

OWENS ILLINOIS INC /DE/
Form 10-Q
May 10, 2007

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20549
FORM 10-Q

(Mark one)

☒ **Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

For Quarter Ended March 31, 2007
or

☐ **Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

Owens-Illinois, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other
jurisdiction of
incorporation or
organization)

1-9576
(Commission
File No.)

22-2781933
(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

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

43551-2999
(Zip Code)

567-336-5000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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 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):

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Large accelerated filer ☒ x

Accelerated filer ☐ o

Non-accelerated filer ☐ o

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

Yes ☐ o

No ☒ x

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Owens-Illinois, Inc. \$.01 par value common stock 154,769,775 shares at March 31, 2007.

Part I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

The Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements presented herein are unaudited but, in the opinion of management, reflect all adjustments necessary to present fairly such information for the periods and at the dates indicated. All adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. Because the following unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Article 10 of Regulation S-X, they do not contain all information and footnotes normally contained in annual consolidated financial statements; accordingly, they should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto appearing in the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Certain amounts included in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the three months ended March 31, 2006 have been reclassified to conform to the 2007 presentation. These amounts, which relate to receipts from customers in payment of 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 2 for additional information. While this reclassification had no effect on total cash flows, cash utilized in operating activities and cash provided by investing activities both increased by \$122.8 million. Net earnings and share owners' equity were not affected by this reclassification.

OWENS-ILLINOIS, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

(Dollars in millions, except per share amounts)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2007	2006
Revenues:		
Net sales	\$ 1,872.3	\$ 1,688.3
Royalties and net technical assistance	5.2	3.9
Equity earnings	4.8	5.5
Interest	3.5	5.0
Other	3.5	10.4
	1,889.3	1,713.1
Costs and expenses:		
Manufacturing, shipping, and delivery	1,500.5	1,385.0
Research and development	8.2	7.5
Engineering	10.3	8.7
Selling and administrative	135.4	129.3
Interest	114.9	119.4
Other	16.9	6.5
	1,786.2	1,656.4
Earnings before items below	103.1	56.7
Provision for income taxes	38.4	23.3
Minority share owners' interests in earnings of subsidiaries	11.5	9.1
Net earnings	\$ 53.2	\$ 24.3
Convertible preferred stock dividends	(5.4)	(5.4)
Net earnings available to common share owners	\$ 47.8	\$ 18.9
Basic net earnings per share of common stock	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.12
Weighted average shares outstanding (thousands)	152,936	151,679
Diluted net earnings per share of common stock	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.12
Weighted diluted average shares (thousands)	156,993	154,005

See accompanying notes.

OWENS-ILLINOIS, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Dollars in millions, except per share amounts)

	March 31, 2007	Dec. 31, 2006	March 31, 2006
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash, including time deposits	\$ 293.7	\$ 222.7	\$ 207.7
Short-term investments, at cost which approximates market	49.8	32.7	57.6
Receivables, less allowances for losses and discounts (\$53.8 at March 31, 2007, \$52.4 at December 31, 2006, and \$44.5 at March 31, 2006)	1,200.1	1,097.8	1,055.2
Inventories	1,125.0	1,039.0	1,050.0
Prepaid expenses	35.7	40.5	26.3
Total current assets	2,704.3	2,432.7	2,396.8
Investments and other assets:			
Equity investments	104.4	108.7	92.4
Repair parts inventories	153.0	143.0	168.0
Prepaid pension	505.9	488.5	989.5
Deposits, receivables, and other assets	482.2	489.4	447.9
Goodwill	2,491.5	2,464.7	2,370.0
Total other assets	3,737.0	3,694.3	4,067.8
Property, plant, and equipment, at cost	6,602.7	6,552.6	6,226.8
Less accumulated depreciation	3,444.6	3,358.9	3,113.8
Net property, plant, and equipment	3,158.1	3,193.7	3,113.0
Total assets	\$ 9,599.4	\$ 9,320.7	\$ 9,577.6

