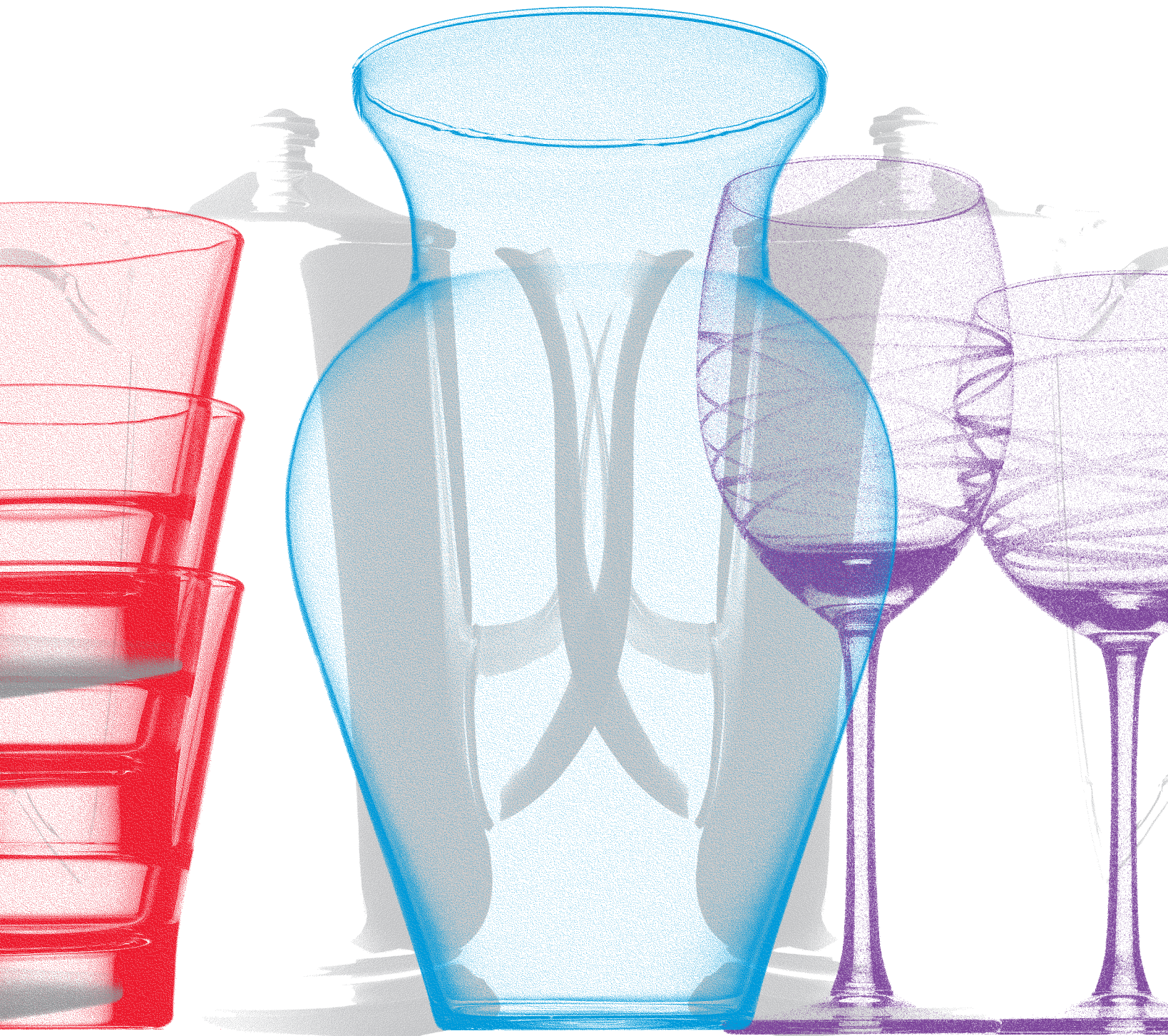




Libbey Inc. Annual Report

Transformation2007:

Actions Taken/Results Achieved



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Libbey (**NYSE:LBY**) is the leading producer of glass tableware products in the Western Hemisphere, in addition to supplying to key markets throughout the world. Libbey has the largest manufacturing, distribution and service network among North American glass tableware manufacturers. We design and market an extensive line of high-quality glass tableware, ceramic dinnerware, metal flatware, hollowware and serveware, and plastic items to a broad group of customers in the foodservice, retail, business-to-business and industrial markets. We own and operate two glass tableware manufacturing plants in the United States as well as glass tableware manufacturing plants in the Netherlands, Portugal, China and Mexico. We also own and operate a ceramic dinnerware plant in New York and a plastics plant in Wisconsin. In addition, we import products from overseas in order to complement our line of manufactured items. The combination of manufacturing and procurement allows us to compete in the global tableware market by offering an extensive product line at competitive prices.

The Leader in North America

Libbey designs, manufactures and markets under the well-recognized Libbey® brand an extensive line of high-quality, machine-made glass tableware. Libbey maintains over 2,000 stock-keeping units in one of the most extensive product portfolios in the North American glass tableware industry. Our glassware manufacturing facilities and distribution network in North America, the largest in the glass tableware industry, enable us to provide a high level of service to all our end users for glass tableware. Prior to 2006, we owned 49 percent of Vitrocrisa Holding, S. de R.L. De C.V. and related companies (Crisa) based in Monterrey, Mexico. On June 16, 2006, we purchased the remaining 51 percent of Crisa, bringing our ownership in Crisa to 100 percent. Our acquisition of Crisa, which is the largest glass tableware manufacturer in Latin America and has approximately 60 percent of the glass tableware market in Mexico, is consistent with our strategy to expand our global sales base.

A Leader in the International Market

Libbey exports glassware to more than 100 countries around the world. We continue to expand our international presence with a newly constructed state-of-the-art glass tableware facility in Langfang, China, not far from Beijing. Commercial shipments to our customer base in China began from this wholly owned factory in March 2007, and we continue our efforts to grow the Chinese and Asia-Pacific markets. It joins our factories in Europe and North America, giving Libbey critical presence in the most significant regions of both the Eastern and

Western Hemispheres. Our Royal Leerdam subsidiary, located in Leerdam, Netherlands, is among the world leaders in producing and selling glass stemware to retail, foodservice and industrial clients. Our Crisal subsidiary, located in Marinha Grande, Portugal, manufactures and markets glass tableware, mainly tumblers, stemware and glassware accessories complementing Royal Leerdam's products and providing an expanded presence in Europe. Crisal and Royal Leerdam are important parts to our growth strategy to be a supplier of high-quality, machine-made glass tableware products to key markets worldwide.

A Leader in the Foodservice Industry

Libbey is a leading provider of tableware products to the foodservice industry through our broad glassware, dinnerware, flatware and plastic product offerings. Our extensive sales and distribution network, among the largest in the foodservice supply industry, is a source of competitive advantage by providing a comprehensive product offering and service to our foodservice customers. Through its Syracuse China and World Tableware subsidiaries, Libbey is a leading provider of ceramic dinnerware and metal flatware to the foodservice industry in the United States. Our Syracuse China subsidiary designs, manufactures and distributes an extensive line of high-quality ceramic dinnerware, principally for foodservice establishments in the United States and Canada. Our World Tableware subsidiary imports and sells a full-line of metal flatware and hollowware and an assortment of ceramic dinnerware and other tabletop items principally for foodservice establishments in the United States and Canada. Our Traex subsidiary, located in Wisconsin, designs, manufactures and distributes an extensive line of plastic items for the foodservice industry.

The Leading Brand Names in Retail

We design and market our glass tableware products globally under the Libbey®, Royal Leerdam® and Crisa® brands. The Libbey® brand is one of the most recognized brands in consumer housewares in the United States and is the leading glass tableware brand in the retail channel of distribution. Libbey® products are sold in major retail channels of distribution in the United States and Canada, including mass merchants, department stores and specialty housewares stores. Our Crisa® products are the leading brand of glass tableware in the Mexican retail channel, and our Royal Leerdam® stemware is a leading stemware brand in retail channels in Europe.

Libbey Inc. Financial Highlights

<i>Dollars in thousands, except per-share amounts</i>	2007	2006 ^(c)	% Change
Sales	\$ 814,160	\$ 689,480	18.1%
Income from operations	\$ 66,101	\$ 19,264	243.1%
Diluted net loss per share	\$ (0.16)	\$ (1.47)	89.1%
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) ^(a)	\$ 116,451	\$ 53,504	117.6%
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 51,457	\$ 54,858	(6.2%)
Capital expenditures	\$ 43,121	\$ 73,598	(41.4%)
Free cash flow ^(d)	\$ 16,549	\$ (97,174)	NM
Dividends paid	\$ 1,446	\$ 1,417	2.0%
Total assets	\$ 899,112	\$ 878,131	2.4%
Working capital ^(b)	\$ 200,888	\$ 188,413	6.6%
Total debt	\$ 496,634	\$ 491,232	1.1%
Number of employees (year-end)	7,442	7,156	4.0%
Number of shares outstanding (year-end)	14,564,556	14,331,535	1.6%
Number of registered shareholders (year-end)	830	846	(1.9%)

(a) We believe that EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization), a non-GAAP financial measure, is a useful metric for evaluating our financial performance as it is a measure that we use internally to assess performance.

(b) Working capital is defined as inventory plus accounts receivable less accounts payable.

(c) See note 4 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for summary pro forma financial information reflecting Crisa acquisition.

(d) We believe that Free Cash Flow (net cash provided by operating activities, less capital expenditures and acquisition & related costs, plus proceeds from asset sales and other, and dividends received from equity investments), is a useful metric for evaluating our financial performance, as it is the measure that we use internally to assess performance.

The Libbey Vision, Mission and Values Statement

Our **Vision** is to be the premier provider of tabletop glassware and related products worldwide.

Our **Mission** is to create value by delivering quality products, great service and strong financial results through the power of our people worldwide.

Our **Values**:

Customer Focus

Understand the Customer

Generate Customer Enthusiasm

Act with Urgency

Respect

Act with Integrity

Value the Contribution of Others

Embrace Our Global Diversity

Performance

Reach for Excellence

Measure Progress

Celebrate Success

Teamwork

Contribute

Communicate

Collaborate

Continuous Improvement

Embrace Change

Apply Best Practices

Challenge Conventional Thinking

Development

Learn

Coach

Grow

Letter to Shareholders

Libbey made solid strides in 2007. We took significant actions, and key results were achieved. This Shareholders' Letter will highlight the year and share our vision for the future. I am particularly pleased with our execution in the face of mounting economic challenges at home and the ongoing competitive challenges in our various worldwide markets. In many respects, I would characterize this year as one of great accomplishment for the Company, and I salute all the men and women of Libbey, worldwide, who made it happen!

Our growth was broad based and came both in key areas of our core USA business and from significant growth in the International business that we have created. It manifested itself in the marketplace and on the factory floor. In the face of multiple undertakings in assimilating further our Crisa business in Mexico, our new factory in China and the distractions of the U.S. economy, our Company executed its agenda, and the results of this large effort of the last few years are paying off.

From an operations perspective, we were pleased on balance with our overall manufacturing performance. Particularly gratifying was the start-up and steady progress of our new factory in China and the fine execution of our Crisa business in Mexico, including the completion of "Project Tiger," which involved rationalizing our capacity in Mexico. On the financial front, we had improved performance, with some positive "records" being established in key areas.

On behalf of our Shareholders, we continued our progression. Libbey stock finished at \$15.84, up 28.4%, and registered a Total Shareholder Return of 29.1%, outpacing our relative indices significantly as well as our peer group of 19 companies. This is our second year in a row of such a performance. In all the work the Company has completed recently, one of our key goals has been to position Libbey as a broadened and global player. To that end we now have:

- **Over 45% of our sales outside the USA**
- **Over 50% of our production with Libbey subsidiaries in low-cost countries**
- **Over 60% of our workforce outside the USA**

Now, as the No. 2 producer of glass tableware in the world, this balanced diversity, coupled with a growing and strengthened USA business and a broadened North American business platform, served us well in 2007. It differentiates us greatly from the more typical small cap company. We believe that not only has it given us increased cost competitiveness, it also provides the necessary geographic balance for a sustained increase in our business going forward.

Mindful of the journey we embarked upon in 2006 with our multiple strategic initiatives and the challenging financing of mid-year 2006, the steady eight quarters of progress in these last two years positions us well to fulfill our goal associated with our "Ten-Period Game." And that goal is the successful re-financing of Libbey when markets are more aligned. The performance of 2007, following that of 2006, is core to that goal being realized.

SUMMARY FINANCIALS

Libbey finished the year with sales of \$814.2 million, increasing 18.1% over the prior year and 6.6% over the prior year on an adjusted pro forma basis, giving effect to the consolidation of Crisa as of January 1, 2006.

The results included an overall favorable currency impact of 1.4% for the year.

Operating income was \$66.1 million, bolstered by a strong fourth quarter performance of \$20.5 million. For the full year, our performance outpaced reported operating income for 2006 of \$19.3 million and adjusted operating income for 2006 of \$37.8 million, excluding special charges. The consolidation of



John F. Meier
*Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer*

Crisa, including the benefit of capacity rationalization, higher sales and higher margins, drove these results. The operating margin of 8.1% was the highest operating margin registered in the last five years.

EBIT (earnings before interest and tax) increased to \$74.9 million from \$18 million in 2006. All segments of the Company reported increases for the year, with the principal growth coming from the full-year consolidation of Crisa, overall higher sales of the Company and the completion of the capacity rationalization at Crisa in 2007.

The key measure of EBITDA (earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization) was \$116.5 million, the highest ever for Libbey. Further, it was a 62% increase over adjusted EBITDA of \$72 million during 2006. As a highly levered company, this is a pivotal measure, and the Company exceeded its expectations, even when allowing for one-time asset sale contributions of over \$5 million related to excess land at both Royal Leerdam and Syracuse China.

In the fourth quarter, the Company recorded a non-cash tax charge of \$15.3 million to establish a full valuation allowance against its net deferred tax assets in the United States. The valuation allowance does not reflect a change in the Company's long-term financial outlook; it relates to the U.S. GAAP accounting requirements in situations where a company has a cumulative pre-tax loss in recent years. This establishment of a valuation allowance has no impact on cash, and we expect to utilize our loss carry-forwards and other deferred tax assets when our U.S. operations generate future pre-tax profits.

As a result of the valuation allowance, the Company recorded a net loss of \$2.3 million, or \$0.16 per diluted share, for 2007, compared to a net loss of \$20.9 million, or \$1.47 per diluted share in 2006. Excluding the \$15.3 million valuation allowance, earnings per diluted share in 2007 would have been \$0.90. This compares favorably to the diluted loss of 2006 per share of \$1.47.



Debt finished at \$496.6 million, up \$5.4 million from the prior year-end. The increase was the result of the accretion of the PIK interest of approximately \$18.2 million, partially offset by higher cash flows.

Free cash flow of \$16.5 million in 2007 compared favorably to a use of cash of \$97.2 million in 2006. Lower capital expenditures, the absence of acquisition and related costs in 2007 and proceeds from asset sales this year all contributed to the increase.

Further and more extensive discussion on the Company's 2007 financial performance can be found in the MD&A section of the Form 10-K included in this report.

Transformation to Date

	2002	2007
Sales	\$434 Million	\$814 Million
Sales Outside of US	11%	45% Plus
US Glass Factories	3	2
International Glass Factories	0	4
% of Product Produced in Low-Cost Countries	15%	50% Plus
# of Employees	3,837	7,442
# of Employees Outside of US	502	4,487

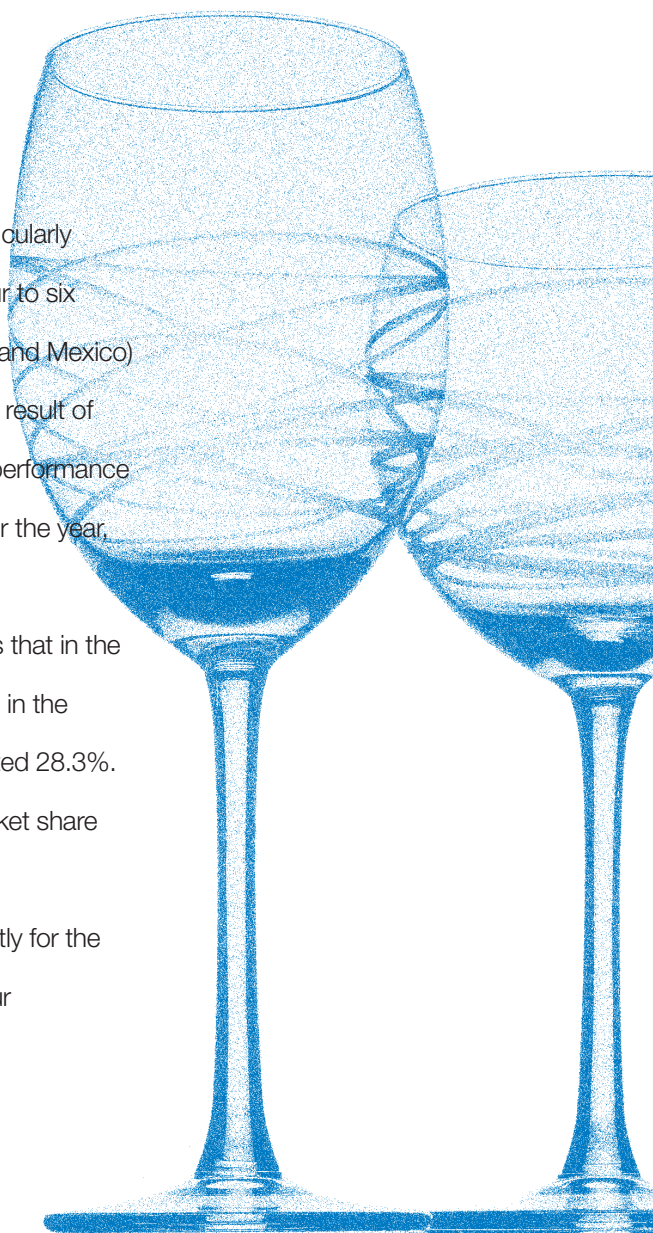
Transformation at Work

North American Glass

Our core North American Glass business performed well in 2007, particularly when one considers the fading and tepid USA economy of the last four to six months. In total, North American Glass (defined as the USA, Canada and Mexico) registered sales of \$568.5 million, up 19.3% for the year, primarily as a result of the full year effect of the Crisa acquisition of 2006, and a robust retail performance in the USA and Canada. Our retail business was up more than 11% for the year, including a strong fourth quarter finish.

