goods	\$ 31.6	\$ 30.5
Raw materials	10.8	16.1
Operating supplies	1.7	3.3
	\$ 44.1	\$ 49.9

If the inventories which are valued on the LIFO method had been valued at standard costs, which approximate current costs, consolidated inventories would be higher than reported by \$12.3 million and \$17.9 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Inventories which are valued at the lower of standard costs (which approximate average costs), or market at December 31, 2006 and 2005 were approximately \$2.2 million and \$4.0 million, respectively.

4. Supplemental Cash Flow Information Interest paid in cash aggregated \$0.1 million for 2006, \$0.7 million for 2005, and \$0.3 million for 2004.

5. Guarantees of Debt Under the Secured Credit Agreement, the Company has guaranteed certain debt of OI Group's domestic and foreign subsidiaries which amounted to \$845.5 million at December 31, 2006. This guarantee expires with the Agreement on June 15, 2012.

The Company also has guaranteed \$850.0 million of 8.875%, \$625.0 million of 8.75%, and \$450.0 million of 7.75% Senior Secured Notes, and \$450.0 million of 8.25%, \$400.0 million of 6.75%, and 225.0 million of 6.75% Senior notes issued by an affiliate of the Company. These guarantees expire in 2009 for the \$850.0 million of 8.875% Senior Secured Notes, 2012 for the \$625.0 million of 8.75% Senior Secured Notes, 2011 for the \$450.0 million of 7.75% Senior Secured Notes, 2013 for the \$450.0 million of 8.25% Senior Notes, and 2014 for the \$400.0 million of 6.75% Senior Notes and 225 million

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of 6.75% Senior Notes. The assets of the Company and most of its domestic subsidiaries are pledged as security for the Senior Secured Notes.

The Company will be obligated under the above guarantees in the event that OI Group's domestic or foreign subsidiaries cannot make the required interest or principal payments under the above obligations.

6. Operating Leases Rent expense attributable to all warehouse, office buildings, and equipment operating leases was \$3.8 million in 2006, \$3.5 million in 2005, and \$3.4 million in 2004. Minimum future rentals under operating leases are as follows: 2007, \$2.4 million; 2008, \$1.3 million; 2009, \$1.0 million; 2010, \$1.0 million; 2011, \$0.5 million; 2012 and thereafter, \$0.3 million.

7. Foreign Currency Transactions Aggregate foreign currency exchange gains (losses) included in other costs and expenses were \$(0.6) million in 2004. Amounts for 2006 and 2005 were not significant.

8. Income Taxes Deferred income taxes reflect: (1) the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes and (2) carryovers and credits for income tax purposes.

Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2006 and 2005 are as follows:

	2006	2005
Deferred tax assets:		
Tax loss carryovers	\$ 6.0	\$ 4.3
Receivables	8.1	7.5
Other, principally accrued liabilities	5.6	6.7
Total deferred tax assets	19.7	18.5
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment	45.9	47.6
Inventory	1.5	1.9
Other	4.9	6.9
Total deferred tax liabilities	52.3	56.4
Valuation allowance	(4.8) (2.5
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$ (37.4) \$ (40.4

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Deferred taxes are included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2006 and 2005 as follows:

	2006	2005
Prepaid expenses	\$ 8.3	\$ 8.9
Deposits, receivables, and other assets	0.9	0.7
Deferred taxes	(46.6	) (50.0
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$ (37.4	) \$ (40.4

The provision for income taxes consists of the following:

	2006	2005	2004
Current:			
U.S. Federal	\$ 65.9	\$ 47.9	\$
State	1.7	1.3	2.7
Foreign	0.5	0.5	4.1
	68.1	49.7	6.8
Deferred:			
U.S. Federal	(1.6	) 2.0	8.4
State	(1.6	) (0.7	) 5.5
Foreign	0.1	0.4	(0.4
	(3.1	) 1.7	13.5
Total:			
U.S. Federal	64.3	49.9	8.4
State	0.1	0.6	8.2
Foreign	0.6	0.9	3.7
	\$ 65.0	\$ 51.4	\$ 20.3
Total for continuing operations	\$ 65.0	\$ 56.8	\$ 33.6
Total for discontinued operations		(5.4) (13.3
	\$ 65.0	\$ 51.4	\$ 20.3

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The provision for income taxes was calculated based on the following components of earnings (loss) before income taxes:

	2006	2005	2004
Continuing operations			
Domestic	\$ 181.5	\$ 158.4	\$ 87.0
Foreign	3.9	4.3	7.8
	\$ 185.4	\$ 162.7	\$ 94.8
Discontinued operations			
Domestic	\$	\$ (4.2)	\$ 45.2
Foreign			8.0
	\$	\$ (4.2)	\$ 53.2