	March 31, 2007	Dec. 31, 2006	March 31, 2006
Liabilities and Share Owners' Equity			
Current liabilities:			
Short-term loans and long-term debt due within one year	\$ 550.4	\$ 737.2	\$ 360.7
Current portion of asbestos-related liabilities	149.0	149.0	155.0
Accounts payable	899.7	940.0	817.9
Other liabilities	567.9	539.5	516.3
Total current liabilities	2,167.0	2,365.7	1,849.9
Long-term debt	5,103.4	4,719.4	5,109.3
Deferred taxes	124.0	112.2	186.3
Pension benefits	340.4	335.0	300.2
Nonpension postretirement benefits	289.9	293.1	277.5
Other liabilities	371.4	393.2	386.5
Asbestos-related liabilities	497.7	538.6	534.1
Commitments and contingencies			
Minority share owners' interests	216.2	206.8	183.2
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	452.5
Common stock, par value \$.01 per share 250,000,000 shares authorized, 166,603,721 shares issued and outstanding, less 11,833,946 treasury shares at March 31, 2007 (166,143,479 issued and outstanding, less 11,908,400 treasury shares at December 31, 2006 and 165,538,917 issued and outstanding, less 12,215,794 treasury shares at March 31, 2006)	1.7	1.7	1.7
Capital in excess of par value	2,340.1	2,329.5	2,306.1
Treasury stock, at cost	(226.9)	(228.4)	(234.2)
Retained earnings (deficit)	(1,556.6)	(1,604.4)	(1,536.5)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(521.4)	(594.2)	(239.0)
Total share owners' equity	489.4	356.7	750.6
Total liabilities and share owners' equity	\$ 9,599.4	\$ 9,320.7	\$ 9,577.6

See accompanying notes.

OWENS-ILLINOIS, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS

(Dollars in millions)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2007	2006
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net earnings	\$ 53.2	\$ 24.3
Non-cash charges (credits):		
Depreciation	110.7	116.2
Amortization of intangibles and other deferred items	6.3	7.4
Amortization of finance fees	2.8	4.0
Deferred tax provision	12.2	(1.2)
Mark to market effect of natural gas hedge contracts		3.5
Other	12.5	12.1
Change in non-current operating assets	8.1	(14.7)
Asbestos-related payments	(41.0)	(41.0)
Change in non-current liabilities	(22.8)	(21.7)
Change in components of working capital	(186.1)	(363.3)
Cash utilized in operating activities	(44.1)	(274.4)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Additions to property, plant, and equipment	(41.4)	(53.4)
Collections on receivables arising from consolidation of receivables securitization program		122.8
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(6.3)	
Net cash proceeds from divestitures and asset sales	1.6	3.1
Cash provided by (utilized in) investing activities	(46.1)	72.5
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Additions to long-term debt	401.7	126.8
Repayments of long-term debt	(63.3)	(53.6)
Increase (decrease) in short-term loans	(174.2)	98.7
Net payments for hedging activity	(1.6)	(9.1)
Payment of finance fees	(6.3)	
Convertible preferred stock dividends	(5.4)	(5.4)
Issuance of common stock and other	6.3	2.8
Cash provided by financing activities	157.2	160.2
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash	4.0	2.8
Increase (decrease) in cash	71.0	(38.9)
Cash at beginning of period	222.7	246.6
Cash at end of period	\$ 293.7	\$ 207.7

See accompanying notes.

OWENS-ILLINOIS, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

1. Earnings Per Share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2007	2006
Numerator:		
Net earnings	\$ 53.2	\$ 24.3
Convertible preferred stock dividends	(5.4)	(5.4)
Numerator for basic earnings per share - income available to common share owners	\$ 47.8	\$ 18.9
Denominator:		
Denominator for basic earnings per share - weighted average shares outstanding	152,936,438	151,679,843
Effect of dilutive securities: Stock options and other	4,056,634	2,325,298
Denominator for diluted earnings per share - adjusted weighted average shares outstanding	156,993,072	154,005,141
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.12
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.12

The convertible preferred stock was not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 since the result would have been antidilutive. Options to purchase 2,213,671 and 3,573,512 weighted average shares of common stock that were outstanding during the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, 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.

2. Debt

The following table summarizes the long-term debt of the Company:

	March 31, 2007	Dec. 31, 2006	March 31, 2006
Secured Credit Agreement:			
Revolving Credit Facility:			
Revolving Loans	\$ 4.1	\$ 45.2	\$
Term Loans:			
Term Loan A (292.5 million AUD)	236.3	231.5	
Term Loan B	195.5	195.5	
Term Loan C (134.6 million CAD)	116.2	115.9	
Term Loan D (195.5 million)	260.9	257.4	
Third Amended and Restated Secured Credit Agreement:			
Revolving Credit Facility:			
Revolving Loans			111.7
Term Loans:			
A1 Term Loan			223.9
B1 Term Loan			220.8
C1 Term Loan			185.6
C2 Term Loan			56.1
Accounts receivable securitization (included in short-term loans at March 31, 2007 and Dec. 31, 2006):			
European program			204.8
Asia Pacific program			69.1
Senior Secured Notes:			
8.875%, due 2009	850.0	850.0	1,000.0
7.75%, due 2011	450.0	450.0	450.0
8.75%, due 2012	625.0	625.0	625.0
Senior Notes:			
8.10%, due 2007	299.4	298.2	294.3
7.35%, due 2008	246.8	245.7	242.5
8.25%, due 2013	435.8	433.5	424.5
6.75%, due 2014	400.0	400.0	400.0
6.75%, due 2014 (225 million)	300.3	296.2	273.3
6.875%, due 2017 (300 million)	400.4		
Senior Debentures:			
7.50%, due 2010	245.5	244.2	240.4
7.80%, due 2018	250.0	250.0	250.0
Senior Subordinated Notes:			
9.25%, due 2009			0.5
Other	95.2	105.5	71.4
Total long-term debt	5,411.4	5,043.8	5,343.9
Less amounts due within one year	308.0	324.4	234.6
Long-term debt	\$ 5,103.4	\$ 4,719.4	\$ 5,109.3

On June 14, 2006, the Company's subsidiary borrowers entered into the Secured Credit Agreement (the "Agreement"). At March 31, 2007, 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 has a final maturity date of June 14, 2013.

At March 31, 2007 the Company's subsidiary borrowers had unused credit of \$811.0 million available under the Agreement.

The weighted average interest rate on borrowings outstanding under the Agreement at March 31, 2007 was 6.42%.

During March 2007, a subsidiary of the Company issued Senior Notes totaling 300.0 million. The notes bear interest at 6.875% and are due March 31, 2017. The notes are guaranteed by substantially all of the Company's domestic subsidiaries. The proceeds will be used to retire the \$300 million principal amount of 8.10% Senior Notes which mature in May 2007, and to reduce borrowings under the revolving credit facility.

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 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.

Information related to the Company's accounts receivable securitization program is as follows:

	March 31, 2007	Dec. 31, 2006	
Balance (included in short-term loans):			
European program	\$ 154.7	\$ 195.0	
Asia Pacific Program	74.5	84.4	
Weighted average interest rate:			
European program	5.00	% 4.81	%
Asia Pacific Program	6.89	% 7.43	%

3. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

	Three months ended March 31, 2007	2006
Interest paid in cash	\$ 60.6	\$ 72.0
Income taxes paid in cash	33.2	23.3

4. Comprehensive Income

The components of comprehensive income are: (a) net earnings; (b) change in fair value of certain derivative instruments; (c) pension and other postretirement benefit adjustments; and (d) foreign currency translation adjustments. Total comprehensive income is as follows:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2007	2006
Net earnings	\$ 53.2	\$ 24.3
Foreign currency translation adjustments	36.3	30.3
Pension and other postretirement benefit adjustments	11.8	
Change in fair value of derivative instruments, net of tax	24.7	(33.4)
Total comprehensive income	\$ 126.0	\$ 21.2

For the three months ended March 31, 2007, foreign currency translation adjustments includes a loss of approximately \$5.0 million related to a hedge of the Company's net investment in a non-U.S. subsidiary.

5. Inventories

Major classes of inventory are as follows:

	March 31, 2007	Dec. 31, 2006	March 31, 2006
Finished goods	\$ 934.5	\$ 857.8	\$ 882.3
Work in process	3.5	7.7	7.0
Raw materials	119.0	104.6	94.1
Operating supplies	68.0	68.9	66.6
	\$ 1,125.0	\$ 1,039.0	\$ 1,050.0

6. 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).

As of March 31, 2007, the Company has determined that it is a named defendant in asbestos lawsuits and claims involving approximately 19,000 plaintiffs and claimants. 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 March 31, 2007 there are approximately 17,600 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 March 31, 2007, has disposed of the asbestos claims of approximately 348,000 plaintiffs and claimants at an average indemnity payment per claim of approximately \$6,500. Certain of these dispositions have included deferred amounts payable over a number of years. Deferred amounts payable totaled approximately \$81.4 million at March 31, 2007 (\$82.6 million at December 31, 2006) 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 Financial Accounting Standard No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies (FAS No. 5), 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 for asbestos-related costs 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.

7. 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 has operations mainly in North America and 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 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 (credit) has been allocated to product segments. Unallocated corporate expenses and certain other expenses not directly related to the product segments' operations are included in Other Retained Items.