Noteworthy is that independent industry-wide research confirms that in the USA retail business, Libbey increased its leading market share in 2007 in the casual beverageware segment to 34.7%, up from our prior year reported 28.3%. Libbey has led this category for many years, but the growth of six market share points in one year is unprecedented in recent history at the Company.

In the USA, our foodservice and industrial sales were up modestly for the year. Libbey is not immune to the travails of the market, and clearly our



foodservice customers were the most affected by the economic slowdown over the last four months of the year. Industry forecasts remain cautionary, and we expect this economic climate to continue into the summer months of this year. However, we are expecting a modest upswing late in 2008, and the price increases that we implemented in November of last year are expected to be somewhat offsetting.

Crisa sales, which are included in our North American Glass segment, grew nicely in 2007 in line with our projections. The highlight of Crisa's 2007 performance, however, has to be the successful completion of "Project Tiger." Dating to the 2006 acquisition, this consolidation of two factories into one, the upgrading of technology in the surviving facility and the achievement of annualized savings of \$13 to \$15 million were exemplary. In 2007 we enjoyed a large portion of these savings, while 2008 will have the full-year effect. We expect a good 2008 from Crisa, commencing with a solid start to the year and also due to some new customer programs in the upcoming summer months.

North American Other

This segment, which is comprised of our other USA foodservice businesses of World Tableware, Syracuse China, and Traex, met expectations in 2007, with sales of \$121.2 million, up 5.8%. World Tableware sales were up 9% and Syracuse China sales were up 5%, while Traex sales were essentially flat. These product groupings will be challenged in 2008, given the slowdown in the foodservice industry. World Tableware implemented significant price increases to offset commodity stainless steel increases and Chinese VAT rebate reductions in the latter part of 2007.

Syracuse China benefited from some good new installations with large end-users in the restaurant industry, continued acceptance of some bold new product

launches and exemplary LEAN execution in the manufacturing facility. Traex experienced some fall-off in the fourth quarter, having made progress earlier in the year.

Syracuse China and Traex have also adjusted prices for 2008.

International

Significant to our transformation in 2007 was a strong International performance. Overall sales in our International segment were \$136.7 million, up 28% over the prior year. This performance was strong throughout, with the fourth quarter igniting a 32% sales increase. Adjusted for currency gains of 8.3% for the year and 10.8% in the fourth quarter, the overall performance was still record setting for the Company.

Libbey Europe

Our 2007 business in Europe was driven by a 19% increase in Royal Leerdam sales, while sales of the products of Crisal, our subsidiary in Portugal, increased 26%. Drivers behind this performance included:

- **A realigned and enhanced sales force effort throughout the 27-Member European Union;**
- **Market share gains in core Western European countries, as consolidation in the industry continued;**
- **Consistent growth in new and emerging markets for the Company in Eastern Europe; and**
- **New centralized warehousing in the Netherlands, providing a consolidated core foodservice offering, including product from North America and China. The Company has advanced its foodservice penetration in Europe.**

As we look to 2008, we are confident in our business opportunities in Europe. Our recent results in the February 2008 International Frankfurt Fair (the largest show at which we exhibit anywhere in the world) are promising, and the Company expects to continue to grow share in the European community.

China and Asia Pacific

Libbey commenced operation of its new factory in late January 2007 in Langfang, near Beijing. In March the factory shipped its first order. While the facility operated in a start-up mode in 2007, Libbey China finished the month of December with its first profitable month. Our product is now sold in 31 provinces in China, giving us virtually countrywide distribution. Revenue recorded was largely foodservice, as our retail and B-to-B (business-to-business) launch is aimed at 2008.

While the Company experienced some typical challenges in doing business there, nothing was of an insurmountable nature. Rather, we experienced the growing pains of a start-up facility, operating in a new and different environment.

The year 2008 will yield more progress in our China operation as a result of the influence of the Olympics in the summer, continued growth in the Macau gaming and casino market, expanded export penetration to targeted Pac-Rim countries and the launch of our efforts in retail in China.

Our product offering will virtually double in 2008, and we have added some opportunistic private labeling programs in select key countries.

Libbey expects continued progress in our factory performance and a modest profit performance for the whole year.

Export Markets

Our export sales to other parts of the world grew 12.5%. These largely represent sales of Libbey-branded product from North America. We were aided by new



products in key markets, deeper penetration in emerging markets and the weaker U.S. Dollar. In addition, expansion of our sales organization and new territory alignments contributed to our success.

We are optimistic about our prospects in our International markets, and we are adding capacity in both China and Portugal. The additional capacity in China will come on stream mid-year 2008, and the additional capacity in Portugal is targeted for early 2009.

Operations

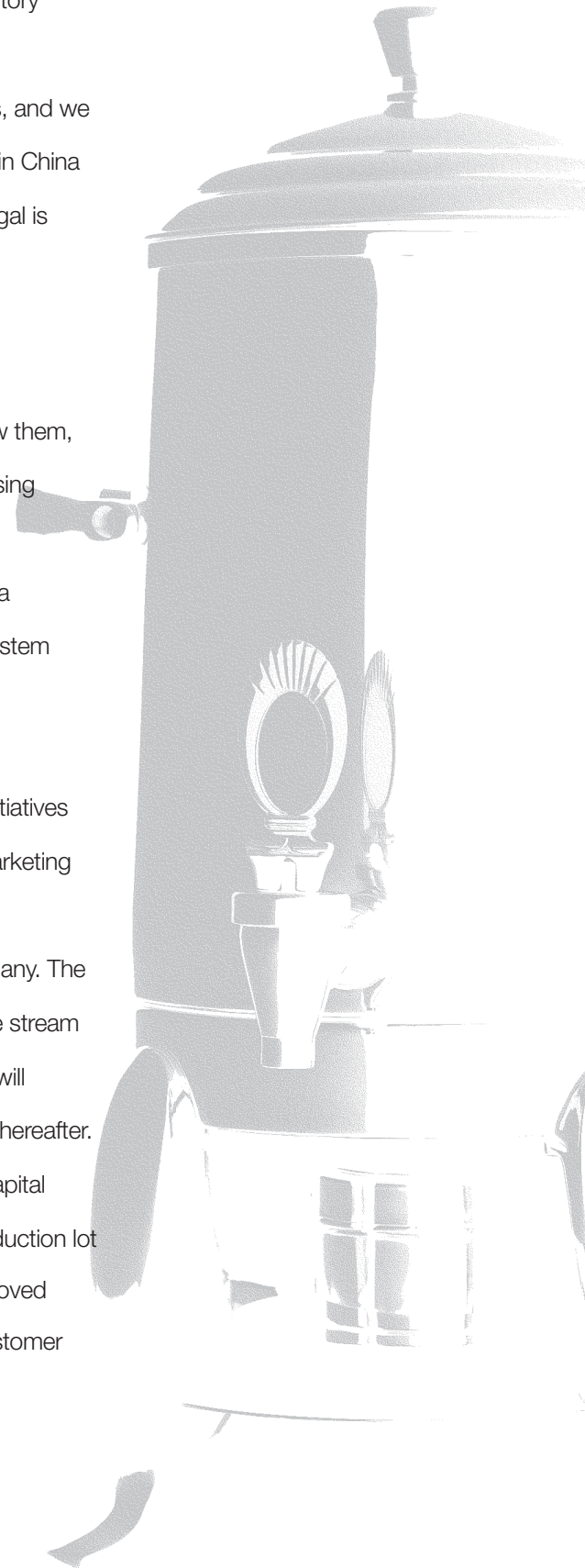
Rather than report on the operations and metrics, as we historically knew them, I would like to share a few directions our worldwide operations are choosing to embrace.

Libbey as a whole is increasingly grounded in LEAN. We see it as a business approach that shapes a people-oriented, customer-focused system driven by continuous improvement of all processes to create value and eliminate waste.

At Libbey, LEAN transcends the manufacturing floor. Corporate initiatives are also being undertaken, as well as other initiatives in our sales and marketing groups that directly touch our customers.

In 2008 we are into our fourth year of LEAN initiatives in the Company. The USA and Europe are well along the journey, and our goal is to have value stream organizations throughout the enterprise. Crisa, our operation in Mexico, will accelerate its LEAN efforts this year, with Libbey China following shortly thereafter.

Among the benefits is increased productivity that translates into capital avoidance of a significant magnitude. We further anticipate reduced production lot sizes and consequent warehouse space requirements. With overall improved quality in all that we do, we expect improved transition time between customer orders and cash collected.



Additionally, this year the Company is measuring Overall Equipment Effectiveness (OEE). OEE focuses on overall availability, performance and quality, measuring time loss, rate loss and quality loss. World class is a score of 85%. We have a distance to travel to begin to score at that level. But in taking the journey, costs will drop, value will be added and business goals can be attained.

Libbey is also stepping up its commitment to working capital reduction. All senior management members now have a meaningful component of their bonus tied to this key metric.

As part of the undertaking, we are introducing Balanced Scorecards in the Company this year, to more clearly draw a bright-line connection between each department's activities and how they roll up into the overall corporate financials and the strategy of the Company.

I am excited about where all of this will take us.

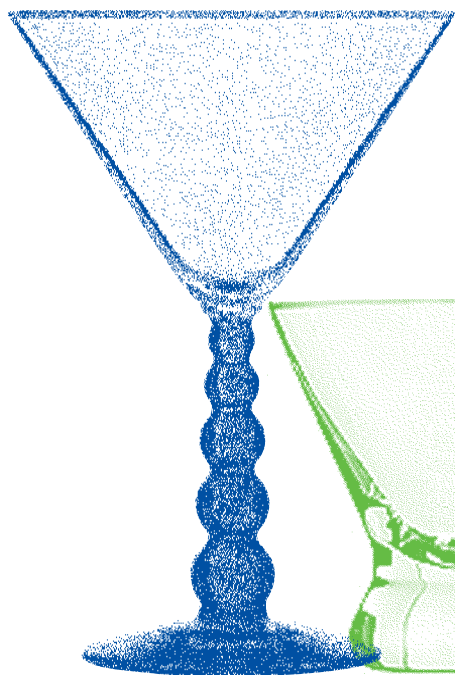
Expectations for 2008

In the face of a challenged USA economy, we will look for our International businesses to help offset some of the weakness from the domestic market. While some International economies have their own issues, we are well served by the fact that the worldwide glassware industry continues to consolidate, and our cost-competitive subsidiaries are well positioned. Customers are increasingly looking at their own strategic alternatives, and the global Libbey business model is strategically placed to respond.

Emerging markets in Eastern Europe will continue to be additive to Libbey's results, as will the modest positive contributions of Libbey China, versus the drain of 2007 while executing in a start-up mode.

Our greatest challenges will be the North American marketplace as well as energy costs in all of our locations.

In North America, we expect a good performance from our retail and industrial customers. Our expectation is based upon programs already in place



and some new business booked. In Mexico, Crisa is also well placed to have a good year. Coupled with an ongoing and robust cost reduction program across all of our facilities, driven by our LEAN initiatives, this will be the execution needed to offset the challenges faced in the foodservice business. Foodservice will be soft in the first part of the year, but our expectations are for foodservice to show some lift in the latter part of the year.

Energy, particularly natural gas, is always a key cost issue. The Company practices a disciplined hedging policy in those markets where such an opportunity presents itself. We will continue to be vigilant and opportunistic relative to buying opportunities. The focus also must be on conservation and best practices in all of our factories.

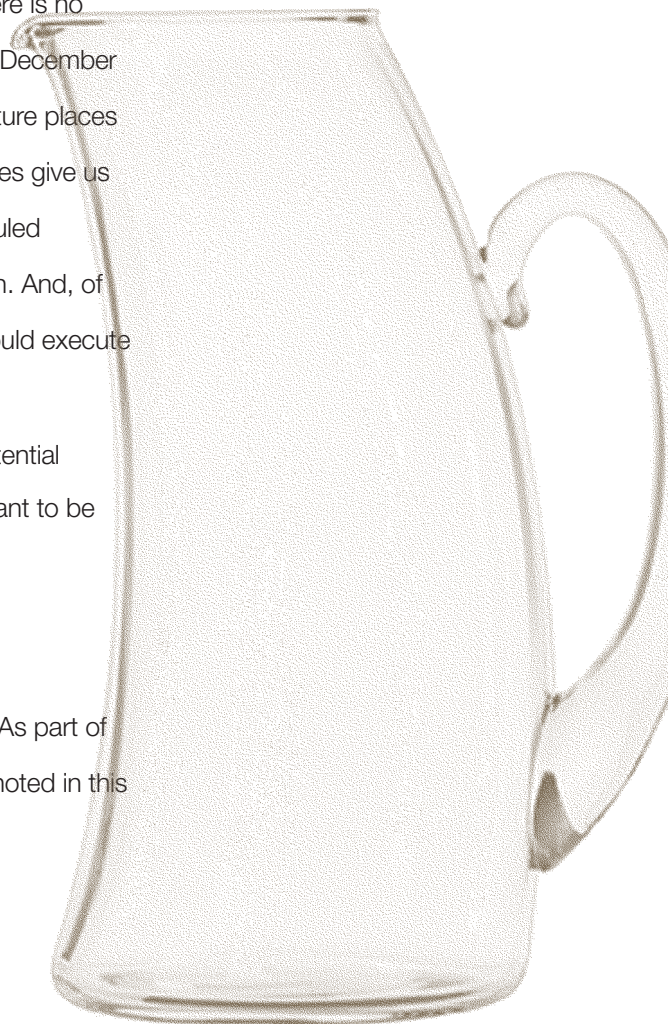
Libbey's View on Refinancing

Refinancing Libbey's debt structure is a part of our current focus. There is no immediate urgency, as our existing debt facility does not mature until December 2010. At the same time, given the burden that our current debt structure places on us, the call provisions provided for in our senior notes and PIK notes give us the opportunity to refinance beginning in the last half of 2008. Scheduled prepayment penalties and other costs are factors in this consideration. And, of course, the receptivity of capital markets and the package that we could execute are also important variables.

The Company is in dialogue with various advisors on this potential opportunity. Should markets open, if even for specific periods, we want to be ready to react quickly.

Strategic Plan & Goals

Libbey completed its 2008-2010 Strategic Plan in October of 2007. As part of the process, the Company refined its Vision, Mission and Values, as noted in this



Letter to Shareholders

Annual Report. We believe our new Vision, Mission and Values speak well for the Company that we have become and the direction in which we are headed.

The principal outgrowth of our Strategic Planning Process was reaching alignment on the Strategic Goals of the Company. This has been done, and they are approved by the Board of Directors and have been communicated throughout our organization around the world. Libbey expects to attain the following by year-end 2010:

Strategic Plan Goals 2008-2010

- **Achieve targeted financial results**
 - *Revenues are targeted at nearly \$1 Billion*
 - *Operating Income margin in the range of 11% to 12%*
 - *EBITDA margins in the range of 15% to 18%*
- **Improve enterprise value by transforming Libbey into a LEAN culture**
- **Attain customer enthusiasm through an efficient and effective Supply Chain**
- **Retain, develop and acquire human resources to support a high-performing organization**

Considerable detail, plans and project management underlie the above strategic goals, and it will take the committed efforts of all Libbey associates worldwide to deliver them.

Conclusion

At Libbey, we continually assess and study the alternative paths that the changing economy is presenting to us. Admittedly, our view, like yours, continues to evolve. In December of 2007, I assembled the 43-member Senior Management Group from all businesses worldwide here in Toledo. We spoke of the near-term 2008 plan and surrounding issues. Our conclusion was very simple. Namely, we still have a Transformation to execute. We still have a “Ten-Period Game” to win. We have a 2008 budget to achieve. And, finally, we can only control what we can control.

We must “sell through the economy” and prevail. This means we will need to be fluid in assessing our alternatives and committed in our execution. Our manufacturing and supply chain group is charged to produce it, and our sales and marketing teams are charged to sell it, optimizing opportunities we have and finding new ones as needed.