Income taxes paid in cash were as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
Domestic	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.6	\$ 2.1
Foreign		0.1	3.0
	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.7	\$ 5.1

A reconciliation of the provision for income taxes based on the statutory U.S. Federal tax rate of 35% to the provision for income taxes is as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
Tax provision on pretax earnings at statutory U.S. Federal tax rate	\$ 64.9	\$ 56.9	\$ 33.2
Increase (decrease) in provision for income taxes due to:			
State taxes, net of federal benefit		(0.1)	1.5
Rate differences on non-U.S. earnings	(2.4)	(0.6)	(1.2)
Valuation allowance	2.3	0.5	
Other items	0.2	0.1	0.1
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	\$ 65.0	\$ 56.8	\$ 33.6

The Company is included with OI Inc.'s consolidated tax returns. OI Inc. has net operating losses, capital losses, alternative minimum tax credits, and research and development credits available to offset future U.S. Federal income tax. Therefore, a substantial portion of the current provision for income taxes in the table above is offset by OI Inc. losses, resulting in minimal domestic cash tax payments by the Company.

At December 31, 2006, the Company's equity in the undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries for which income taxes had not been provided approximated \$7.8 million. It is not practicable to estimate the U.S. and foreign tax which would be payable should these earnings be distributed.

9. Related Party Transactions Charges for administrative services are allocated to the Company by OI Inc. based on an annual utilization level. Such services include compensation and benefits administration,

payroll processing, use of certain general accounting systems, auditing, income tax planning and compliance, and treasury services.

Allocated costs also include charges associated with OI Inc.'s equity compensation plans. A substantial number of the options, restricted shares and restricted share units granted under these plans have been granted to key employees of another subsidiary of OI Inc., some of whose compensation costs, including stock-based compensation, are included in an allocation of costs to all operating subsidiaries of OI Inc., including the Company.

Management believes that such transactions are on terms no less favorable to the Company than those that could be obtained from unaffiliated third parties.

The following information summarizes the Company's significant related party transactions:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Revenues:			
Sales to affiliated companies	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.3
Expenses:			
Administrative services	9.8	8.5	5.5
Corporate management fee	3.2	2.6	2.7
Total expenses	\$ 13.0	\$ 11.1	\$ 8.2

The above expenses are recorded in the statement of operations as follows:

Cost of sales	\$ 8.5	\$ 3.5	\$ 4.8
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	4.5	7.6	3.4
Total expenses	\$ 13.0	\$ 11.1	\$ 8.2

Intercompany interest is charged to the Company from OI Inc. based on intercompany debt balances. An interest rate is calculated monthly based on OI Inc.'s total consolidated monthly external debt balance and the related interest expense, including finance fee amortization and commitment fees. The calculated rate (8.9% at December 31, 2006) is applied monthly to the intercompany debt balance to determine intercompany interest expense.

10. Pension Benefit Plans The Company participates in OI Inc.'s defined benefit pension plans for substantially all employees located in the United States. Benefits generally are based on compensation for salaried employees and on length of service for hourly employees. OI Inc.'s policy is to fund pension plans such that sufficient assets will be available to meet future benefit requirements. Independent actuaries determine pension costs for each subsidiary of OI Inc. included in the plans; however, accumulated benefit obligation information and plan assets pertaining to each subsidiary have not been separately determined. As such, the accumulated benefit obligation and the plan assets related to the pension plans for domestic employees have been retained by another subsidiary of OI Inc. Net (charges) credits to results of operations for the Company's allocated portion of the domestic pension costs amounted to \$(0.6) million in 2006, \$2.9 million in 2005, and \$0.2 million in 2004.

OI Inc. also sponsors several defined contribution plans for all salaried and hourly U.S. employees of the Company. Participation is voluntary and participants' contributions are based on their compensation. OI

Inc. matches contributions of participants, up to various limits, in substantially all plans. OI Inc. charges the Company for its share of the match. The Company's share of the contributions to these plans amounted to \$1.8 million in 2006, \$1.7 million in 2005, and \$1.4 million in 2004.

11. Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions OI Inc. provides certain retiree health care and life insurance benefits covering substantially all U.S. salaried and certain hourly employees. Employees are generally eligible for benefits upon retirement and completion of a specified number of years of creditable service. Independent actuaries determine postretirement benefit costs for each subsidiary of OI Inc.; however, accumulated postretirement benefit obligation information pertaining to each subsidiary has not been separately determined. As such, the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation has been retained by another subsidiary of OI Inc.

The Company's net periodic postretirement benefit cost, as allocated by OI Inc., was \$2.5 million, \$3.3 million, and \$4.3 million at December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively.