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Financial information for the three month periods ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 regarding the Company's product segments is as follows:

	Glass Containers	Plastics Packaging	Total Product Segments	Other Retained Items	Consoli- dated Totals
Net sales:					
2007	\$ 1,684.0	\$ 188.3	\$ 1,872.3		\$ 1,872.3
2006	1,488.7	199.6	1,688.3		1,688.3
Segment Operating Profit:					
2007	\$ 216.9	\$ 30.5	\$ 247.4	\$ (32.9)	\$ 214.5
2006	166.2	31.7	197.9	(23.3)	174.6
Items excluded from Segment Operating Profit:					
March 31, 2006:					
Mark to market loss on natural gas hedge contracts	\$ (3.5)		\$ (3.5)		\$ (3.5)

The reconciliation of Segment Operating Profit to earnings before income taxes and minority share owners' interests in earnings of subsidiaries for the three month periods ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 is as follows:

	2007	2006
Segment Operating Profit for reportable segments	\$ 247.4	\$ 197.9
Items excluded from Segment Operating Profit		(3.5)
Other retained items	(32.9)	(23.3)
Interest expense	(114.9)	(119.4)
Interest income	3.5	5.0
Total	\$ 103.1	\$ 56.7

Information regarding total assets by segment is as follows:

	Glass Containers	Plastics Packaging	Total Product Segments	Other Retained Items	Consoli- dated Totals
Total assets:					
March 31, 2007	\$ 8,217.5	\$ 733.2	\$ 8,950.7	\$ 648.7	\$ 9,599.4
December 31, 2006	8,021.6	705.6	8,727.2	593.5	9,320.7
March 31, 2006	7,676.4	756.4	8,432.8	1,144.8	9,577.6

8. Derivative Instruments

At March 31, 2007, 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 three months ended March 31, 2007, 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 March 31, 2007:

	Amount Hedged	Receive Rate	Average Spread	Liability Recorded
Senior Notes due 2007	\$ 300.0	8.10	% 4.5	% \$ (0.6)
Senior Notes due 2008	250.0	7.35	% 3.5	% (3.2)
Senior Debentures due 2010	250.0	7.50	% 3.2	% (4.5)
Senior Notes due 2013	450.0	8.25	% 3.7	% (14.2)
Total	\$ 1,250.0			\$ (22.5)

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 March 31, 2007, the Company had entered into commodity futures contracts for approximately 57% (approximately 10,010,000 MM BTUs) for the remaining three quarters 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 the Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income component of share owners' equity (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 March 31, 2007.

At March 31, 2007, an unrecognized loss of \$10.2 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 three months ended March 31, 2007 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. 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 2006. 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 other costs and expenses 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 \$14.5 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
Net cash paid	(2.4)
Additional charge	3.0
Remaining plant closing accrual as of March 31, 2007	\$ 10.0

During the second quarter of 2005, the Company concluded its evaluation of acquired capacity in connection with the acquisition of BSN Glasspack S.A. 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 actions resulted in the elimination of approximately 400 jobs and a corresponding reduction in the Company's workforce. 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 2007 activity translated from Euros into dollars at the March 31, 2007 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		
Net cash paid, principally severance and related benefits	(7.9	)	
Other, principally translation	0.5		
Remaining European restructuring accrual as of March 31, 2007	\$	30.7	

10. Pensions

The components of the net periodic pension (income) cost for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 were as follows:

	2007		2006
Service cost	\$ 13.9	\$	16.4
Interest cost	52.3		50.5
Expected asset return	(78.0	)	(73.5
Amortization:			
Loss	11.5		14.8
Prior service credit	(0.2	)	
Net amortization	11.3		14.8
Net periodic pension (income) cost	\$ (0.5	)	\$ 8.2

11. Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions

The components of the net postretirement benefit cost for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 were as follows:

	2007	2006
Service cost	\$ 0.8	\$ 1.2
Interest cost	4.3	4.4
Amortization:		
Prior service credit	(1.0)	(1.1)
Loss	1.6	1.2
Net amortization	0.6	0.1
Net postretirement benefit cost	\$ 5.7	\$ 5.7

12. New Accounting Standards

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157 Fair Value Measurements (FAS No. 157). 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 FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159, Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115 (FAS No. 159). 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.

13. Adoption of FIN 48

The Company adopted FASB Interpretation 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes , (FIN 48), as of January 1, 2007. 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. As a result of the implementation of FIN 48, the Company recognized no adjustment in the liability for unrecognized income tax benefits. The Company reclassified \$8.9 million of deferred tax assets related to United States general business credits that were previously offset by a full valuation allowance to the liability for unrecognized income tax benefits. This balance sheet reclassification had no effect on share owners' equity.