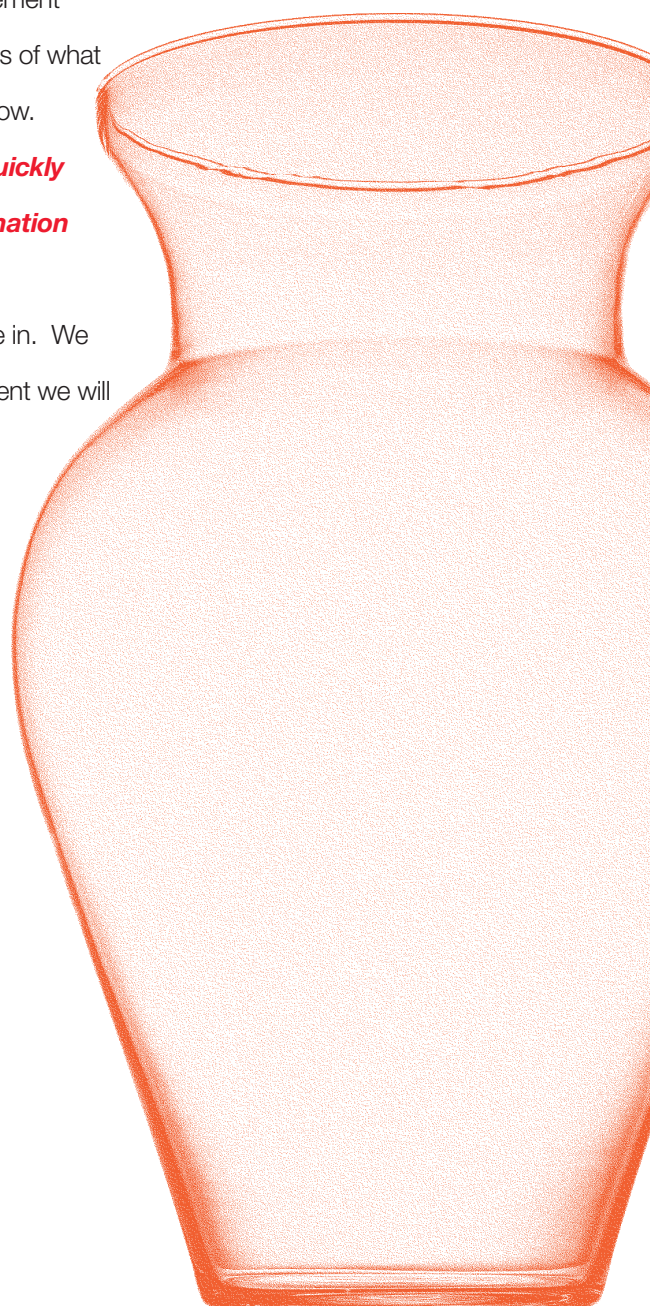
Effectively, given the fluid state of the economy, we are in a “Two-Minute Drill.” A business book of that same title was authored in 2007 by Messrs. Longenecker, Papp and Stansfield, and I had the privilege to pen some cover comments on the outside jacket. In December, we as a Senior Management Group reflected on that book and its relation to Libbey. I believe portions of what I wrote on that book cover are appropriate to share with our investors now.

“ Define winning, prepare, communicate, seize control, adjust quickly and—above all—execute! Organizational change and transformation demand action, as we do not have the whole season to score.”

All of us at Libbey know the task at hand and the period we are in. We are driven to achieve our goals, both this year and beyond. I am confident we will implement our strategies and continue to restore Libbey to the levels of performance we all expect.



John F. Meier
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
March 20, 2008





From left to right: **Carol B. Moerdyk**, **Terence P. Stewart**, **Carlos V. Duno**, **John F. Meier**, **William A. Foley**, **Deborah G. Miller**, **Richard I. Reynolds**, **Peter C. McC. Howell**, **Jean-René Gougelet**

Carlos V. Duno

Carlos V. Duno currently serves as Chief Executive Officer and Owner of Marcia Owen Associates, the leading executive recruiter in Sante Fe, New Mexico, from July 2006 to present. Mr. Duno also has served as Chief Executive Officer and Owner of CDuno Consulting, November 2004 to present. From 2001 until October 2004, Mr. Duno served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Clean Fuels Technology, a leading developer of emulsified fuels for transportation and power generation applications. From July 1995 to May 2001, Mr. Duno served at Vitro S.A. in Monterrey, Mexico, as President, Business Development and Planning. Prior to 1995, Mr. Duno served in senior domestic and international management roles since 1982 at Scott Paper Company, while the first ten years of his career included international assignments with McKinsey and Co., as well as Eli Lilly. Mr. Duno has been a director of the Company since 2003 and serves as Chairman of the Audit Committee.

William A. Foley

William A. Foley has been the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Thinkwell Incorporated from March 2005 to present. From November 2006 to June 2007, he was President and a Director of Arhaus, Incorporated, a retailer of home furnishings. From July 1993 until April 2002, he was Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer of LESCO, Inc. Mr. Foley has been a director of the Company since 1994 and currently serves as Chairman of the Nominating and Governance Committee. He is also a director of Blonder Home Furnishing, Inc.

Jean-René Gougelet

Jean-René Gougelet is currently President of Burnes Home Accents, a leading manufacturer and marketer of picture frames and albums. Prior to joining Burnes, he was Strategy Consultant with Vido Enterprises, providing guidance in strategic planning and growth management to middle market companies. From 2001 through 2005, he served at Arc International in Secaucus, New Jersey, as Chief Executive Officer of its Mikasa business. He also served from 1991 through 2001 and 2003 through 2005 as the Chief Executive Officer of Arc North America in Millville, New Jersey. Mr. Gougelet has been a director of the Company since June 2007.

Peter C. McC. Howell

Peter C. McC. Howell has been an advisor to various business enterprises in the areas of acquisitions, marketing and financial reporting from 1997 to the present; Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Signature Brands USA, Inc. (formerly known as Health o meter, Inc.) from August 1994 to August 1997; President, Chief Executive Officer and a director of Mr. Coffee, inc. from 1989 to 1994. He is a member of the board of directors of Pure Cycle Corporation (NASDAQ: PCYO). Mr. Howell has been a director of the Company since 1993.

John F. Meier

John F. Meier has been Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Libbey since the Company went public in June 1993. Since joining the Company in 1970, Mr. Meier has served in various marketing positions, including a five-year assignment with Durobor, S.A., Belgium. In 1990, Mr. Meier was named General Manager of Libbey and a corporate Vice President of Owens-Illinois, Inc., Libbey's former parent company. Mr. Meier is a member of the Board of Directors of Cooper Tire & Rubber Company (NYSE:CTB) and Applied Industrial Technologies (NYSE:AIT). Mr. Meier has been a director of the Company since 1987.

Deborah G. Miller

Deborah G. Miller has been the Chief Executive Officer of Enterprise Catalyst Group, a consulting firm specializing in high technology and biotechnology transformational applications, from 2003 to present. Prior to joining Enterprise Catalyst Group, Ms. Miller was the President and CEO of Egenera in Boston from 2002-2003. Ms. Miller's experience in high technology spans three decades, including seventeen years at IBM. In addition, her career has included senior leadership positions at Digital Equipment and Silicon Graphics. Ms. Miller joined the Board in 2003 and also serves on the Board of Directors of Sentinel Group Funds, Inc.

Carol B. Moerdyk

Carol B. Moerdyk served as Senior Vice President, International at Office Max Incorporated, formerly Boise Cascade Corporation, from 2003 through 2007, when she retired from the company, where she was employed since 1981. She served as Senior Vice President, North American and Australasian Contract Operations at Boise Cascade Office Products Corporation from 1998 through 2003 and Chief Financial Officer from 1995 to February 1998. She is also director of American Woodmark Corporation (NASDAQ: AMWD). Ms. Moerdyk has been a director of the Company since 1998 and currently serves as Chairman of the Compensation Committee.

Richard I. Reynolds

Richard I. Reynolds has served as Libbey's Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer since 1995. Prior to his current position, Mr. Reynolds was Libbey's Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since June 1993. From 1989 until June 1993, Mr. Reynolds was Director of Finance and Administration. Mr. Reynolds has been with Libbey since 1970 and has been a director of the Company since 1993.

Terence P. Stewart

Terence P. Stewart is managing partner of the Washington D.C.-based law firm of Stewart and Stewart, where he has been employed since June 1976. Mr. Stewart is a member of a number of bar associations, including the Customs and International Trade Bar, the American Bar Association and is admitted to numerous courts, including the U.S. Supreme Court and the U.S. Court of International Trade. Mr. Stewart has been a director of the Company since 1997.



From left to right: **Susan A. Kovach**, **Kenneth A. Boerger**, **Jonathan S. Freeman**, **Daniel P. Ibele**, **Scott M. Sellick**, **Gregory T. Geswein**, **John F. Meier**, **Timothy T. Paige**, **Kenneth G. Wilkes**, **Richard I. Reynolds**

Kenneth A. Boerger

Mr. Boerger has been Vice President and Treasurer since July 1999. From 1994 to July 1999, Mr. Boerger was Corporate Controller and Assistant Treasurer. Since joining the Company in 1984, Mr. Boerger has held various financial and accounting positions. He has been involved in the Company's financial matters since 1980 when he joined Owens-Illinois, Libbey's former parent company.

Jonathan S. Freeman

Mr. Freeman joined Libbey Inc. as Vice President, Global Supply Chain on May 7, 2007. Prior to joining Libbey, Mr. Freeman was employed by the Delphi Corporation and the Packard Electric Systems division of General Motors (the former parent of Delphi) since 1985, where he most recently served as Director of Global Logistics. Mr. Freeman has worked in a wide range of operations and supply chain assignments in the United States, Mexico and Europe.

Gregory T. Geswein

Mr. Geswein joined Libbey Inc. as Vice President, Chief Financial Officer on May 23, 2007. Prior to joining Libbey, Mr. Geswein was Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer of Reynolds & Reynolds Company in Dayton, Ohio, from 2005 through April 2007. Before joining Reynolds & Reynolds, Mr. Geswein was Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer for Diebold, Inc. from 2000 to 2005 and Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer of Pioneer-Standard Electronics Inc. from 1999 to 2000. Prior to Pioneer-Standard Electronics, Mr. Geswein spent 14 years at Mead Corporation (now MeadWestvaco) in successive financial management positions, including Vice President and Controller, and Treasurer.

Daniel P. Ibele

Mr. Ibele was named Vice President, General Sales Manager, North America in June 2006. From March 2002 to June 2006, he was Vice President, General Sales Manager of the Company. Previously, Mr. Ibele had been Vice President, Marketing and Specialty Operations since September 1997. Mr. Ibele was Vice President and Director of Marketing at Libbey since 1995. From the time he joined Libbey in 1983 until 1995, Mr. Ibele has held various marketing and sales positions.

Susan A. Kovach

Ms. Kovach has been Vice President and General Counsel and Secretary of the Company since July 2004. She joined Libbey in December 2003 as Vice President, Associate General Counsel and Assistant Secretary. Prior to joining Libbey, Ms. Kovach was Of Counsel to Dykema, a large, Detroit-based law firm, from 2001 through November 2003. She served from 1997 to 2001 as Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary of Omega Healthcare Investors, Inc. (NYSE: OHI). From 1998 to 2000 she held the same position for Omega Worldwide, Inc., a NASDAQ-listed firm providing management services and financing to the aged care industry in the United Kingdom and Australia. Prior to joining Omega Healthcare Investors, Inc., Ms. Kovach was a partner in Dykema from 1995 through November 1997 and an associate in Dykema from 1985 to 1995.

John F. Meier

John F. Meier has been Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Libbey since the Company went public in June 1993. Since joining the Company in 1970, Mr. Meier has served in various marketing positions, including a five-year assignment with Durobor, S.A., Belgium. In 1990, Mr. Meier was named General Manager of Libbey and a corporate Vice President of Owens-Illinois, Inc., Libbey's former parent company. Mr. Meier is a member of the Board of Directors of Cooper Tire & Rubber Company (NYSE:CTB) and Applied Industrial Technologies (NYSE:AIT). Mr. Meier has been a director of the Company since 1987.

Timothy T. Paige

Mr. Paige has been Vice President, Administration since December 2002. Prior to his current position, Mr. Paige had been Vice President and Director of Human Resources of the Company since January 1997. From May 1995 to January 1997, Mr. Paige was Director of Human Resources of the Company. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Paige was employed by Frito-Lay Inc. in human resources management positions.

Richard I. Reynolds

Richard I. Reynolds has served as Libbey's Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer since 1995. Prior to his current position, Mr. Reynolds was Libbey's Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since June 1993. From 1989 until June 1993, Mr. Reynolds was Director of Finance and Administration. Mr. Reynolds has been with Libbey since 1970 and has been a director of the Company since 1993.

Scott M. Sellick

Mr. Sellick has served as Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer since May 2007. Prior to his current position, Mr. Sellick served as Vice President, Chief Financial Officer from May 2003 until April 2007. Mr. Sellick was Libbey's Director of Tax and Accounting from May 2002 until May 2003. From August 1997 to May 2002, he served as Director of Taxation. Before joining the Company in 1997, Mr. Sellick was Tax Director for Stant Corporation and worked in public accounting for Deloitte & Touche in the audit and tax areas.

Kenneth G. Wilkes

Mr. Wilkes has served as Vice President, General Manager International Operations since May 2003. He served as Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company from November 1995 to May 2003. From August 1993 to November 1995, Mr. Wilkes was Vice President and Treasurer of the Company. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Wilkes was a Senior Corporate Banker, Vice President of The First National Bank of Chicago

Ten-Year Summary of Selected Financial Data

<i>Dollars in thousands, except per-share amounts</i>	2007	2006 ^{(e)(h)}	2005 ^(e)	2004 ^(e)	2003	2002 ^{(b)(f)}	2001	2000	1999 ^(e)	1998 ^(e)
Operating Results:										
Net sales	\$ 814,160	\$ 689,480	\$ 568,133	\$ 544,767	\$ 513,632	\$ 433,761	\$ 419,594	\$ 441,828	\$ 460,592	\$ 436,522
Gross profit ^(a)	\$ 157,669	\$ 123,164	\$ 86,542	\$ 100,462	\$ 108,206	\$ 107,928	\$ 114,424	\$ 138,099	\$ 138,959	\$ 114,573
Gross profit margin	19.4%	17.9%	15.2%	18.4%	21.1%	24.9%	27.3%	31.3%	30.2%	26.2%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ 91,568	\$ 87,566	\$ 71,535	\$ 68,574	\$ 68,479	\$ 56,631	\$ 55,716	\$ 61,185	\$ 64,131	\$ 54,191
Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,179	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Income (loss) from operations (IFO) ^(e)	\$ 66,101	\$ 19,264	\$ (8,917)	\$ 23,895	\$ 39,727	\$ 51,297	\$ 58,708	\$ 76,914	\$ 73,837	\$ 40,336
IFO margin	8.1%	2.8%	-1.6%	4.4%	7.7%	11.8%	14.0%	17.4%	16.0%	9.2%
Equity earnings (loss) - pretax	\$ -	\$ 1,986	\$ (4,100)	\$ (1,435)	\$ 4,429	\$ 6,379	\$ 6,384	\$ 12,016	\$ 8,857	\$ 12,300
Other income (expense) ^(f)	\$ 8,778	\$ (3,236)	\$ 2,567	\$ 2,369	\$ 3,484	\$ (12,740)	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,765	\$ 4,410	\$ 4,519
Earnings (loss) before interest and income taxes										
after minority interest (EBIT) ^{(e)(f)}	\$ 74,879	\$ 17,948	\$ (10,484)	\$ 24,829	\$ 47,640	\$ 44,936	\$ 68,592	\$ 92,695	\$ 87,104	\$ 57,155
EBIT margin	9.2%	2.6%	-1.8%	4.6%	9.3%	10.4%	16.3%	21.0%	18.9%	13.1%
Interest expense ^(g)	\$ 65,888	\$ 46,594	\$ 15,255	\$ 13,049	\$ 13,436	\$ 8,263	\$ 9,360	\$ 12,216	\$ 12,501	\$ 12,674
Income (loss) before income taxes ^{(e)(f)(h)}	\$ 8,991	\$ (28,580)	\$ (25,705)	\$ 11,780	\$ 34,204	\$ 36,673	\$ 59,232	\$ 80,479	\$ 74,603	\$ 44,481
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	\$ 11,298	\$ (7,747)	\$ (6,384)	\$ 3,528	\$ 5,131	\$ 8,618	\$ 19,840	\$ 33,613	\$ 31,175	\$ 19,038
Effective tax rate	125.7%	27.1%	24.8%	30.0%	15.0%	23.5%	33.5%	41.8%	41.8%	42.8%
Net (loss) income ^{(b)(e)(f)(h)}	\$ (2,307)	\$ (20,899)	\$ (19,355)	\$ 8,252	\$ 29,073	\$ 28,055	\$ 39,392	\$ 46,866	\$ 43,428	\$ 25,443
Net income margin	-0.3%	-3.0%	-3.4%	1.5%	5.7%	6.5%	9.4%	10.6%	9.4%	5.8%
Per-Share Amounts:										
Diluted net (loss) income ^{(b)(e)(f)(h)}	\$ (0.16)	\$ (1.47)	\$ (1.39)	\$ 0.60	\$ 2.11	\$ 1.82	\$ 2.53	\$ 3.01	\$ 2.64	\$ 1.42
Dividends paid	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.30
Other Information:										
EBIT	\$ 74,879	\$ 17,948	\$ (10,484)	\$ 24,829	\$ 47,640	\$ 44,936	\$ 68,592	\$ 92,695	\$ 87,104	\$ 57,155
Depreciation & amortization ^(b)	\$ 41,572	\$ 35,556	\$ 32,217	\$ 29,505	\$ 28,109	\$ 19,143	\$ 18,843	\$ 18,352	\$ 18,753	\$ 19,506
EBITDA ^{(c)(e)(f)}	\$ 116,451	\$ 53,504	\$ 21,733	\$ 54,334	\$ 75,749	\$ 64,079	\$ 87,435	\$ 111,047	\$ 105,857	\$ 76,661
EBITDA margin	14.3%	7.8%	3.8%	10.0%	14.7%	14.8%	20.8%	25.1%	23.0%	17.6%
Employees	7,442	7,156	3,563	3,808	3,838	3,837	3,218	3,270	3,552	3,969
Balance Sheet Data:										
Total assets	\$ 899,112	\$ 878,131	\$ 595,784	\$ 578,204	\$ 551,116	\$ 524,527	\$ 468,082	\$ 446,707	\$ 434,395	\$ 439,671
Total liabilities	\$ 805,997	\$ 790,281	\$ 476,179	\$ 434,641	\$ 411,259	\$ 384,309	\$ 302,717	\$ 313,436	\$ 342,552	\$ 324,882
Working capital ^(a)	\$ 200,888	\$ 188,413	\$ 154,049	\$ 151,007	\$ 142,538	\$ 127,945	\$ 107,877	\$ 126,384	\$ 123,092	\$ 118,554
% of net sales ^(a)	24.7%	24.7%	27.1%	27.7%	27.8%	29.5%	25.7%	28.6%	26.7%	27.2%
Total debt	\$ 496,634	\$ 491,232	\$ 261,679	\$ 225,372	\$ 230,933	\$ 191,178	\$ 148,032	\$ 161,404	\$ 184,626	\$ 191,232
Cash Flow Data:										
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 51,457	\$ 54,858	\$ 38,113	\$ 42,750	\$ 29,210	\$ 55,001	\$ 52,930	\$ 37,423	\$ 70,597	\$ 54,325
Capital expenditures	\$ 43,121	\$ 73,598	\$ 44,270	\$ 40,482	\$ 25,718	\$ 17,535	\$ 36,863	\$ 18,621	\$ 11,069	\$ 19,579
Acquisitions and related costs	\$ -	\$ 78,434	\$ 28,948	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 62,046	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Proceeds from asset sales and other	\$ 8,213	\$ -	\$ 212	\$ 16,623	\$ 897	\$ 3,523	\$ (1,563)	\$ (63)	\$ 94	\$ 1,639
Dividends received from equity investments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 980	\$ 4,900	\$ 4,659	\$ 4,918	\$ 2,940	\$ 517	\$ 14,232
Free cash flow ^(d)	\$ 16,549	\$ (97,174)	\$ (34,893)	\$ 19,871	\$ 9,289	\$ (16,398)	\$ 19,422	\$ 21,679	\$ 60,139	\$ 50,617
Shares repurchased	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 38,918	\$ 26,837	\$ 1,229	\$ 4,053	\$ 42,828	\$ 27,258
Dividends paid	\$ 1,446	\$ 1,417	\$ 5,536	\$ 5,481	\$ 5,506	\$ 4,574	\$ 4,588	\$ 4,569	\$ 4,821	\$ 5,253

(a) Defined as inventory plus accounts receivable less accounts payable.