12. Contingencies Certain litigation is pending against the Company, in many cases involving ordinary and routine claims incidental to the business of the Company and in others presenting allegations that are non-routine and involve compensatory, punitive or treble damage claims as well as other types of relief. In accordance with FAS No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies, the Company records a liability for such matters when it is both probable that the liability has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be reasonably estimated. Recorded amounts are reviewed and adjusted to reflect changes in the factors upon which the estimates are based including additional information, negotiations, settlements, and other events. The ultimate legal and financial liability of the Company in respect to this pending litigation cannot be estimated with certainty. However, the Company believes, based on its examination and review of such matters and experience to date, that such ultimate liability will not have a material adverse effect on its results of operations or financial condition.

13. Goodwill The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006 are as follows:

Balance as of January 1, 2004	\$	360.6
Sale of discontinued operations	(151.1)
Balance as of December 31, 2004	209.5	
Balance as of December 31, 2005	209.5	
Balance as of December 31, 2006	\$	209.5

14. Discontinued Operations On October 7, 2004, the Company announced that it had completed the sale of its blow-molded plastic container operations in North America, South America and Europe, to Graham Packaging Company.

Cash proceeds of approximately \$1.2 billion were used to repay term loans under the Company's bank credit facility, which was amended to permit the sale. The sale agreement included a post-closing purchase price adjustment based on changes in certain working capital components and certain other assets and liabilities of the business. This adjustment was finalized in April 2005, and Graham was paid approximately \$39 million. The adjustment did not impact results of operations.

Included in the sale were 24 plastics manufacturing plants in the U.S., two in Mexico, two in Europe and two in South America, serving consumer products companies in the food, beverage, household, chemical

and personal care industries. The blow-molded plastic container operations were part of the consumer products business unit of the plastics packaging segment.

As required by FAS No. 144, the Company has presented the results of operations for the blow-molded plastic container business in the Consolidated Results of Operations for 2004 as a discontinued operation. Interest expense was allocated to discontinued operations based on debt that was required to be repaid from the proceeds.

The following summarizes the revenues and expenses of the discontinued operations as reported in the condensed consolidated results of operations for the period indicated:

	Year ended December 31, 2004
Revenues:	
Net sales	\$ 853.7
Other revenue	7.6
	861.3
Costs and expenses:	
Manufacturing, shipping and delivery	736.8
Research, development and engineering	14.9
Selling and administrative	22.8
Interest	44.8
Other	22.9
	842.2
Earnings before items below	19.1
Provision for income taxes	26.5
Gain on sale of discontinued operations	73.8
Net earnings from discontinued operations	\$ 66.4

The sale of the blow-molded plastic business resulted in a substantial capital loss, primarily related to previous goodwill write downs that were not deductible when recorded. The gain on the sale of discontinued operations of \$73.8 million includes a credit for income taxes of \$39.7 million, representing the tax benefit from offsetting a portion of the loss against otherwise taxable capital gains.

Net earnings of discontinued operations of \$1.2 million in 2005 relates to an adjustment of the 2004 gain on the sale of the blow-molded plastic container operations principally from finalizing certain tax allocations.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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.

OWENS-ILLINOIS, INC.

(Registrant)

By: /s/ Edward C. White

Edward C. White
Senior Vice President, and Chief Financial
Officer (Principal Financial Officer)

Date: March 1, 2007

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Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of Owens-Illinois, Inc. and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signatures	Title
Gary F. Colter	Director
Robert J. Dineen	Director
Anastasia D. Kelly	Director
Albert P.L. Stroucken	Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer); Director
John J. McMackin, Jr.	Director
Corbin A. McNeill, Jr.	Director
Helge H. Wehmeier	Director
Thomas L. Young	Director
Dennis K. Williams	Director

By: /s/ James W. Baehren
James W. Baehren
Attorney-in-fact

Date: March 1, 2007

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INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE

Financial Statement Schedule of Owens-Illinois, Inc. and Subsidiaries:

For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004:

II Valuation and Qualifying Accounts (Consolidated)

OWENS-ILLINOIS, INC.

SCHEDULE II VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS (CONSOLIDATED)

Years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004

(Millions of Dollars)

Reserves deducted from assets in the balance sheets:

Allowances for losses and discounts on receivables

	Balance at beginning of period	Additions Charged to costs and expenses	Other	Deductions (Note 1)	Balance at end of period
2006	\$ 47.4	\$ 83.7	\$ (1.1)	\$ 77.6	\$ 52.4
2005	\$ 50.3	\$ 71.1	\$ (4.3)	\$ 69.7	\$ 47.4
2004	\$ 44.5	\$ 76.9	\$ 7.2	\$ 78.3	\$ 50.3

(1) Deductions from allowances for losses and discounts on receivables represent uncollectible notes and accounts written off.

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