Information about the Company's unrecognized income tax benefits is as follows:

	Balance Dec. 31, 2006	2007 Changes	Balance March 31, 2007
Unrecognized income tax benefits that affect effective tax rate upon recognition	\$ 18.9	\$ 1.8	\$ 20.7
Unrecognized income tax benefits that do not affect tax rate or are offset by valuation allowances	25.0		25.0
Interest	3.1	0.8	3.9
Penalties			
Total unrecognized income tax benefits	\$ 47.0	\$ 2.6	\$ 49.6

The \$2.6 million increase recorded for the three month period ended March 31, 2007 is related to a number of changes in estimated unrecognized tax benefits in various tax jurisdictions none of which is individually material. In connection with adopting FIN 48, the Company is maintaining its historical method of accruing interest (net of related tax benefits) and penalties associated with unrecognized income tax benefits as a component of its income tax expense.

The Company files a US federal income tax return as well as income tax returns in multiple state and non-U.S. jurisdictions. Tax years through 1999 have been settled with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and there is no current IRS examination in progress. Due to the existence of tax attribute carryforwards (which are currently offset by full valuation allowances) in the U.S., the Company treats certain post-1999 tax positions as unsettled because of the taxing authorities' ability to modify these attributes. The 2000 tax year is the earliest open year for the Company's other major tax jurisdictions.

No changes in settled tax years have occurred from December 31, 2006 to March 31, 2007.

The Company does not anticipate a significant change in the total amount of unrecognized income tax benefits within the next twelve months.

14. 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.

100% 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 intercompany balances and transactions.

	March 31, 2007				
Balance Sheet	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Current assets:					
Accounts receivable	\$	\$	\$ 1,200.1	\$	\$ 1,200.1
Inventories			1,125.0		1,125.0
Other current assets			379.2		379.2
Total current assets			2,704.3		2,704.3
Investments in and advances to subsidiaries	2,186.1	1,136.1		(3,322.2)	
Goodwill			2,491.5		2,491.5
Other non-current assets			1,245.5		1,245.5
Total other assets	2,186.1	1,136.1	3,737.0	(3,322.2)	3,737.0
Property, plant and equipment, net			3,158.1		3,158.1
Total assets	\$ 2,186.1	\$ 1,136.1	\$ 9,599.4	\$ (3,322.2)	\$ 9,599.4
Current liabilities :					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	\$	\$ 1,467.6	\$	\$ 1,467.6
Current portion of asbestos liability	149.0				149.0
Short-term loans and long-term debt due within one year	300.0		550.4	(300.0)	550.4
Total current liabilities	449.0		2,018.0	(300.0)	2,167.0
Long-term debt	743.7		5,109.7	(750.0)	5,103.4
Asbestos-related liabilities	497.7				497.7
Other non-current liabilities and minority interests	6.3		1,335.6		1,341.9
Capital structure	489.4	1,136.1	1,136.1	(2,272.2)	489.4
Total liabilities and share owners equity	\$ 2,186.1	\$ 1,136.1	\$ 9,599.4	\$ (3,322.2)	\$ 9,599.4

	December 31, 2006				
Balance Sheet	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
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

March 31, 2006					
Balance Sheet	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Current assets:					
Accounts receivable	\$	\$	\$ 1,055.2	\$	\$ 1,055.2
Inventories			1,050.0		1,050.0
Other current assets			291.6		291.6
Total current assets			2,396.8		2,396.8
Investments in and advances to subsidiaries	2,248.5	1,198.5		(3,447.0)	
Goodwill			2,370.0		2,370.0
Other non-current assets			1,697.8		1,697.8
Total other assets	2,248.5	1,198.5	4,067.8	(3,447.0)	4,067.8
Property, plant and equipment, net			3,113.0		3,113.0
Total assets	\$ 2,248.5	\$ 1,198.5	\$ 9,577.6	\$ (3,447.0)	\$ 9,577.6
Current liabilities :					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	\$	\$ 1,334.2	\$	\$ 1,334.2
Current portion of asbestos liability	155.0				155.0
Short-term loans and long-term debt due within one year			360.7		360.7
Total current liabilities	155.0		1,694.9		1,849.9
Long-term debt	1,046.1		5,113.2	(1,050.0)	5,109.3
Asbestos-related liabilities	534.1				534.1
Other non-current liabilities and minority interests	(237.3)		1,571.0		1,333.7
Capital structure	750.6	1,198.5	1,198.5	(2,397.0)	750.6
Total liabilities and share owners equity	\$ 2,248.5	\$ 1,198.5	\$ 9,577.6	\$ (3,447.0)	\$ 9,577.6