(b) Effective January 1, 2002, we adopted SFAS 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets."

(c) We believe that EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization), a non-GAAP financial measure, is a useful metric for evaluating our financial performance, as it is a measure that we use internally to assess performance.

(d) We believe that Free Cash Flow (net cash provided by operating activities, less capital expenditures and acquisition & related costs, plus proceeds from asset sales and other, and dividends received from equity investments), is a useful metric for evaluating our financial performance, as it is the measure that we use internally to assess performance.

(e) Includes special charges of \$18,492 and \$27,236 in 2006 and 2005, respectively and is disclosed in note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. We incurred \$14,519 in 2004 for our capacity realignment and closure of our City of Industry, California facility. We incurred \$991 in 1999 and \$20,046 in 1998 for the closure of our Canadian facility.

(f) 2002, includes \$13,634 of expenses related to an abandoned acquisition.

(g) The 2006 calculations include Crisa pro forma net sales for 2006.

(h) Includes special charge of \$4,906 and is disclosed in note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

☒ **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007

or

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

Commission File Number 1-12084

LIBBEY INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

34-1559357

(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

300 Madison Avenue, Toledo, Ohio

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

43604

(Zip Code)

(419) 325-2100

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of Each Class

Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered

Common Stock, \$.01 par value

New York Stock Exchange

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

None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

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

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

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☒

Non-accelerated filer ☐

Smaller reporting company ☐

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

The aggregate market value (based on the consolidated tape closing price on June 29, 2007) of the voting stock beneficially held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$308,374,534. For the sole purpose of making this calculation, the term "non-affiliate" has been interpreted to exclude directors and executive officers of the registrant. Such interpretation is not intended to be, and should not be construed to be, an admission by the registrant or such directors or executive officers that any such persons are "affiliates" of the registrant, as that term is defined under the Securities Act of 1934.

The number of shares of common stock, \$.01 par value, of the registrant outstanding as of February 29, 2008 was 14,596,691.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Certain information required by Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of Form 10-K is incorporated by reference into Part III hereof from the registrant's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held May 16, 2008 ("Proxy Statement").

Certain information required by Part II of this Form 10-K is incorporated by reference from registrant's 2007 Annual Report to Shareholders where indicated.

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This Annual Report on Form 10-K, including “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” contains forward-looking statements regarding future events and future results that are subject to the safe harbors created under the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Libbey desires to take advantage of the “safe harbor” provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections, and the beliefs and assumptions of our management. Words such as “expect,” “anticipate,” “target,” “believe,” “intend,” “may,” “planned,” “potential,” “should,” “will,” “would,” variations of such words, and similar expressions are intended to identify these forward-looking statements. In addition, any statements that refer to projections of our future financial performance, our anticipated growth and trends in our businesses, and other characterizations of future events or circumstances, are forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned that these forward-looking statements are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Therefore, actual results may differ materially and adversely from those expressed in any forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements for any reason.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

General

Libbey Inc. (Libbey or the Company) is the leading producer of glass tableware products in the Western Hemisphere, in addition to supplying to key markets throughout the world. We have the largest manufacturing, distribution and service network among glass tableware manufacturers in the Western Hemisphere and are one of the largest glass tableware manufacturers in the world. We produce glass tableware in five countries and sell to customers in over 100 countries. We design and market, under our LIBBEY®, Crisa®, Royal Leerdam®, World® Tableware, Syracuse® China and Traex® brand names, an extensive line of high-quality glass tableware, ceramic dinnerware, metal flatware, hollowware and serveware, and plastic items for sale primarily in the foodservice, retail, business-to-business and industrial markets. Through our subsidiary B.V. Koninklijke Nederlandsche Glasfabriek Leerdam (Royal Leerdam), we manufacture and market high-quality glass stemware under the Royal Leerdam® brand name. Through our subsidiary Crisal-Cristalaria Automática S.A. (Crisal), we manufacture glass tableware in Portugal and market it worldwide. We also manufacture and market ceramic dinnerware under the Syracuse® China brand name through our subsidiary Syracuse China. Through our World Tableware subsidiary, we import and sell metal flatware, hollowware and serveware and ceramic dinnerware. We design, manufacture and distribute an extensive line of plastic items for the foodservice industry under the Traex® brand name through our subsidiary Traex Company. We are the largest glass tableware manufacturer in Latin America through our Crisa subsidiary that goes to market under the Crisa® brand name. We have a new state-of-the-art glass tableware manufacturing facility in China that has been operational since the first quarter of 2007. See note 21 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for segment information.

Our website can be found at www.libbey.com. We make available, free of charge, at this website all of our reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, including our annual report on Form 10-K, our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and our current reports on Form 8-K, as well as amendments to those reports. These reports are made available on our website as soon as reasonably practicable after their filing with, or furnishing to, the Securities and Exchange Commission and can also be found at www.sec.gov.

Growth Strategy

Our vision is to be the premier provider of tabletop glassware and related products worldwide. To achieve this vision, we have a growth strategy that emphasizes internal growth as well as growth in low-cost countries through acquired businesses and green meadow facilities. Having completed the acquisition of Crisa and construction of our new glass tableware manufacturing facility in China in 2006, we focused on internal growth and positioning Libbey to improve its capital structure during 2007.

We continue to focus on our strong brand recognition and identity. We understand that our customers are key to our success. Therefore, we continue to assist our customers by providing new product development and improved service and support. New product development continues to be an essential competency of the company, creating excitement for our customers in all trade areas, around the world. Libbey introduced over 400 distinct new shapes worldwide in 2007, coupled with many additional sizes, decorations, color variations and packaging alternatives for our discriminating customers. In addition, our expanded manufacturing platform in Mexico, Portugal and China provide a cost-competitive source of glass tableware, enabling us to grow our tableware business in North American and International markets, including in Asia-Pacific markets, where we expect to continue to grow rapidly.

Products

Our tableware products consist of glass tableware, ceramic dinnerware, metal flatware, hollowware and serveware, and plastic items. Our glass tableware includes tumblers, stemware (including wine glasses), mugs, bowls, ashtrays, bud vases, salt and pepper shakers, shot glasses, canisters, candleholders and various other items. Our subsidiary Royal Leerdam sells high-quality stemware. Crisal sells glass tableware, mainly tumblers, stemware and glassware accessories. Crisa's glass tableware product assortment includes the product types produced by Libbey as well as glass bakeware and handmade glass tableware. In addition, Crisa products include blender jars, washing machine windows, meter covers and other industrial glassware sold principally to original equipment manufacturers. Through our Syracuse China and World Tableware subsidiaries, we sell a wide range of ceramic dinnerware products. These include plates, bowls, platters, cups, saucers and other tableware accessories. Our World Tableware subsidiary provides an extensive selection of metal flatware, including knives, forks, spoons and serving utensils. In addition, World Tableware sells metal hollowware, including serving trays, chafing dishes, pitchers and other metal tableware accessories. Through our Traex subsidiary, we sell a wide range of plastic products. These include warewashing and storage racks, trays, dispensers and organizers for the foodservice industry.

We also have an agreement to be the exclusive distributor of Luigi Bormioli glassware in the U.S. and Canada to foodservice users. Luigi Bormioli, based in Italy, is a highly regarded supplier of high-end glassware used in the finest eating and drinking establishments.

Customers

The customers for our tableware products include approximately 500 foodservice distributors in the U.S. and Canada. In the retail market, we sell to mass merchants, department stores, retail distributors, national retail chains and specialty housewares stores. In addition, our industrial market primarily includes customers that use glass containers for candle and floral applications, gourmet food packaging companies, and various OEM applications. In Mexico, we sell to retail mass merchants and wholesale distributors, as well as candle and food packers, and various OEM users of custom molded glass. In Europe, we market glassware to approximately 60 distributors and decorators that service the highly developed business-to-business channel, which includes large breweries and distilleries, for which products are decorated with company logos for promotional and resale purposes. We also have other customers who use our products for promotional or other private uses. In China, we sell to distributors and wholesalers. No single customer accounts for 10 percent or more of our sales, although the loss of any of our major customers could have a meaningful effect on us.

Sales, Marketing and Distribution

Approximately 80 percent of our sales are to customers located in North America, and 20 percent of our sales are to customers located outside of North America. For segment information for the last three fiscal years, see note 21 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. We sell our products to over 100 countries around the world, competing in the tableware markets of Latin America, Asia and Europe, as well as North America.

We have our own sales staff of professionals who call on customers and distributors. In addition, we retain the services of manufacturing representative organizations to assist in selling our products.

We also have a marketing staff located at our corporate headquarters in Toledo, Ohio, as well as in Mexico, the Netherlands and China. They engage in developing strategies relating to product development, pricing, distribution, advertising and sales promotion.

We operate distribution centers located at or near each of our manufacturing facilities (see Properties section). In addition, we operate distribution centers for our Crisa-supplied products in Laredo, Texas; for our World Tableware and Traex products in West Chicago, Illinois; and for our glass tableware products in Mira Loma, California. We also operate a distribution center for many of our products at Gorinchem, in the Netherlands. The glass tableware manufacturing and distribution centers are strategically located (geographically) to enable us to supply significant quantities of our product to virtually all of our customers on a timely and cost effective basis.

The majority of our sales are in the foodservice, retail, business-to-business and industrial markets, which are further detailed below.

Foodservice

We have, according to our estimates, the leading market share in glass tableware sales in the U.S. and Canadian foodservice market. Syracuse China, World Tableware and Traex are recognized as long-established suppliers of high-quality ceramic dinnerware, metal flatware, hollowware and serveware, and plastic items, respectively. They are among the leading suppliers of their respective product categories to foodservice end users. The majority of our tableware sales to foodservice end users are made through a network of foodservice distributors. The distributors, in turn, sell to a wide variety of foodservice establishments, including national and regional hotel chains, national and regional restaurant chains, independently owned bars and restaurants, and casinos.

Retail

Our primary customers in the retail market are national and international mass merchants. In recent years, we have been able to increase our retail sales by increasing our sales to specialty housewares stores. Royal Leerdam and Crisa sell to similar retail clients in Europe and Mexico, while Crisal is increasingly positioned with retailers on the Iberian Peninsula. With this expanded retail representation, we are better positioned to successfully introduce profitable new products. We also operate outlet stores located at or near the majority of our manufacturing locations. In addition, we sell selected items on the internet at www.libbey.com.

Business-to-Business

Royal Leerdam and Crisal supply glassware to the business-to-business channel of distribution in Europe. Customers in this channel include marketers who decorate our glassware with company logos and resell these products to large breweries and distilleries, which redistribute the glassware for promotional purposes and resale.

Industrial

We are a major supplier of glassware for industrial markets in the U.S. and Mexico. Industrial uses primarily include candle, floral applications and blender jars as well as washing machine windows and meter covers. The craft industries and gourmet food packing companies are also industrial consumers of glassware. We have expanded our sales to industrial users by offering ceramic and metalware items.

Seasonality

Primarily due to the impact of consumer buying patterns and production activity, our operating income, excluding special charges, tends to be stronger in the second and fourth quarters and weaker in the first and third quarters of each year. In addition, our cash flow from operations tends to be stronger in the second half of the year and weaker in the first half of the year due to seasonal working capital needs.

Backlog

As of December 31, 2007, our backlog was approximately \$41.4 million, compared to approximately \$41.1 million at December 31, 2006. Backlog includes orders confirmed with a purchase order for products

scheduled to be shipped to customers in a future period. Because orders may be changed and/or cancelled, we do not believe that our backlog is necessarily indicative of actual sales for any future period.

Manufacturing and Sourcing

In North America, we currently own and operate three glass tableware manufacturing plants — two in the United States (one in Toledo, Ohio and one in Shreveport, Louisiana) and one in Monterrey, Mexico. Additionally, we own and operate a ceramic dinnerware plant in Syracuse, New York, and a plastics plant in Dane, Wisconsin. In Europe, we own and operate two glass tableware manufacturing plants — one in Leerdam, the Netherlands, and the other in Marinha Grande, Portugal. In Asia, we own and operate a new glass tableware production facility in Langfang, China, from which we began shipping product in March 2007.

The manufacture of our tableware products involves the use of automated processes and technologies. We design much of our glass tableware production machinery, and we continuously refine it to incorporate technological advances to create competitive advantage. We believe that our production machinery and equipment continue to be adequate for our needs in the foreseeable future, but we continue to invest in ways to further improve our production efficiency and reduce our cost profile.

Our glass tableware products generally are produced using one of two manufacturing methods or, in the case of certain stemware, a combination of such methods. Most of our tumblers, stemware and other glass tableware products are produced by forming molten glass in molds with the use of compressed air. These products are known as “blown” glass products. Our other glass tableware products and the stems of certain stemware are “pressware” products, which are produced by pressing molten glass into the desired product shape.

Ceramic dinnerware is also produced through the forming of raw materials into the desired product shape and is either manufactured at our Syracuse, New York, production facility or imported primarily from China and Bangladesh. We source all metal flatware and metal hollowware through our World Tableware subsidiary, primarily from China. Plastic products are also produced through the molding of raw materials into the desired shape and are manufactured at our Dane, Wisconsin, production facility or imported primarily from Taiwan and China.

To assist in the manufacturing process, we employ a team of engineers whose responsibilities include efforts to improve and upgrade our manufacturing facilities, equipment and processes. In addition, they provide engineering required to manufacture new products and implement the large number of innovative changes continuously being made to our product designs, sizes and shapes. See “Research and Development” below for additional information.

Materials

Our primary materials are sand, lime, soda ash, corrugated packaging, clay, resins and colorants. Historically, these materials have been available in adequate supply from multiple sources. However, there may be temporary shortages of certain materials due to weather or other factors, including disruptions in supply caused by material transportation or production delays. Such shortages have not previously had, and are not expected in the future to have, a material adverse effect on our operations. Natural gas is a primary source of energy in most of our production processes, and variability in the price for natural gas has had and could continue to have an impact on our profitability. Historically, we have used natural gas hedging contracts to partially mitigate this impact. In addition, resins are a primary source of materials for our Traex operation, and, historically, the price for resins has fluctuated, directly impacting our profitability. We also experience fluctuations in the cost to deliver materials to our facilities, and such changes may affect our earnings.

Research and Development

Our core competencies include our engineering excellence and world-class manufacturing techniques. Our focus is to increase the quality of our products and enhance the profitability of our business through research and development. We will continue to invest in strategic research and development projects that will further enhance our ability to compete in our core business.

We employ a team of engineers, in addition to external consultants, to conduct research and development. During the last three years, our expenditures on research and development activities related to new and/or improved

products and processes were \$1.5 million in 2007, \$2.3 million in 2006, and \$2.4 million in 2005. These costs were expensed as incurred.

Patents, Trademarks and Licenses

Based upon market research and surveys, we believe that our trade names and trademarks, as well as our product shapes and styles, enjoy a high degree of consumer recognition and are valuable assets. We believe that the Libbey®, Syracuse® China, World® Tableware, Crisa®, Royal Leerdam® and Traex® trade names and trademarks are material to our business.

We have rights under a number of patents that relate to a variety of products and processes. However, we do not consider that any patent or group of patents relating to a particular product or process is of material importance to our business as a whole.

Competitors

Our business is highly competitive, with the principal competitive factors being customer service, price, product quality, new product development, brand name, and delivery time.

Competitors in glass tableware include, among others:

- Arc International (a private French company), which manufactures and distributes glass tableware worldwide;
- Pasabahce (a unit of Sisecam, a Turkish Company), which manufactures glass tableware at various sites throughout the world and sells to retail and foodservice customers worldwide;
- Anchor Hocking and Indiana Glass Company (both of which are owned by Monomoy Capital Partners, L.P.), which manufacture and distribute glass beverage ware, industrial products, and bakeware primarily to retail, foodservice and industrial markets.
- Oneida Ltd., which sources glass tableware from foreign manufacturers;
- Bormioli Rocco group, which manufactures glass tableware in Europe, where the majority of its sales are to retail and foodservice customers; and
- Various sourcing companies.

Other materials such as plastics also compete with glassware.

Competitors in U.S. ceramic dinnerware include, among others:

- Homer Laughlin;
- Oneida Ltd.;
- Steelite; and
- Various sourcing companies.

Competitors in metalware include:

- Oneida Ltd.;
- Walco, Inc.; and
- Various sourcing companies.

Competitors in plastic products are, among others:

- Cambro Manufacturing Company;
- Carlisle Companies Incorporated; and
- Various sourcing companies.

Environmental Matters

Our operations, in common with those of industry generally, are subject to numerous existing laws and governmental regulations designed to protect the environment, particularly regarding plant wastes and emissions and solid waste disposal. We also may be subject to proposed laws and governmental regulations as they become finalized. We have shipped, and we continue to ship, waste materials for off-site disposal. However, we are not named as a potentially responsible party with respect to any waste disposal site matters pending prior to June 24, 1993, the date of Libbey's initial public offering and separation from Owens-Illinois, Inc. (Owens-Illinois). Owens-Illinois has been named as a potentially responsible party or other participant in connection with certain waste disposal sites to which we also may have shipped wastes prior to June 24, 1993. We may bear some responsibility in connection with those shipments. Pursuant to an indemnification agreement between Owens-Illinois and Libbey, Owens-Illinois has agreed to defend and hold us harmless against any costs or liabilities we may incur in connection with any such matters identified and pending as of June 24, 1993, and to indemnify us for any liability that results from these matters in excess of \$3 million. We believe that if it is necessary to draw upon this indemnification, collection is probable.

Pursuant to the indemnification agreement referred to above, Owens-Illinois is defending us with respect to the King Road landfill. In January 1999, the Board of Commissioners of Lucas County, Ohio instituted a lawsuit against Owens-Illinois, Libbey and numerous other defendants. (Fifty-nine companies were named in the complaint as potentially responsible parties.) In the lawsuit, which was filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, the Board of Commissioners sought to recover contribution for past and future costs incurred by the County in response to the release or threatened release of hazardous substances at the King Road landfill formerly operated and closed by the County. The Board of Commissioners dismissed the lawsuit without prejudice in October 2000. At the time of the dismissal, the parties to the lawsuit anticipated that the Board of Commissioners would re-file the lawsuit after obtaining more information as to the appropriate environmental remedy. As of this date, it does not appear that re-filing of the lawsuit is imminent. In view of the uncertainty as to re-filing of the suit, the numerous defenses that may be available against the County on the merits of its claim for contribution, the uncertainty as to the environmental remedy, and the uncertainty as to the number of potentially responsible parties, it currently is not possible to quantify any exposure that Libbey may have with respect to the King Road landfill.

Subsequent to June 24, 1993, we have been named a potentially responsible party at four other sites. In each case, the claims have been settled for immaterial amounts. We do not anticipate that we will be required to pay any further sums with respect to these sites unless unusual and unanticipated contingencies occur.

On October 10, 1995, Syracuse China Company, our wholly owned subsidiary, acquired from The Pfaltzgraff Co. and certain of its subsidiary corporations, the assets operated by them as Syracuse China. The Pfaltzgraff Co. and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) entered into an Order on Consent effective November 1, 1994, that required Pfaltzgraff to prepare a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to develop a remedial action plan for the site (which includes among other items a landfill and wastewater and sludge ponds and adjacent wetlands located on the property purchased by Syracuse China Company) and to remediate the site. Although Syracuse China Company was not a party to the Order on Consent, as part of the Asset Purchase Agreement Syracuse China Company agreed to share a part of the remediation and related expense up to the lesser of 50 percent of such costs or \$1,350,000. Construction of the approved remedy began in 2000 and was substantially completed in 2003. Accordingly, Syracuse China Company's obligation with respect to the associated costs has been satisfied.

In addition, Syracuse China Company has been named as a potentially responsible party by reason of its potential ownership of certain property that adjoins its plant and that has been designated a sub-site of a superfund site. We believe that any contamination of the sub-site was caused by and will be remediated by other parties at no cost to Syracuse China Company. Those other parties have acquired ownership of the sub-site, and their acquisition of the sub-site should end any responsibility of Syracuse China with respect to the sub-site. We believe that, even if Syracuse China Company were deemed to be responsible for any expense in connection with the contamination of the sub-site, it is likely the expense would be shared with Pfaltzgraff pursuant to the Asset Purchase Agreement.

In connection with the closure of our City of Industry, California, glassware manufacturing facility, on December 30, 2004, we sold the property on which the facility was located to an entity affiliated with Sares-Regis

Group, a large real estate development and investment firm. Pursuant to the purchase agreement, the buyer leased the property back to us in order to enable us to cease operations, to relocate equipment to our other glassware manufacturing facilities, to demolish the improvements on the property and to remediate certain environmental conditions affecting the property. All demolition and required remediation were completed by December 31, 2005, and the lease was terminated on that date. We have agreed to indemnify the buyer for hazardous substances located on, in, or under, or migrating from, the property prior to December 31, 2005. We do not expect to incur any significant future losses related to this site.

We regularly review the facts and circumstances of the various environmental matters affecting us, including those covered by indemnification. Although not free of uncertainties, we believe that our share of the remediation costs at the various sites, based upon the number of parties involved at the sites and the estimated cost of undisputed work necessary for remediation based upon known technology and the experience of others, will not be material to us. There can be no assurance, however, that our future expenditures in such regard will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations.

In addition, occasionally the federal government and various state authorities have investigated possible health issues that may arise from the use of lead or other ingredients in enamels such as those used by us on the exterior surface of our decorated products. In that connection, Libbey Glass Inc. and numerous other glass tableware manufacturers, distributors and importers entered into a consent judgment on August 31, 2004 in connection with an action, *Leeman v. Arc International North America, Inc. et al*, Case No. CGC-003-418025 (Superior Court of California, San Francisco County) brought under California's so-called "Proposition 65." Proposition 65 requires businesses with ten or more employees to give a "clear and reasonable warning" prior to exposing any person to a detectable amount of a chemical listed by the state as covered by this statute. Lead is one of the chemicals covered by that statute. Pursuant to the consent judgment, Libbey Glass Inc. and the other defendants (including Anchor Hocking and Arc International North America, Inc.) agreed, over a period of time, to reformulate the enamels used to decorate the external surface of certain glass tableware items to reduce the lead content of those enamels.

Capital expenditures for property, plant and equipment for environmental control activities were not material during 2007. We believe that we are in material compliance with applicable federal, state and local environmental laws, and we are not aware of any regulatory initiatives that are expected to have a material effect on our products or operations.

Employees

Our employees are vital to achieving our vision to be "the premier provider of tabletop glassware and related products worldwide" and our mission "to create value by delivering quality products, great service and strong financial results through the power of our people worldwide." We strive to achieve our vision and mission through our values of customer focus, performance, continuous improvement, teamwork, respect and development.

We employed approximately 7,442 persons at December 31, 2007. Approximately 60 percent of our employees are employed outside the U.S., and the majority of our employees are paid hourly and covered by collective bargaining agreements. The agreement with our unionized employees in Shreveport, Louisiana expires on December 15, 2008. The agreement with our unionized employees at our Syracuse China facility expires on May 15, 2009. The agreement covering approximately 30 hourly employees at our Mira Loma, California distribution center expires on November 15, 2009, and agreements with our unionized employees in Toledo, Ohio expire on September 30, 2010. Crisa's collective bargaining agreements with its unionized employees have no expiration, but wages are reviewed annually and benefits are reviewed every two years. Crisal does not have a written collective bargaining agreement with its unionized employees but does have an oral agreement that is revisited annually. Royal Leerdam's collective bargaining agreement with its unionized employees expires on July 1, 2008.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The following factors are the most significant factors that can impact year-to-year comparisons and may affect the future performance of our businesses. New risks may emerge, and management cannot predict those risks or estimate the extent to which they may affect our financial performance.

Slowdowns in the retail, travel, restaurant and bar, or entertainment industries, such as those caused by general economic downturns, terrorism, health concerns or strikes or bankruptcies within those industries, could reduce our revenues and production activity levels.

Our business is affected by the health of the retail, travel, restaurant, bar or entertainment industries. Expenditures in these industries are sensitive to business and personal discretionary spending levels and may decline during general economic downturns. Additionally, travel is sensitive to safety concerns, and thus may decline after incidents of terrorism, during periods of geopolitical conflict in which travelers become concerned about safety issues, or when travel might involve health-related risks. For example, demand for our products in the foodservice industry, which is critical to our success, was significantly impacted by the events of September 11, 2001. In addition, demand for glassware in some of the industrial markets that we supply has declined in recent years. This decline is due, in part, to a decrease in retail sales of candle items by candle item manufacturers for whom we supply glassware. Demand for glassware with external enamel decorations that we supply to the foodservice, retail and premium channels and for undecorated glassware that buyers decorate and redistribute to retail and industrial customers also has decreased as a result of marketplace confusion related to California's Proposition 65. Proposition 65 requires that clear and reasonable warnings be given in connection with the sale or distribution of products that expose consumers to certain chemicals, such as the lead contained in some enamels used to decorate glassware, that the State of California has determined either are carcinogenic or pose a risk of reproductive toxicity. We have received claims from retailers for indemnification in litigation relating to Proposition 65, and, in order to avoid litigation expenses, we have agreed to pay an immaterial amount to settle one such claim. Further declines in these sectors may lead to continued adverse effect on our results of operations. The long-term effects of events or trends such as these could include, among other things, a protracted decrease in demand for our products. These effects, depending on their scope and duration, which we cannot predict at this time, could significantly impact our results of operations and financial condition.

We face intense competition and competitive pressures that could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Our business is highly competitive, with the principal competitive factors being customer service, price, product quality, new product development, brand name, and delivery time. Advantages or disadvantages in any of these competitive factors may be sufficient to cause the customer to consider changing manufacturers.

Competitors in glass tableware include, among others:

- Imports from around the world, including varied and numerous factories from China;
- Arc International (a private French company), which manufactures and distributes glass tableware worldwide;
- Pasabahce (a unit of Sisecam, a Turkish company), which manufactures glass tableware at various sites throughout the world and sells to all sectors of the glass industry worldwide;
- Oneida Ltd., which sources glass tableware from foreign manufacturers;
- Anchor Hocking and Indiana Glass Company (both of which are owned by Monomoy Capital Partners, L.P.), which manufacture and distribute glass beverage ware, industrial products and bakeware to retail, foodservice and industrial markets;
- Bormioli Rocco Group, which manufactures glass tableware in Europe, where the majority of its sales are to retail and foodservice customers; and
- Numerous other sourcing companies.

In addition, tableware made of other materials such as plastics competes with glassware.

Some of our competitors have greater financial and capital resources than we do and continue to invest heavily to achieve increased production efficiencies. Competitors may have incorporated more advanced technology in their manufacturing processes, including more advanced automation techniques. Our labor and energy costs may also be higher than those of some foreign producers of glass and ceramic tableware. We may not be successful in

managing our labor and energy costs or gaining operating efficiencies that may be necessary to remain competitive. In addition, our products may be subject to competition from low-cost imports that intensify the price competition we face in our markets. Finally, we may need to increase incentive payments in our marketing incentive programs in order to remain competitive. Increases in these payments would adversely affect our operating margins.

Competitors in the U.S. market for ceramic dinnerware include, among others: Homer Laughlin; Oneida Ltd.; Steelite; and various sourcing companies. Competitors in metalware include, among others: Oneida Ltd.; Walco, Inc.; and various sourcing companies. Competitors in plastic products include, among others: Cambro Manufacturing Company; Carlisle Companies Incorporated; and various sourcing companies. In Mexico, where a larger portion of our sales are in the retail market, our primary competitors include imports from foreign manufacturers located in countries such as China, France, Italy and Colombia, and Vidriera Santos and Vitro Par in the candle category. Competitive pressures from these competitors and producers could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

International economic and political factors could affect demand for imports and exports, and our financial condition and results of operations could be adversely impacted as a result.

Our operations may be affected by actions of foreign governments and global or regional economic developments. Global economic events, such as changes in foreign import/export policy, the cost of complying with environmental regulations or currency fluctuations, could also affect the level of U.S. imports and exports, thereby affecting our sales. Foreign subsidies, foreign trade agreements and each country's adherence to the terms of these agreements can raise or lower demand for our products. National and international boycotts and embargoes of other countries' or U.S. imports and/or exports, together with the raising or lowering of tariff rates, could affect the level of competition between our foreign competitors and us. Foreign competition has, in the past, and may, in the future, result in increased low-cost imports that drive prices downward. The World Trade Organization met in November 2001 in Doha, Qatar, where members launched new multilateral trade negotiations aimed at improving market access, reducing and eventually phasing out all forms of export subsidies and substantially reducing trade-distorting domestic support. The current range of tariff rates applicable to glass tableware products that are imported into the U.S. and are of the type we manufacture in North America is approximately 21.0 percent. However, any negative changes to international agreements that lower duties or improve access to U.S. markets for our competitors, particularly changes arising out of the World Trade Organization's Doha round of negotiations, could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. As we execute our strategy of acquiring manufacturing platforms in lower cost regions and increasing our volume of sales in overseas markets, our dependence on international markets and our ability to effectively manage these risks has increased and will continue to increase significantly.

We may not be able to effectively integrate businesses we acquire.

On June 16, 2006, we completed the acquisition of Vitro's 51 percent equity interest in Crisa, bringing our ownership in Crisa to 100 percent. The acquisition of Crisa and any future acquisitions are subject to various risks and uncertainties, including:

- the inability to integrate effectively the operations, products, technologies and personnel of the acquired companies (some of which are spread out in different geographic regions) and to achieve expected synergies;
- the potential disruption of existing business and diversion of management's attention from day-to-day operations;
- the inability to maintain uniform standards, controls, procedures and policies or correct deficient standards, controls, procedures and policies, including internal controls and procedures sufficient to satisfy regulatory requirements of a public company in the U.S.;
- the incurrence of contingent obligations that were not anticipated at the time of the acquisitions;
- the failure of Vitro to provide necessary transition services to Crisa, including the services of a general manager, information technology services and others;

- the need or obligation to divest portions of the acquired companies; and
- the potential impairment of relationships with customers.

In addition, we cannot assure you that the integration and consolidation of newly acquired businesses will achieve any anticipated cost savings and operating synergies. The inability to integrate and consolidate operations and improve operating efficiencies at newly acquired businesses could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may not be able to achieve the international growth contemplated by our strategic plan.

Our strategy contemplates significant growth in international markets in which we have significantly less experience than we have in our domestic operations. Since we intend to benefit from our international initiatives primarily by expanding our sales in the local markets of other countries, our success depends on continued growth in these markets, including Europe, Latin America and Asia-Pacific.

Natural gas, the principal fuel we use to manufacture our products, is subject to fluctuating prices; fluctuations in natural gas prices could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Natural gas is the primary source of energy in most of our production processes. We do not have long-term contracts for natural gas and are therefore subject to market variables and widely fluctuating prices. Consequently, our operating results are strongly linked to the cost of natural gas. As of December 31, 2007, we had forward contracts in place to hedge approximately 50 percent of our estimated 2008 natural gas needs with respect to our North American manufacturing facilities and approximately 28 percent of our estimated 2008 natural gas needs with respect to our international manufacturing facilities. For the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, including Crisa on a pro forma basis for 2006, we spent approximately \$60.6 million and \$53.3 million, respectively, on natural gas. We have no way of predicting to what extent natural gas prices will rise in the future. To the extent that we are not able to offset increases in natural gas prices, such as by passing along the cost to our customers, these increases could adversely impact our margins and operating performance.

If we are unable to obtain sourced products or materials at favorable prices, our operating performance may be adversely affected.

Sand, soda ash, lime, clay, corrugated packaging and resins are the principal materials we use. In addition, we obtain glass tableware, ceramic dinnerware, metal flatware and hollowware from third parties. We may experience temporary shortages due to disruptions in supply caused by weather, transportation, production delays or other factors that would require us to secure our sourced products or raw materials from sources other than our current suppliers. If we are forced to procure sourced products or materials from alternative suppliers, we may not be able to do so on terms as favorable as our current terms or at all. In addition, resins are a primary material for our Traex operation and, historically, the price for resins has fluctuated with the price of oil, directly impacting our profitability. Material increases in the cost of any of these items on an industry-wide basis may have an adverse impact on our operating performance and cash flows if we are unable to pass on these increased costs to our customers.

Charges related to our employee pension and postretirement welfare plans resulting from market risk and headcount realignment may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

In connection with our employee pension and postretirement welfare plans, we are exposed to market risks associated with changes in the various capital markets. Changes in long-term interest rates affect the discount rate that is used to measure our obligations and related expense. Our total pension and postretirement welfare expense, including pension settlement and curtailment charges, for all U.S. and non-U.S. plans was \$14.4 million and \$14.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Changes in the equity and debt

securities markets affect our pension plan asset performance and related pension expense. Sensitivity to these key market risk factors is as follows:

- A change of 1 percent in the discount rate would change our total pension expense by approximately \$1.3 million.
- A change of 1 percent in the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets would change total pension expense by approximately \$2.6 million based on year-end data.

Because the market rate for high-quality fixed income investments is higher than in 2006, our assumed discount rate has been increased from a range of 5.82 percent to 5.91 percent in 2006 to a range of 6.16 percent to 6.32 percent in 2007 for our U.S. pension and postretirement welfare plans. A higher discount rate decreases the present value of benefit obligations and decreases pension expense. We had significant nonpension postretirement obligations in the U.S. and Canada, totaling \$49.2 million and \$41.7 million, at December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively. None of those non-pension postretirement obligations is funded. A change of 1 percent in the discount rate changes our nonpension postretirement expense by \$0.3 million.

As part of our pension expense, we incurred pension settlement charges of \$2.0 million in 2006 and pension curtailment charges of \$4.9 million during 2005. These charges were triggered by excess lump sum distributions taken by employees. For further discussion, see notes 10 and 12 to our consolidated financial statements. To the extent that we experience additional headcount shifts or changes as we continue to implement our capacity realignment programs, we may incur further expenses related to our employee pension plans, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Our business requires significant capital investment and maintenance expenditures that we may be unable to fulfill.

Our operations are capital intensive, requiring us to maintain a large fixed cost base. Our total capital expenditures were \$43.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, and \$73.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. Our capital expenditures associated with Crisa's operations include approximately \$1.5 million and \$11.4 million in 2007 and 2006, respectively, relating to capacity rationalization as we consolidate Crisa's two manufacturing facilities into a single facility. In addition, we incurred capital expenditures of approximately \$9.3 million and \$36.9 million, as of December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively, related to construction of our facility in China.