Three months ended March 31, 2007					
Results of Operations	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net sales	\$	\$	\$ 1,872.3	\$	\$ 1,872.3
External interest income			3.5		3.5
Intercompany interest income	20.6	20.6		(41.2)	
Equity earnings from subsidiaries	53.2	53.2		(106.4)	
Other equity earnings			4.8		4.8
Other revenue			8.7		8.7
Total revenue	73.8	73.8	1,889.3	(147.6)	1,889.3
Manufacturing, shipping, and delivery			1,500.5		1,500.5
Research, engineering, selling, administrative, and other			170.8		170.8
External interest expense	20.6		94.3		114.9
Intercompany interest expense		20.6	20.6	(41.2)	
Total costs and expense	20.6	20.6	1,786.2	(41.2)	1,786.2
Earnings from operations before items below	53.2	53.2	103.1	(106.4)	103.1
Provision for income taxes			38.4		38.4
Minority share owners' interests in earnings of subsidiaries			11.5		11.5
Net earnings	\$ 53.2	\$ 53.2	\$ 53.2	\$ (106.4)	\$ 53.2

Three months ended March 31, 2006					
Results of Operations	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net sales	\$	\$	\$ 1,688.3	\$	\$ 1,688.3
External interest income			5.0		5.0
Intercompany interest income	20.6	20.6		(41.2)	
Equity earnings from subsidiaries	24.3	24.3		(48.6)	
Other equity earnings			5.5		5.5
Other revenue			14.3		14.3
Total revenue	44.9	44.9	1,713.1	(89.8)	1,713.1
Manufacturing, shipping, and delivery			1,385.0		1,385.0
Research, engineering, selling, administrative, and other			152.0		152.0
External interest expense	20.6		98.8		119.4
Intercompany interest expense		20.6	20.6	(41.2)	
Total costs and expense	20.6	20.6	1,656.4	(41.2)	1,656.4
Earnings from operations before items below	24.3	24.3	56.7	(48.6)	56.7
Provision for income taxes			23.3		23.3
Minority share owners' interests in earnings of subsidiaries			9.1		9.1
Net earnings	\$ 24.3	\$ 24.3	\$ 24.3	\$ (48.6)	\$ 24.3

Three months ended March 31, 2007					
Cash Flows	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Cash used in operating activities	\$ (41.0)	\$	\$ (3.1)	\$	\$ (44.1)
Cash used in investing activities			(46.1)		(46.1)
Cash provided by financing activities	41.0		116.2		157.2
Effect of exchange rate change on cash			4.0		4.0
Net change in cash			71.0		71.0
Cash at beginning of period			222.7		222.7
Cash at end of period	\$	\$	\$ 293.7	\$	\$ 293.7

Three months ended March 31, 2006					
Cash Flows	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Cash used in operating activities	\$ (39.8)	\$	\$ (234.6)	\$	\$ (274.4)
Cash used in investing activities			72.5		72.5
Cash provided by financing activities	39.8		120.4		160.2
Effect of exchange rate change on cash			2.8		2.8
Net change in cash			(38.9)		(38.9)
Cash at beginning of period			246.6		246.6
Cash at end of period	\$	\$	\$ 207.7	\$	\$ 207.7

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Executive Overview

Quarters ended March 31, 2007 and 2006

Net sales of the Glass Containers segment were \$195.3 million higher than the prior year principally resulting from improved pricing, increased unit shipments, and favorable foreign currency exchange rates.

Net sales of the Plastics Packaging segment were \$11.3 million lower than the prior year. Higher sales volumes were more than offset by lower resin cost pass-throughs, the expiration of certain contract manufacturing agreements with the purchaser of the former blow-molded plastics business, and the absence of sales from the Company's former plastics business in Australia.

Segment Operating Profit of the Glass Containers segment was \$50.7 million higher than the prior year. The benefits of higher selling prices, improved productivity, and increased unit shipments were partially offset by inflationary cost increases.

Segment Operating Profit of the Plastics Packaging segment was \$1.2 million lower than the prior year. The decrease resulted principally from inflationary cost increases, partially offset by improved price and mix, and increased sales volumes.

Interest expense for the first quarter of 2007 was \$114.9 million compared to \$119.4 million in the first quarter of 2006.

Net earnings for the first quarter of 2007 were \$53.2 million, or \$0.30 per share (diluted), compared to \$24.3 million, or \$0.12 per share (diluted) for the first quarter of 2006. Earnings in the first quarter of 2006 included an item that management considered not representative of ongoing operations. This item decreased net earnings in 2006 by \$3.3 million, or \$0.02 per share.