Our business may not generate sufficient operating cash flow, and external-financing sources may not be available in an amount sufficient to enable us to make anticipated capital expenditures.

Our business requires us to maintain a large fixed cost base that can affect our profitability.

The high levels of fixed costs associated with operating glass production plants encourage high levels of output, even during periods of reduced demand, which can lead to excess inventory levels and exacerbate the pressure on profit margins. For example, in 2005, we liquidated approximately \$13.0 million of inventory at reduced margins and slowed production in certain areas of our operations in order to reduce our inventory levels. Our profitability is dependent, in part, on our ability to spread fixed costs over an increasing number of products sold and shipped, and if we reduce our rate of production, as we did in 2005, our costs per unit increase, negatively impacting our gross margins. Decreased demand or the need to reduce inventories can lower our ability to absorb fixed costs and materially impact our results of operations.

Unexpected equipment failures may lead to production curtailments or shutdowns.

Our manufacturing processes are dependent upon critical glass-producing equipment, such as furnaces, forming machines and lehrs. This equipment may incur downtime as a result of unanticipated failures. We may in the future experience facility shutdowns or periods of reduced production as a result of these equipment failures. Unexpected interruptions in our production capabilities would adversely affect our productivity and results of operations for the affected period. We also face shutdowns as the result of not obtaining enough energy in the peak heating seasons.

If our investments in new technology and other capital expenditures do not yield expected returns, our results of operations could be reduced.

The manufacture of our tableware products involves the use of automated processes and technologies. We designed much of our glass tableware production machinery internally and have continued to develop and refine this equipment to incorporate advancements in technology. We will continue to invest in equipment and make other capital expenditures to further improve our production efficiency and reduce our cost profile. To the extent that these investments do not generate targeted levels of returns in terms of efficiency or improved cost profile, our financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

An inability to meet targeted production and profit margin goals in connection with the operation of our new production facility in China could result in significant additional costs or lost sales.

We incurred startup losses in connection with the operation of our new facility in China. We intend to use this production facility to supply China and the rest of the Asia-Pacific market and to improve our competitive position in that region. We began production of glass tableware at this facility in early 2007.

If we are unable to meet targeted production and profit margin goals in connection with the operation of our Chinese facility, our profits could be reduced, which would adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We may not be able to renegotiate collective bargaining agreements successfully when they expire; organized strikes or work stoppages by unionized employees may have an adverse effect on our operating performance.

We are party to collective bargaining agreements that cover most of our manufacturing employees. The agreement with our unionized employees in Shreveport, Louisiana expires on December 15, 2008. The agreement with our unionized employees at our Syracuse China facility expires on May 15, 2009. The agreement with the approximately 30 hourly employees at our Mira Loma, California distribution center expires on November 15, 2009 and agreements with our unionized employees in Toledo, Ohio expire on September 30, 2010. Crisa's collective bargaining agreements with its unionized employees have no expiration, but wages are reviewed annually and benefits are reviewed every two years. Crisal does not have a written collective bargaining agreement with its unionized employees but does have an oral agreement that is revisited annually. Royal Leerdam's collective bargaining agreement with its unionized employees expires on July 1, 2008.

We may not be able to successfully negotiate new collective bargaining agreements without any labor disruption. If any of our unionized employees were to engage in a strike or work stoppage prior to expiration of their existing collective bargaining agreements, or if we are unable in the future to negotiate acceptable agreements with our unionized employees in a timely manner, we could experience a significant disruption of operations. In addition, we could experience increased operating costs as a result of higher wages or benefits paid to union members upon the execution of new agreements with our labor unions. We could also experience operating inefficiencies as a result of preparations for disruptions in production, such as increasing production and inventories. Finally, companies upon which we are dependent for raw materials, transportation or other services could be affected by labor difficulties. These factors and any such disruptions or difficulties could have an adverse impact on our operating performance and financial condition.

In addition, we are dependent on the cooperation of our largely unionized workforce to implement and adopt the LEAN initiatives that are critical to our ability to improve our production efficiency. The effect of strikes and other slowdowns may adversely affect the degree and speed with which we can adopt LEAN optimization objectives and the success of that program.

We are subject to risks associated with operating in foreign countries. These risks could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We operate manufacturing and other facilities throughout the world. As a result of our international operations, we are subject to risks associated with operating in foreign countries, including:

- political, social and economic instability;
- war, civil disturbance or acts of terrorism;
- taking of property by nationalization or expropriation without fair compensation;
- changes in government policies and regulations, including with respect to environmental matters;
- devaluations and fluctuations in currency exchange rates;
- imposition of limitations on conversions of foreign currencies into dollars or remittance of dividends and other payments by foreign subsidiaries;
- imposition or increase of withholding and other taxes on remittances and other payments by foreign subsidiaries;
- ineffective intellectual property protection;
- hyperinflation in certain foreign countries; and
- impositions or increase of investment and other restrictions or requirements by foreign governments.

The risks associated with operating in foreign countries may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

High levels of inflation and high interest rates in Mexico could adversely affect the operating results and cash flows of Crisa.

Although the annual rate of inflation, as measured by changes in the Mexican National Consumer Price Index, was approximately 3.8 percent for 2007, 4.0 percent for 2006 and 3.3 percent for 2005, Mexico has historically experienced high levels of inflation and high domestic interest rates. If Mexico experiences high levels of inflation, Crisa's operating results and cash flows could be adversely affected, and, more generally, high inflation might result in lower demand or lower growth in demand for our products, thereby adversely affecting our results of operations and financial condition.

Fluctuation of the currencies in which we conduct operations could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Changes in the value of the various currencies in which we conduct operations relative to the U.S. dollar, including the euro, the Mexican peso and the Chinese Yuan ("RMB"), may result in significant changes in the indebtedness of our non-U.S. subsidiaries.

Currency fluctuations between the U.S. dollar and the currencies of our non-U.S. subsidiaries affect our results as reported in U.S. dollars, particularly the earnings of Crisa as expressed under U.S. GAAP, and will continue to affect our financial income and expense, our revenues from international settlements.

Fluctuations in the value of the foreign currencies in which we operate relative to the U.S. dollar could reduce the cost competitiveness of our products or those of our subsidiaries.

Major fluctuations in the value of the euro, the Mexican peso or the RMB relative to the U.S. dollar and other major currencies could reduce the cost competitiveness of our products or those of our subsidiaries, as compared to foreign competition. For example, if the U.S. dollar were to appreciate against the euro, the Mexican peso or the RMB, the purchasing power of those currencies effectively would be reduced against the U.S. dollar, making our U.S.-manufactured products more expensive in the euro zone, Mexico and China, respectively, compared to the products of local competitors. An appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the euro, the Mexican peso or the RMB also

would increase the cost of U.S. dollar-denominated purchases for our operations in the euro zone, Mexico and China, respectively, including purchases of raw materials. We would be forced to deduct these cost increases from our profit margin or attempt to pass them along to consumers. These fluctuations could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Devaluation or depreciation of, or governmental conversion controls over, the foreign currencies in which we operate could affect our ability to convert the earnings of our foreign subsidiaries into U.S. dollars.

Major devaluation or depreciation of the Mexican peso could result in disruption of the international foreign exchange markets and may limit our ability to transfer or to convert Crisa's Mexican peso earnings into U.S. dollars and other currencies upon which we will rely in part to satisfy our debt obligations. While the Mexican government does not currently restrict, and for many years has not restricted, the right or ability of Mexican or foreign persons or entities to convert pesos into U.S. dollars or to transfer other currencies out of Mexico, the government could institute restrictive exchange rate policies in the future; restrictive exchange rate policies could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, the government of China imposes controls on the convertibility of RMB into foreign currencies and, in certain cases, the remittance of currency out of China. Shortages in the availability of foreign currency may restrict the ability of our Chinese subsidiaries to remit sufficient foreign currency to make payments to us. Under existing Chinese foreign exchange regulations, payments of current account items, including profit distributions, interest payments and expenditures from trade-related transactions, can be made in foreign currencies without prior approval from the Chinese State Administration of Foreign Exchange by complying with certain procedural requirements. However, approval from appropriate government authorities is required where RMB are to be converted into foreign currencies and remitted out of China to pay capital expenses such as the repayment of bank loans denominated in foreign currencies. In the future, the Chinese government could institute restrictive exchange rate policies for current account transactions. These policies could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

If our hedges do not qualify as highly effective or if we do not believe that forecasted transactions would occur, the changes in the fair value of the derivatives used as hedges would be reflected in our earnings.

We account for derivatives in accordance with SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," as amended by SFAS Nos. 137 and 138. We hold derivative financial instruments to hedge certain of our interest rate risks associated with long-term debt, commodity price risks associated with forecasted future natural gas requirements and foreign exchange rate risks associated with transactions denominated in a currency other than the U.S. dollar. These derivatives qualify for hedge accounting if the hedges are highly effective and we have designated and documented contemporaneously the hedging relationships involving these derivative instruments. If our hedges do not qualify as highly effective or if we do not believe that forecasted transactions would occur, the changes in the fair value of the derivatives used as hedges will impact our results of operations and could significantly impact our earnings.

We are subject to various environmental and legal requirements and may be subject to new legal requirements in the future; these requirements could have a material adverse effect on our operations.

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

We have incurred, and expect to incur, costs to comply with environmental legal requirements, and these costs could increase in the future. Many environmental legal requirements provide for substantial fines, orders (including orders to cease operations) and criminal sanctions for violations. These legal requirements may apply to conditions at properties that we presently or formerly owned or operated, as well as at other properties for which we may be

responsible, including those at which wastes attributable to the Company were disposed. A significant order or judgment against us, the loss of a significant permit or license or the imposition of a significant fine may have a material adverse effect on operations.

Our failure to protect our intellectual property or prevail in any intellectual property litigation could materially and adversely affect our competitive position, reduce revenue or otherwise harm our business.

Our success depends in part on our ability to protect our intellectual property rights. We rely on a combination of patent, trademark, copyright and trade secret laws, licenses, confidentiality and other agreements to protect our intellectual property rights. However, this protection may not be fully adequate. Our intellectual property rights may be challenged or invalidated, an infringement suit by us against a third party may not be successful and/or third parties could adopt trademarks similar to our own. In particular, third parties could design around or copy our proprietary furnace, manufacturing and mold technologies, which are important contributors to our competitive position in the glass tableware industry. We may be particularly susceptible to these challenges in countries where protection of intellectual property is not strong. In addition, we may be accused of infringing or violating the intellectual property rights of third parties. Any such claims, whether or not meritorious, could result in costly litigation and divert the efforts of our personnel. Our failure to protect our intellectual property or prevail in any intellectual property litigation could materially and adversely affect our competitive position, reduce revenue or otherwise harm our business.

Our business may suffer if we do not retain our senior management.

We depend on our senior management. The loss of services of any of the members of our senior management team could adversely affect our business until a suitable replacement can be found. There may be a limited number of persons with the requisite skills to serve in these positions, and we may be unable to locate or employ such qualified personnel on acceptable terms.

Our high level of debt, as well as incurrence of additional debt, may limit our operating flexibility, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition and prevent us from fulfilling our obligations.

We have a high degree of financial leverage. As of December 31, 2007, we had \$496.6 million of debt outstanding, net of discounts and warrants, of which approximately \$7.4 million consisted of debt secured by a first-priority lien on our assets and \$427.3 million consisted of the Senior Secured Notes, which are secured by a second-priority lien on our collateral, and the PIK Notes, which are secured by a third-priority lien on our collateral. Our ABL Facility provides for borrowings up to \$150.0 million by Libbey Glass and Libbey Europe B.V. (a non-guarantor subsidiary), of which, as of December 31, 2007, we had borrowed \$7.4 million, with another \$8.4 million of availability being used for outstanding letters of credit. As a result of borrowing base limitations, an additional \$89.7 million was immediately available for borrowing. We have a loan ("RMB Loan Contract") in the amount of RMB 250 million (approximately \$34.3 million) from China Construction Bank Corporation Langfang Economic Development Area Sub-Branch ("CCBC"). We used the proceeds of the RMB Loan Contract to finance the construction of our greenfield facility in China. As of December 31, 2007, we had borrowed the entire amount available under that line of credit. We also have a loan in the amount of RMB 50 million (approximately \$6.9 million) from CCBC to finance the working capital needs of our China facility ("RMB Working Capital Loan"). As of December 31, 2007, we had borrowed the entire amount available under that line of credit. In January 2007, we entered into an 11 million euro loan (approximately \$16.0 million) with Banco Espirito Santo, S.A. ("BES Euro Line"). As of December 31, 2007, we had borrowed 10.8 million euros available under that line of credit. Our ABL Facility, the indenture governing the Senior Secured Notes and the indenture governing the PIK Notes require us to comply with certain covenants, including limits on additional indebtedness, certain business activities and investments and, under certain circumstances in the case of our ABL Facility, the maintenance of financial ratios under certain circumstances. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis; Capital Resources and Liquidity — Borrowings" below. We may incur additional debt in the future.

Our high degree of leverage, as well as the incurrence of additional debt, could have important consequences for our business, such as:

- making it more difficult for us to satisfy our financial obligations, including with respect to the Senior Secured Notes and the PIK Notes;
- limiting our ability to make capital investments in order to expand our business;
- limiting our ability to obtain additional debt or equity financing for working capital, capital expenditures, product development, debt service requirements, acquisitions or other purposes;
- limiting our ability to invest operating cash flow in our business and future business opportunities, because we use a substantial portion of these funds to service debt and because our covenants restrict the amount of our investments;
- limiting our ability to withstand business and economic downturns and/or place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt, because of the high percentage of our operating cash flow that is dedicated to servicing our debt; and
- limiting our ability to pay dividends.

If we cannot service our debt or if we fail to meet our covenants, we could have substantial liquidity problems. In those circumstances, we might have to sell assets, delay planned investments, obtain additional equity capital or restructure our debt. Depending on the circumstances at the time, we may not be able to accomplish any of these actions on favorable terms or at all.

In addition, the indenture governing the Senior Secured Notes and the indenture governing the PIK Notes contain restrictive covenants that limit our ability to engage in activities that may be in our long-term best interests. Our failure to comply with those covenants could result in an event of default that, if not cured or waived, could result in the acceleration of all of our indebtedness.

ITEM 1B. *UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS*

None.

ITEM 2. *PROPERTIES*

The following information sets forth the location and size of our principal facilities at December 31, 2007:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Square Feet</u>	
	<u>Owned</u>	<u>Leased</u>
<i>Toledo, Ohio:</i>		
Manufacturing	974,000	—
Warehousing/Distribution	988,000	305,000
<i>Shreveport, Louisiana:</i>		
Manufacturing	494,000	—
Warehousing/Distribution	165,000	646,000
<i>Syracuse, New York:</i>		
Manufacturing	549,000	—
Warehousing/Distribution	104,000	—
<i>Dane, Wisconsin:</i>		
Manufacturing	56,000	—
Warehousing/Distribution	62,000	—
<i>Monterrey, Mexico:</i>		
Manufacturing	543,000	122,000
Warehousing/Distribution	228,000	585,000
<i>Leerdam, Netherlands:</i>		
Manufacturing	162,000	—
Warehousing/Distribution	111,000	326,000
<i>Mira Loma, California:</i>		
Warehousing/Distribution	—	351,000
<i>Laredo, Texas:</i>		
Warehousing/Distribution	149,000	117,000
<i>West Chicago, Illinois:</i>		
Warehousing/Distribution	—	249,000
<i>Marinha Grande, Portugal:</i>		
Manufacturing	217,000	—
Warehousing/Distribution	193,000	13,000
<i>Langfang, China:</i>		
Manufacturing	430,000	—
Warehousing/Distribution	215,000	—

In addition to the facilities listed above, our headquarters (Toledo, Ohio), some warehouses (various locations), sales offices (various locations), showrooms (various locations) and various outlet stores are located in leased space. We also utilize various warehouses as needed on a month-to-month basis.

All of our properties are currently being utilized for their intended purpose. We believe that all of our facilities are well maintained and adequate for our planned operational requirements.

ITEM 3. *LEGAL PROCEEDINGS*

We are involved in various routine legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of our business. No pending legal proceeding is deemed to be material.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

None

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

Our executive officers have a wealth of business knowledge, experience and commitment to Libbey. In 2007, each of Mr. Meier, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, and Mr. Reynolds, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, celebrated 37 years of service with Libbey. In addition, the average years of service of all of our executive officers is 17 years.

<u>Name and Title</u>	<u>Professional Background</u>
John F. Meier Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	Mr. Meier, 60, has been Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Libbey since the Company went public in June 1993. Since joining the Company in 1970, Mr. Meier has served in various marketing positions, including a five-year assignment with Durobor, S.A., Belgium. In 1990, Mr. Meier was named General Manager of Libbey and a corporate Vice President of Owens-Illinois, Inc., Libbey's former parent company. Mr. Meier is a member of the Board of Directors of Cooper Tire & Rubber Company (NYSE: CTB) and Applied Industrial Technologies (NYSE: AIT). Mr. Meier has been a director of the Company since 1987.
Richard I. Reynolds Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer	Mr. Reynolds, 61, has served as Libbey's Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer since 1995. Mr. Reynolds was Libbey's Vice President and Chief Financial Officer from June 1993 to 1995. From 1989 to June 1993, Mr. Reynolds was Director of Finance and Administration. Mr. Reynolds has been with Libbey since 1970 and has been a director of the Company since 1993.
Gregory T. Geswein Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	Mr. Geswein, 53, joined Libbey Inc. as Vice President, Chief Financial Officer on May 23, 2007. Prior to joining Libbey, Mr. Geswein was Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer of Reynolds & Reynolds Company in Dayton, Ohio, from 2005 through April 2007. Before joining Reynolds & Reynolds, Mr. Geswein was Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer for Diebold, Inc. from 2000 to 2005 and Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer of Pioneer-Standard Electronics Inc. from 1999 to 2000. Prior to joining Pioneer-Standard Electronics, Mr. Geswein spent 14 years at Mead Corporation (now MeadWestvaco) in successive financial management positions, including Vice President and Controller, and Treasurer.
Jonathan S. Freeman Vice President, Global Supply Chain	Mr. Freeman, 46, joined Libbey Inc. as Vice President, Global Supply Chain on May 7, 2007. Prior to joining Libbey, Mr. Freeman was with Delphi Corporation and Packard Electric Systems, a division of General Motors (the former parent of Delphi), since 1985, serving most recently as Director of Global Logistics. Mr. Freeman has worked in a wide range of operations and supply chain assignments in the United States, Mexico and Europe.
Kenneth G. Wilkes Vice President, General Manager International Operations	Mr. Wilkes, 50, has served as Vice President, General Manager International Operations since May 2003. He served as Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company from November 1995 to May 2003. From August 1993 to November 1995, Mr. Wilkes was Vice President and Treasurer of the Company. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Wilkes was a Senior Corporate Banker, Vice President of The First National Bank of Chicago.