Cash payments for asbestos-related costs were \$41.0 million for the first quarter of 2007 and for the first quarter of 2006.

Capital spending for property, plant and equipment was \$41.4 million for the first quarter of 2007 compared to \$53.4 million for the first quarter of 2006.

Results of Operations First Quarter of 2007 compared with First Quarter of 2006

Net Sales

The Company's net sales by segment for the first quarter of 2007 and 2006 are presented in the following table. For further information, see Segment Information included in Note 7 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

	2007 (dollars in millions)	2006
Glass Containers	\$ 1,684.0	\$ 1,488.7
Plastics Packaging	188.3	199.6
Segment and consolidated net sales	\$ 1,872.3	\$ 1,688.3

Consolidated net sales for the first quarter of 2007 increased \$184.0 million, or 10.9%, to \$1,872.3 million from \$1,688.3 million in the first quarter of 2006.

Net sales of the Glass Containers segment increased \$195.3 million, or 13.1%, over the first quarter of 2006.

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

Net sales - 2006		\$ 1,488.7
Net effect of price and mix	\$ 61.2	
Increased sales volume	55.6	
Effects of changing foreign currency rates	78.5	
Total net effect on sales		195.3
Net sales - 2007		\$ 1,684.0

Net sales of the Plastics Packaging segment decreased \$11.3 million from the first quarter of 2006. Higher sales volumes were more than offset by lower resin cost pass-throughs, the expiration of certain contract manufacturing agreements with the purchaser of the former blow-molded plastics business, and absence of sales from the Company's former plastics business in Australia.

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

Net sales - 2006		\$ 199.6
Increased sales volume	\$ 5.0	
Net effect of price and mix	1.2	
Contract manufacturing	(3.3)	)
Effect of lower resin cost pass-throughs	(6.3)	)
Divestiture of Australian business	(7.9)	)
Total net effect on sales		(11.3)
Net sales - 2007		\$ 188.3

Segment Operating Profit

The Company's measure of profit for its reportable segments is Segment Operating Profit, which consists of consolidated earnings 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.

Operating Profit for product segments in the table below 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. Unallocated corporate expenses and certain other expenses not directly related to the product segments operations are included in Other Retained Items. For further information, see Segment Information included in Note 7 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

	2007 (dollars in millions)	2006
Glass Containers	\$ 216.9	\$ 166.2
Plastics Packaging	30.5	31.7
Other retained items	(32.9)	(23.3)

Segment Operating Profit of the Glass Containers segment for the first quarter of 2007 increased \$50.7 million, or 30.5%, to \$216.9 million, compared with Segment Operating Profit of \$166.2 million in the first quarter of 2006.

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

Segment Operating Profit - 2006		\$ 166.2
Net effect of price and mix	\$ 61.5	
Productivity and production volume	28.3	
Increased sales volume	18.1	
Effects of changing foreign currency rates	8.0	
Manufacturing inflation, net of cost savings	(31.3)	
Warehouse, delivery and other costs	(29.6)	
Operating expense	(1.0)	
Other	(3.3)	
Total net effect on Segment Operating Profit		50.7
Segment Operating Profit -2007		\$ 216.9

Segment Operating Profit of the Plastics Packaging segment for the first quarter of 2007 was \$30.5 million compared with Segment Operating Profit of \$31.7 million in the first quarter of 2006.

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

Segment Operating Profit - 2006		\$ 31.7
Net effect of price and mix	\$ 2.1	
Increased sales volume	1.1	
Productivity and production volume	(0.8)	)
Warehouse, delivery and other costs	(0.4)	)
Operating expense	(0.2)	)
Manufacturing inflation, net of cost savings	(1.1)	)
Other	(1.9)	)
Total net effect on Segment Operating Profit		(1.2)
Segment Operating Profit -2007		\$ 30.5

Other retained items for the first quarter of 2007 were \$32.9 million compared to \$23.3 million for the first quarter of 2006. The increase is mainly due to higher accruals for self-insured risks for property related losses in the first quarter.

Interest Expense

Interest expense for the first quarter of 2007 was \$114.9 million compared to \$119.4 million in the first quarter of 2006.

Provision for Income Taxes

The Company's effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2007 was 37.2%, compared with 41.1% for the first three months of 2006. Excluding the effects of separately taxed items excluded from Segment Operating Profit in 2006, the Company's effective tax rate for the three months ended 2006 was 39.0%. The lower rate in 2007 was primarily due to changes in the geographic mix of pretax earnings and the continued implementation of the new business model in Europe. Based upon the current expectations for the mix of earnings for 2007, the Company anticipates that its effective tax rate for the year will be approximately 35%.