<u>Name and Title</u>	<u>Professional Background</u>
Scott M. Sellick Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer	Mr. Sellick, 45, has served as Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer since May 2007. He served as Vice President, Chief Financial Officer from May 2003 to May 2007. From May 2002 to May 2003, Mr. Sellick was Libbey's Director of Tax and Accounting. From August 1997 to May 2002, he served as Director of Taxation. Before joining the Company in August 1997, Mr. Sellick was Tax Director for Stant Corporation and worked in public accounting for Deloitte & Touche in the audit and tax areas.
Kenneth A. Boerger Vice President and Treasurer	Mr. Boerger, 49, has been Vice President and Treasurer since July 1999. From 1994 to July 1999, Mr. Boerger was Corporate Controller and Assistant Treasurer. Since joining the Company in 1984, Mr. Boerger has held various financial and accounting positions. He has been involved in the Company's financial matters since 1980, when he joined Owens-Illinois, Inc., Libbey's former parent company.
Daniel P. Ibele Vice President, General Sales Manager, North America	Mr. Ibele, 47, has served as Vice President, General Sales Manager, North America since June 2006. From March 2002 to June 2006 he was Vice President, General Sales Manager of the Company. Previously, Mr. Ibele had been Vice President, Marketing and Specialty Operations since September 1997. Mr. Ibele was Vice President and Director of Marketing at Libbey from 1995 to September 1997. From the time he joined Libbey in 1983 until 1995, Mr. Ibele held various marketing and sales positions.
Timothy T. Paige Vice President- Administration	Mr. Paige, 50, has been Vice President-Administration since December 2002. From January 1997 until December 2002, Mr. Paige was Vice President and Director of Human Resources of the Company. From May 1995 to January 1997, Mr. Paige was Director of Human Resources of the Company. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Paige was employed by Frito-Lay, Inc. in human resources management positions.
Susan A. Kovach Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary	Ms. Kovach, 48, has been Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of the Company since July 2004. She joined Libbey in December 2003 as Vice President, Associate General Counsel and Assistant Secretary. Prior to joining Libbey, Ms. Kovach was Of Counsel to Dykema, a large, Detroit-based law firm, from 2001 through November 2003. She served from 1997 to 2001 as Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary of Omega Healthcare Investors, Inc. (NYSE: OHI). From 1998 to 2000 she held the same position for Omega Worldwide, Inc., a NASDAQ-listed firm providing management services and financing to the aged care industry in the United Kingdom and Australia. Prior to joining Omega Healthcare Investors, Inc., Ms. Kovach was a partner in Dykema from 1995 through November 1997 and an associate in Dykema from 1985 to 1995.

PART II

ITEM 5. *MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES*

Common Stock and Dividends

Libbey Inc. common stock is listed for trading on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol **LBV**. The price range for the Company's common stock as reported by the New York Stock Exchange and dividends declared for our common stock were as follows:

	2007			2006		
	Price Range		Cash Dividend Declared	Price Range		Cash Dividend Declared
	High	Low		High	Low	
First Quarter	\$14.28	\$11.17	\$0.025	\$12.19	\$ 6.85	\$0.025
Second Quarter	\$24.65	\$13.98	\$0.025	\$15.58	\$ 5.91	\$0.025
Third Quarter	\$24.06	\$13.76	\$0.025	\$11.75	\$ 5.90	\$0.025
Fourth Quarter	\$19.32	\$14.28	\$0.025	\$12.53	\$10.33	\$0.025

The closing market price of our common stock on March 3, 2008 was \$15.46 per share.

On March 3, 2008, there were 832 registered common shareholders of record. We have paid a regular quarterly cash dividend since our Initial Public Offering in 1993. The declaration of future dividends is within the discretion of the Board of Directors of Libbey and will depend upon, among other things, business conditions, earnings and the financial condition of Libbey.

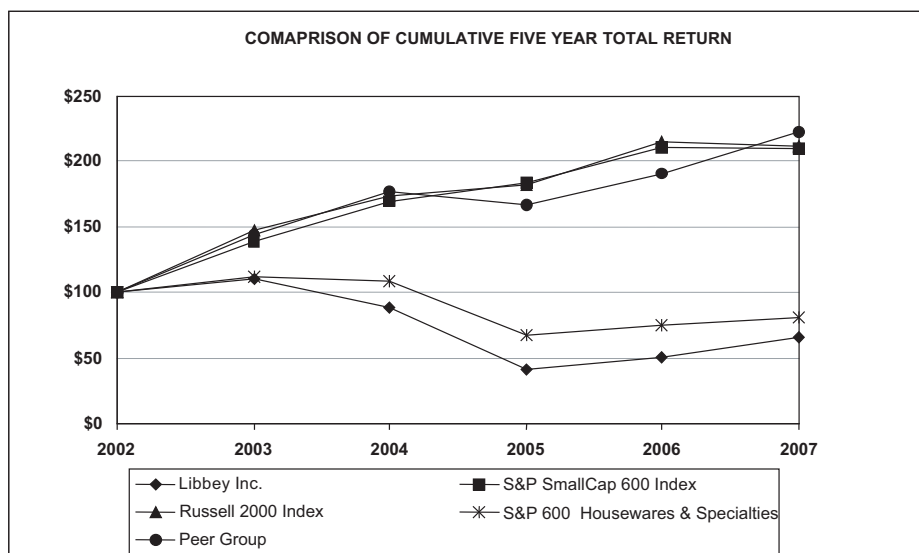
Comparison of Cumulative Total Returns

The graph below compares the total stockholder return on our common stock to the cumulative total return for the Standard & Poor's SmallCap 600 Index ("S&P SmallCap 600"), a broad market index; the Russell 2000 Index ("Russell 2000"), a small-cap index to which Libbey was added as component in June 2007; the Standard & Poor's Housewares & Specialties Index, a capitalization-weighted index that measures the performance of the housewares' sector of the Standard & Poor's SmallCap Index ("Housewares-Small"); and our peer group. The indices reflect the year-end market value of an investment in the stock of each company in the index, including additional shares assumed to have been acquired with cash dividends, if any.

There are no other glass tableware manufacturers with stock that is publicly traded in the United States. Accordingly, we chose the companies in our peer group because they are manufacturers with revenues comparable to ours. The peer group is the same peer group that we use for executive compensation benchmarking purposes. The peer group is limited to those companies for whom market quotations are available and consists of Ameron International Corporation, Ametek Inc., Blyth Inc., Brady Corporation, Church & Dwight Inc., EnPro Industries Inc., ESCO Technologies Inc., Graco Inc., Jarden Corporation, Johnson Outdoors Inc, Lancaster Colony Corporation, Milacron Inc., Polaris Industries Inc., Sypris Solutions Inc., Teradyne Inc., Thermadyne Holdings Corporation, Tupperware Brands Corporation, Waters Corporation, and Woodward Governor Company.

The graph assumes a \$100 investment in our common stock on January 1, 2003, and also assumes investments of \$100 in each of the S&P SmallCap 600, the Russell 2000, the Housewares-Small index and the peer group, respectively, on January 1, 2003. The value of these investments on December 31 of each year from 2003 through 2007 is shown in the table below the graph.

TOTAL SHAREHOLDER RETURN



Company Name/Index	Annual Return Percentage Years Ending				
	Dec03	Dec04	Dec05	Dec06	Dec07
Libbey Inc.	11.27	(20.64)	(52.89)	21.97	29.12
S&P SmallCap 600 Index	38.79	22.65	7.68	15.12	(0.30)
Russell 2000 Index	47.25	18.33	4.55	18.37	(1.57)
S&P 600 Housewares & Specialties	11.39	(2.68)	(37.48)	10.07	8.57
Peer Group	44.93	22.07	(5.85)	14.43	17.05

Company Name/Index	Base Period Dec02	Indexed Returns Years Ending				
		Dec03	Dec04	Dec05	Dec06	Dec07
Libbey Inc.	100	111.27	88.30	41.60	50.73	65.51
S&P SmallCap 600 Index	100	138.79	170.22	183.30	211.01	210.38
Russell 2000 Index	100	147.25	174.24	182.18	215.64	212.26
S&P 600 Housewares & Specialties	100	111.39	108.40	67.77	74.60	80.99
Peer Group	100	144.93	176.91	166.56	190.59	223.09

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Following are the number of securities and weighted average exercise price thereof under our compensation plans approved and not approved by security holders as of December 31, 2007:

<u>Plan Category</u>	<u>Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights</u>	<u>Weighted Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights</u>	<u>Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (1)</u>
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	1,520,296	\$24.67	1,458,271
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total	<u>1,520,296</u>	<u>\$24.67</u>	<u>1,458,271</u>

(1) This total includes 988,824 securities that are available for grant under the Libbey Inc. 2006 Omnibus Incentive Plan and 469,447 securities that are available under the Libbey Inc. 2002 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP). See note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further disclosure with respect to these plans.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Following is a summary of the 2007 fourth quarter activity in our share repurchase program:

<u>Period</u>	<u>Total Number of Shares Purchased</u>	<u>Average Price Paid per Share</u>	<u>Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs</u>	<u>Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs(1)</u>
October 1 to October 31, 2007	—	—	—	1,000,000
November 1 to November 30, 2007 . .	—	—	—	1,000,000
December 1 to December 31, 2007 . .	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>
Total	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>

(1) We announced on December 10, 2002, that our Board of Directors authorized the purchase of up to 2,500,000 shares of our common stock in the open market and negotiated purchases. There is no expiration date for this plan. In 2003, 1,500,000 shares of our common stock were purchased for \$38.9 million. No additional shares were purchased in 2007, 2006, 2005 or 2004. Our ABL Facility and the indentures governing the Senior Secured Notes and the PIK Notes significantly restrict our ability to repurchase additional shares.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Information with respect to Selected Financial Data is incorporated by reference to our 2007 Annual Report to Shareholders.

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

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This document and supporting schedules contain statements that are not historical facts and constitute projections, forecasts or forward-looking statements. For a description of the forward-looking statements and risk factors that may affect our performance, see the "Risk Factors" section above.

Additionally, for an understanding of the significant factors that influenced our performance during the past three years, the following should be read in conjunction with the audited Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes.

OVERVIEW

Libbey is the leading producer of glass tableware products in the Western Hemisphere, in addition to supplying to key markets throughout the world. We produce glass tableware in five countries and sell to customers in over 100 countries. We have the largest manufacturing, distribution and service network among North American glass tableware manufacturers. We design and market an extensive line of high-quality glass tableware, ceramic dinnerware, metal flatware, hollowware and serveware, and plastic items to a broad group of customers in the foodservice, retail, business-to-business and industrial markets. We own and operate two glass tableware manufacturing plants in the United States as well as glass tableware manufacturing plants in the Netherlands, Portugal, China and Mexico. We also own and operate a ceramic dinnerware plant in New York and a plastics plant in Wisconsin. In addition, we import products from overseas in order to complement our line of manufactured items. The combination of manufacturing and procurement allows us to compete in the global tableware market by offering an extensive product line at competitive prices.

We are committed to “executing a transformation” and 2007 was a year of significant accomplishments:

- The start-up of our new glassware plant in Langfang, China.
- The successful execution of “Project Tiger” involving the closing of a factory and the rationalization of production in Mexico.
- The continuation of our LEAN Transformation.
- Very strong retail and international sales growth.
- Delivery of four strong quarters of financial performance.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table presents key results of our operations for the years 2007, 2006 and 2005:

Year End December 31,	2007	2006(2)	Variance		2006(2)	2005(3)	Variance	
			In Dollars	In Percent			In Dollars	In Percent
Dollars in thousands, except percentages and per-share amounts								
Net sales	\$814,160	\$689,480	\$124,680	18.1%	\$689,480	\$568,133	\$121,347	21.4%
Gross profit.	\$157,669	\$123,164	\$ 34,505	28.0%	\$123,164	\$ 86,542	\$ 36,622	42.3%
Gross profit margin	19.4%	17.9%			17.9%	15.2%		
Income (loss) from operations (IFO).	\$ 66,101	\$ 19,264	\$ 46,837	243.1%	\$ 19,264	\$ (8,917)	\$ 28,181	316.0%
IFO margin.	8.1%	2.8%			2.8%	(1.6)%		
Earnings (loss) before interest and income taxes after minority interest (EBIT)(1)	\$ 74,879	\$ 17,948	\$ 56,931	317.2%	\$ 17,948	\$ (10,484)	\$ 28,432	271.2%
EBIT margin	9.2%	2.6%			2.6%	(1.8)%		
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization after minority interest (EBITDA)(1)	\$116,451	\$ 53,504	\$ 62,947	117.6%	\$ 53,504	\$ 21,733	\$ 31,771	146.2%
EBITDA margin.	14.3%	7.8%			7.8%	3.8%		
Net loss	\$ (2,307)	\$ (20,899)	\$ 18,592	89.0%	\$ (20,899)	\$ (19,355)	\$ (1,544)	(8.0)%
Net (loss) income margin . .	(0.3)%	(3.0)%			(3.0)%	(3.4)%		
Diluted net loss per share . .	\$ (0.16)	\$ (1.47)	\$ 1.31	89.1%	\$ (1.47)	\$ (1.39)	\$ (0.08)	(5.8)%

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- (1) We believe that EBIT and EBITDA, non-GAAP financial measures, are useful metrics for evaluating our financial performance, as they are measures that we use internally to assess our performance. For reconciliation from net loss to EBIT and EBITDA, see the “Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures” section below.
 - (2) Includes pre-tax special charges of \$23.4 million related to Crisa’s capacity rationalization — “Project Tiger” and write-off of finance fees (see note 10).
 - (3) Includes pre-tax special charges of \$27.2 million related to North American salaried workforce reduction, closing of City of Industry, California manufacturing facility, asset impairments and an inventory write-down at Syracuse China and pension settlement charges (see note 10).

Discussion of 2007 vs. 2006 Results of Operations

Net Sales

In 2007, sales increased 18.1 percent, including a favorable currency impact of 1.4 percent, to \$814.2 million from \$689.5 in 2006. The increase in net sales was primarily attributable to the full year consolidation of Crisa, the Company’s former joint venture in Mexico, and an 11.3 percent increase in shipments to U.S. and Canadian retail glassware customers in North American Glass. International net sales grew 28.0 percent, which includes the commencement of shipments from Libbey’s new factory in China. Net sales from Royal Leerdam and Crisal customers increased over 21.0 percent compared to 2006, including a favorable currency impact of 9.1 percent. North American Other net sales increased 5.8 percent, as shipments of World Tableware products increased 9.0 percent while shipments of Syracuse China products were up 5.0 percent.

Gross Profit

Gross profit increased in 2007 by \$34.5 million, or 28.0 percent, compared to 2006. Gross profit as a percentage of net sales increased to 19.4 percent in 2007, compared to 17.9 percent in 2006. Contributing to the increase in gross profit and gross profit margin were the full year consolidation of Crisa, higher sales and higher production activity, including the benefit of Crisa’s capacity rationalization — “Project Tiger”. In addition, 2006 gross profit included an inventory write-down of \$2.2 million related to “Project Tiger”. Partially offsetting these improvements were higher distribution expenses, higher natural gas expense and expenses related to the start-up of our new facility in China.

Income from operations

Income from operations was \$66.1 million in 2007, compared to income from operations of \$19.3 million in 2006. Income from operations as a percentage of net sales increased to 8.1 percent in 2007, compared to 2.8 percent in 2006. Contributing to the increase in income from operations and income from operation margin is the higher gross profit and gross profit margin (discussed above), the non-recurrence of \$16.3 million of special charges related to “Project Tiger”, offset by an increase in selling, general and administrative expenses primarily due to the full year consolidation of Crisa.

Earnings before interest and income taxes (EBIT)

Earnings before interest and income taxes increased by \$56.9 million, or 317.2 percent, from \$17.9 million in 2006 to \$74.9 million in 2007. EBIT as a percentage of net sales increased to 9.2 percent in 2007, compared to 2.6 percent in 2006. The contributors to the improvement in EBIT compared to the prior period are the same as those discussed above under “Income from Operations”. In addition, we recognized a \$4.3 million gain on the sale of land in the Netherlands and a \$1.1 million gain on the sale of excess land in Syracuse, N.Y. We also recorded a currency translation gain of \$2.0 million in 2007, compared to a currency translation loss of \$1.0 million in 2006, and a decrease of approximately \$2.8 million in charges related to the ineffectiveness on our natural gas contracts as compared to 2006.

Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)

EBITDA increased by \$62.9 million, or 117.6 percent, from \$53.5 million in 2006 to \$116.5 million in 2007. As a percentage of net sales, EBITDA was 14.3 percent in 2007, compared to 7.8 percent in 2006. The key contributors to the increase in EBITDA were those factors discussed above under “Earnings before interest and income taxes (EBIT)”. Depreciation and amortization, adjusted for minority interest in 2006, increased \$5.9 million to \$41.6 million, primarily due to the consolidation of Crisa and depreciation related to our new facility in China.