Minority Share Owners' Interest in Earnings of Subsidiaries

Minority share owners' interest in earnings of subsidiaries for the first quarter of 2007 was \$11.5 million compared to \$9.1 million for the first quarter of 2006.

Capital Resources and Liquidity

The Company's total debt at March 31, 2007 was \$5.65 billion, compared to \$5.46 billion at December 31, 2006 and \$5.47 billion at March 31, 2006.

On June 14, 2006, the Company's subsidiary borrowers entered into the Secured Credit Agreement (the Agreement). At March 31, 2007, 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 has a final maturity date of June 14, 2013.

At March 31, 2007 the Company's subsidiary borrowers had unused credit of \$811.0 million available under the Agreement.

The weighted average interest rate on borrowings outstanding under the Agreement at March 31, 2007 was 6.42%.

During March 2007, a subsidiary of the Company issued Senior Notes totaling \$300.0 million. The notes bear interest at 6.875% and are due March 31, 2017. The notes are guaranteed by substantially all of the Company's domestic subsidiaries. The proceeds will be used to retire the \$300 million principal amount of 8.10% Senior Notes which mature in May 2007, and to reduce borrowings under the revolving credit facility.

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.

Information related to the Company's accounts receivable securitization program is as follows:

	March 31, 2007	Dec. 31, 2006	
Balance (included in short-term loans):			
European program	\$ 154.7	\$ 195.0	
Asia Pacific Program	74.5	84.4	
Weighted average interest rate:			
European program	5.00	% 4.81	%
Asia Pacific Program	6.89	% 7.43	%

Cash utilized in operating activities in the first three months of 2007 was \$44.1 million compared with \$274.4 million in the prior year. The 2006 amount excludes \$122.8 million of collections on receivables arising from the consolidation of the receivables securitization program as described in Note 2 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. Including the 2006 collection of receivables from the securitization program, working capital usage during the first quarter improved approximately \$55 million in 2007 compared to 2006.

Capital spending for property, plant and equipment was \$41.4 million compared to \$53.4 million in the prior year. In addition, the Company capitalized \$4.1 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. 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.

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 Condensed 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 March 31, 2007 totaled \$3,158.1 million, representing 33% of total assets. Depreciation expense for the first three months of 2007 totaled \$110.7 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 the first quarter of 2007 or for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004.

Goodwill Goodwill at March 31, 2007 totaled \$2,491.5 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 March 31, 2007, the goodwill of the Asia Pacific Glass reporting unit accounted for approximately \$507 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 in the Company's 2006 Annual Report on Form 10-K. There were no material charges for impairment of equity investments during the first quarter of 2007 or for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 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.

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 income of \$0.5 million and pension expense of \$8.2 million for the first three months of 2007 and 2006, respectively, from its principal defined benefit pension plans. Depending on currency translation rates, the Company expects to record approximately \$1.7 million of pension income for the full year of 2007. The 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 FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans* (FAS No. 158). 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. As required by FAS 158, the Company will adjust the assets and liabilities annually as of December 31, based on values determined at that date.

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 6 to the Condensed 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 \$38.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007.

As referenced in Note 13 to the Financial Statements, the Company adopted FASB Interpretation 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*, (FIN 48), as of January 1, 2007. Management judgment is required in determining income tax expense and the related balance sheet amounts. In addition, under FIN 48 judgments are required concerning the ultimate outcome of uncertain income tax positions. 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.

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 without the loss of customers or sales volume, (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 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk.

There have been no material changes in market risk at March 31, 2007 from those described in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Item 4. 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.

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 March 31, 2007.

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 an

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.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

For further information on legal proceedings, see Note 6 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, Contingencies, that is included in Part I of this Report and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

There have been no material changes in risk factors at March 31, 2007 from those described in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Item 6. Exhibits.

Exhibit 12	Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges and Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges and Preferred Stock Dividends
Exhibit 31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
Exhibit 31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
Exhibit 32.1*	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350
Exhibit 32.2*	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350

* This exhibit shall not be deemed filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and is not incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company, whether made before or after the date hereof, regardless of any general incorporation language in such filing.

SIGNATURES

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

OWENS-ILLINOIS, INC.

Date May 10, 2007

By /s/ Edward C. White
Edward C. White
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial
Officer (Principal Financial Officer)

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INDEX TO EXHIBITS

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