Net loss and diluted loss per share

We reported a net loss of \$2.3 million, or loss of \$0.16 per diluted share, in 2007, compared to a net loss of \$20.9 million, or loss of \$1.47 per diluted share, in 2006. The net loss as a percentage of net sales was 0.3 percent, compared to 3.0 percent in 2006. The decrease in net loss was driven primarily by the items discussed above under “Earnings before interest and income taxes (EBIT)”, offset by a \$19.3 million increase in interest expense and a \$19.0 million increase in income taxes. The \$19.3 million increase in interest expense is the result of the refinancing consummated on June 16, 2006, which resulted in higher debt and higher average interest rates. Income taxes increased \$19.0 million and the effective tax rate increased from 27.1 percent in 2006 to 125.7 percent in 2007. The increase in income taxes and the effective tax rate was primarily driven by a non-cash tax charge of \$15.3 million to establish a full valuation allowance against the net deferred income tax asset balance in the U.S.

Discussion of 2006 vs. 2005 Results of Operations

Net Sales

In 2006, sales increased 21.4 percent to \$689.5 million from \$568.1 million in 2005. The increase in sales was primarily attributable to the consolidation of the sales of Crisa, increases of more than 6.0 percent in shipments to foodservice glassware customers and increases of over 9.0 percent to retail glassware customers. Shipments of Traex products and World Tableware products increased over 8.0 percent. Royal Leerdam and Crisal also experienced increased shipments in 2006 of approximately 15.0 percent. However, shipments to industrial customers were down 7.0 percent, and shipments of Syracuse China products were down 2.4 percent during 2006.

Gross Profit

Gross profit increased in 2006 by \$36.6 million, or 42.3 percent, compared to 2005. Gross profit as a percentage of net sales increased to 17.9 percent in 2006, compared to 15.2 percent in 2005. Gross profit, excluding special charges, was \$125.3 million for 2006, compared to \$88.5 million for 2005, representing an increase of \$36.8 million or 41.6 percent. As a percentage of net sales, gross profit, excluding special charges, for 2006 was 18.2 percent, compared to 15.6 percent for 2005. Contributing to the increase in gross profit, excluding special charges, were the consolidation of Crisa, higher overall sales and higher production activity in both the United States and Europe, offset by increased expenses for pension and retiree medical benefits and natural gas, higher distribution expenses related to the increased sales, and the warehouse management software implementation issues at our Toledo facility. For a reconciliation of gross profit to gross profit, excluding special charges, see “Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures” below.

Income (loss) from operations

Income from operations was \$19.3 million in 2006, compared to a loss from operations of \$8.9 million in 2005. Income from operations as a percentage of net sales increased to 2.8 percent in 2006, compared to (1.6) percent in 2005. Income from operations, excluding special charges, was \$37.8 million for 2006, compared to \$18.3 million for 2005, representing an increase of \$19.4 million, or 106.1 percent. As a percentage of net sales, income from operations, excluding special charges, for 2006 was 5.5 percent, compared to 3.2 percent for 2005. Selling, general and administrative expenses, excluding special charges, increased by \$17.4 million from 2005 to 2006, and represented 12.7 percent of net sales for 2006, compared to 12.4 percent of net sales for 2005. The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses primarily related to the consolidation of Crisa, the new accounting rules with respect to equity compensation expense, accrued profit sharing based on the improved financial results,

and start-up costs for our new facility in China. For a reconciliation of income from operations, to income from operations, excluding special charges, see “Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures” below.

Earnings (loss) before interest and income taxes (EBIT)

Earnings before interest and income taxes increased by \$28.4 million, from \$(10.5) million in 2005 to \$17.9 million in 2006. EBIT as a percentage of net sales increased to 2.6 percent in 2006, compared to (1.8) percent in 2005. EBIT, excluding special charges, was \$36.4 million for 2006, compared to \$16.8 million for 2005, representing an increase of \$19.6 million or 116.7 percent. As a percentage of net sales, EBIT, excluding special charges, for 2006 was 5.3 percent, compared to 3.0 percent for 2005. EBIT, excluding special charges, increased due to the increase in income from operations, excluding special charges, and an increase in pretax equity earnings from Crisa of \$6.1 million as a result of higher sales, higher translation gain, and lower natural gas and electricity expenses. Partially offsetting these improvements was an increase in other expense of \$5.8 million, primarily attributable to an increase in our natural gas contracts (note 16) and translation losses. For a reconciliation of EBIT to net loss and a reconciliation of EBIT, excluding special charges, see “Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures” below.

Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)

EBITDA increased by \$31.8 million, or 146.2 percent, from \$21.7 million in 2005 to \$53.5 million in 2006. As a percentage of net sales, EBITDA was 7.8 percent in 2006, compared to 3.8 percent in 2005. EBITDA, excluding special charges, was \$72.0 million for 2006, compared to \$49.0 million for 2005, representing an increase of \$23.0 million or 47.0 percent. As a percentage of net sales, EBITDA, excluding special charges, for 2006 was 10.4 percent, compared to 8.6 percent for 2005. The increase in EBITDA, excluding special charges, is attributable to the factors described above with respect to EBIT, excluding special charges, and to an increase in depreciation and amortization in 2006 resulting from higher capital expenditures and the consolidation of Crisa. For a reconciliation of EBITDA to net loss and a reconciliation of EBITDA, excluding special charges, see “Reconciliation on Non-GAAP Financial Measures” below.

Net loss and diluted loss per share

We reported a net loss of \$20.9 million, or loss of \$1.47 per diluted share, in 2006, compared to a net loss of \$19.4 million, or loss of \$1.39 per diluted share, in 2005. Net loss as a percentage of net sales was (3.0) percent, compared to (3.4) percent in 2005. Net loss, excluding special charges, increased by \$4.9 million from \$1.1 million in 2005 to \$(3.8) million in 2006. Net loss increased in 2006 as the result of increased interest expense of \$31.3 million, partially offset by the increase in EBIT described above. The increase in interest expense is the result of the refinancing consummated on June 16, 2006. Contributing to the increase in interest expense was a write-off of \$4.9 million of financing fees associated with debt retired during 2006, as well as higher debt and higher average interest rates. See further discussion under “Borrowings” below. The effective tax rate increased to 27.1 percent during 2006 from 24.8 percent in 2005. This change in the rate was primarily attributable to the Crisa acquisition and related financing.

SEGMENT RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table summarizes the results of operations for our three segments described as follows:

- North American Glass-includes sales of glass tableware from subsidiaries throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico.
- North American Other-includes sales of ceramic dinnerware; metal tableware, hollowware and serveware; and plastic items from subsidiaries in the United States.
- International-includes worldwide sales of glass tableware from subsidiaries outside the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Year End December 31,	2007	2006	Variance		2006	2005	Variance	
			In Dollars	In Percent			In Dollars	In Percent
			Dollars in thousands, except percentages					
Net sales:								
North American Glass	\$568,495	\$476,696	\$ 91,799	19.3%	\$476,696	\$365,037	\$111,659	30.6%
North American Other	121,217	114,581	6,636	5.8%	114,581	109,945	4,636	4.2%
International	136,727	106,798	29,929	28.0%	106,798	95,399	11,399	11.9%
Eliminations	(12,279)	(8,595)			(8,595)	(2,248)		
Consolidated net sales.	\$814,160	\$689,480	\$124,680	18.1%	\$689,480	\$568,133	\$121,347	21.4%
Earnings (loss) before interest and taxes (EBIT):								
North American Glass	\$ 54,492	\$ 5,471	\$ 49,021	896.0%	\$ 5,471	\$ 7,062	\$ (1,591)	(22.5)%
North American Other	15,670	9,382	6,288	67.0%	9,382	(14,411)	23,793	165.1%
International	4,717	3,161	1,556	49.2%	3,161	(3,101)	6,262	201.9%
Consolidated EBIT	\$ 74,879	\$ 18,014	\$ 56,865	315.7%	\$ 18,014	\$ (10,450)	\$ 28,464	272.4%
EBIT Margin:								
North American Glass	9.6%	1.1%			1.1%	1.9%		
North American Other	12.9%	8.2%			8.2%	(13.1)%		
International	3.4%	3.0%			3.0%	(3.3)%		
Consolidated EBIT Margin	9.2%	2.6%			2.6%	(1.8)%		
Special Charges (excluding write-off of financing fees):								
North American Glass	\$ —	\$ 18,534	\$ (18,534)	100.0%	\$ 18,534	\$ 10,136	\$ 8,398	82.9%
North American Other	—	(42)	42	100.0%	(42)	17,100	(17,142)	(100.2)%
International	—	—	—		—	—	—	
Consolidated special charges	\$ —	\$ 18,492	\$ (18,492)	100.0%	\$ 18,492	\$ 27,236	\$ (8,744)	32.1%

Discussion of 2007 vs. 2006 Segment Results of Operations

North American Glass

Net sales increased 19.3 percent from \$476.7 million in 2006 to \$568.5 million in 2007. Of the total increase in net sales, approximately 14.5 percent is attributable to the consolidation of Crisa, 2.7 percent relates to shipments to retail glassware customers, approximately 1.1 percent relates to shipments to foodservice and industrial glassware customers and approximately 0.7 percent relates to shipments to export customers outside of North America.

EBIT increased by \$49.0 million to \$54.5 million in 2007, compared to \$5.5 million in 2006. EBIT as a percentage of net sales, increased to 9.6 percent in 2007, compared to 1.1 percent in 2006. The key contributors to

the improvement in EBIT were the impact of higher net sales and operating activity in North American Glass operations of \$11.6 million, the full year consolidation of Crisa of approximately \$9.1 million and an approximately \$6.2 million increase in non-operating income primarily related to foreign currency translation gains, non-recurring charges on Crisa's prior year natural gas contracts and the sale of environmental credits. In addition, EBIT increased due to a \$4.7 million reduction in North American Glass selling, general and administrative expense primarily resulting from lower incentive based compensation. The prior year included a fixed asset charge and inventory write-down of \$18.5 million related to Crisa's capacity rationalization ("Project Tiger"). Offsetting these improvements was an increase in natural gas expense of \$1.9 million.

North American Other

Net sales increased 5.8 percent to \$121.2 million from \$114.6 million in 2006. Of the total increase in net sales, approximately 3.7 percent is attributed to an increase in shipments of World Tableware products and a 1.8 percent increase in shipments of Syracuse China products.

EBIT increased by \$6.3 million to \$15.7 million in 2007, compared to \$9.4 million in 2006. EBIT as a percentage of net sales increased to 12.9 percent in 2007, compared to 8.2 percent in 2006. The key contributors to the increased EBIT were higher net sales and operating activity at Syracuse China of \$3.6 million, higher net sales of World Tableware products of approximately \$2.7 million, higher net sales and operating activity at Traex of \$0.3 million and a \$1.1 million gain on the sale of excess land at Syracuse China. Partially offsetting these improvements were higher North American Other selling, general and administrative expenses of \$1.8 million primarily resulting from the increased net sales.

International

In 2007, net sales increased 28.0 percent to \$136.7 million from \$106.8 million in 2006. Of the total increase in net sales, approximately 12.7 percent is attributed to an increase in shipments to Royal Leerdam and Crisal customers, approximately 7.4 percent relates to shipments from Libbey China, and approximately 9.1 percent relates to a stronger euro compared to the prior year.

EBIT increased by \$1.6 million to \$4.7 million in 2007, compared to \$3.2 million in 2006. EBIT as a percentage of net sales increased to 3.4 percent in 2007, compared to 3.0 percent in 2006. The key contributors to the increased EBIT were increased net sales and operating activity at Royal Leerdam and Crisal of \$5.8 million and a \$4.3 million gain on the sale of excess land in the Netherlands. Partially offsetting these improvements were start-up costs at Libbey China of approximately \$2.4 million, higher natural gas expense in Europe of approximately \$3.4 million, a \$2.0 million reduction in equity earnings from our 49 percent ownership of Crisa prior to the acquisition of the remaining 51 percent in June of 2006 and a \$0.7 million increase in selling, general and administrative expenses primarily related to the increased net sales.

Discussion of 2006 vs. 2005 Segment Results of Operations

North American Glass

Net sales increased 30.6 percent from \$365.0 million in 2005 to \$476.7 million in 2006. Excluding Crisa's net sales from June 16, 2006 through December 31, 2006, net sales increased 6.0 percent compared to 2005. This increase in net sales, excluding Crisa, was attributable to an increase of more than 6.0 percent in shipments to foodservice glassware customers and an increase of 9.0 percent to retail glassware customers. Shipments to industrial customers declined 7.0 percent during 2006.

EBIT decreased by \$1.6 million to \$5.5 million in 2006, compared to \$7.1 million in 2005. EBIT as a percentage of net sales decreased to 1.1 percent in 2006, compared to 1.9 percent in 2005. EBIT, excluding special charges, was \$24.0 million for 2006, compared to \$17.2 million in 2005. As a percentage of net sales, EBIT, excluding special charges, increased to 5.0 percent in 2006, compared to 4.7 percent in 2005. Higher net sales and production activity of approximately \$12.5 million, together with the consolidation of Crisa of \$3.0 million, contributed to the improvement in EBIT, excluding special charges, compared to 2005. Partially offsetting these improvements were higher distribution costs related to the increased net sales of \$2.5 million and the warehouse

management software implementation issues at our Toledo facility, and a \$3.5 million increase in charges related to natural gas contracts. For a reconciliation of North American Glass EBIT, excluding special charges, see “Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures” below.

North American Other

Net sales increased 4.2 percent from \$109.9 million in 2005 to \$114.6 million in 2006. This increase in net sales was attributable to increases of more than 8.0 percent in shipments of Traex products and World Tableware products, partially offset by a decline of 2.4 percent in shipments of Syracuse China products.

EBIT increased by \$23.8 million to \$9.4 million, compared to \$(14.4) million in 2005. EBIT as a percentage of net sales increased to 8.2 percent in 2006, compared to (13.1) percent in 2005. EBIT, excluding special charges, was \$9.3 million for 2006, compared to \$2.7 million in 2005. As a percentage of net sales, EBIT, excluding special charges, increased to 8.2 percent in 2006, compared to 2.4 percent in 2005. Higher net sales, improved margins and significantly higher production activity of \$5.7 million contributed to the increase in EBIT, excluding special charges. For a reconciliation of North American Other EBIT, excluding special charges, see “Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures” below.

International

For 2006, net sales increased 11.9 percent to \$106.8 million from \$95.4 million in 2005. This increase in net sales was attributable to increased shipments of Royal Leerdam product of approximately 12.3 percent and shipments of Crisal product of 13.9 percent. The foreign exchange impact of translating euros to U.S. dollars was 0.8 percent.

EBIT increased by \$6.3 million to \$3.2 million in 2006, compared to \$(3.1) million in 2005. EBIT as a percentage of net sales increased to 3.0 percent in 2006, compared to (3.3) percent in 2005. Contributing to the improvement in EBIT in 2006 compared to 2005 were increased net sales and production activity at Royal Leerdam and Crisal of \$3.3 million and an increase in pretax equity earnings from Crisa of \$6.1 million (Crisa results of operations post June 15, 2006 are included in the North American Glass reporting segment), all of which more than offset costs associated with the start up of the new facility in China of approximately \$3.3 million.

CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY

Balance Sheet and Cash flows

Cash and Equivalents

At December 31, 2007, our cash balance decreased to \$36.5 million from \$41.8 million at December 31, 2006. The \$5.3 million decrease was primarily due to funding of our ongoing working capital needs and a reduction of borrowings under our ABL Facility.

Working Capital

The following table presents working capital components for 2007 and 2006:

<u>December 31,</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Variance</u>	
			<u>In Dollars</u>	<u>In Percent</u>
	<u>Dollars in thousands, except percentages, DSO, DIO, DPO, and DWC</u>			
Accounts receivable — net	\$ 93,333	\$ 96,783	\$ (3,450)	(3.6)%
DSO(1)(6)	41.8	46.3		
Inventories — net	182,942	159,123	23,819	15.0%
DIO(2)(6).	82.0	76.1		
Accounts payable	75,387	67,493	7,894	11.7%
DPO(3)(6)	<u>33.8</u>	<u>32.3</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Working Capital(4).	\$200,888	\$188,413	\$12,475	6.6%
DWC(5)(6).	90.0	90.1		
Percentage of net sales(6)	24.7%	24.7%		

DSO, DIO, DPO and DWC are all calculated using net sales as the denominator and a 365-day calendar year.

- (1) Days sales outstanding (DSO) measures the number of days it takes to turn receivables into cash.
- (2) Days inventory outstanding (DIO) measures the number of days it takes to turn inventory into cash.
- (3) Days payable outstanding (DPO) measures the number of days it takes to pay the balances of our accounts payable.
- (4) Working capital is defined as inventories and accounts receivable less accounts payable. See “Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures” below for the calculation of this non-GAAP financial measure and for further discussion as to the reasons we believe this non-GAAP financial measure is useful.
- (5) Days working capital (DWC) measures the number of days it takes to turn our working capital into cash.
- (6) The 2006 calculations include Crisa proforma net sales for 2006.

Working capital, defined as inventories and accounts receivable less accounts payable, increased by \$12.5 million in 2007, compared to 2006. As a percentage of net sales, working capital remained constant at 24.7 percent in 2007, compared to 2006. The increase in working capital is primarily the result of the working capital investment at our new production facility in China and higher inventories in the United States and Portugal.

Borrowings

The following table presents our total borrowings:

	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>December 31, 2007</u>	<u>December 31, 2006</u>
<u>Dollars in thousands</u>				
Borrowings under ABL facility	floating	December 16, 2010	\$ 7,366	\$ 46,210
Senior notes	floating(1)	June 1, 2011	306,000	306,000
PIK notes(2)	16.00%	December 1, 2011	127,697	109,480
Promissory note	6.00%	January 2008 to September 2016	1,830	1,985
Notes payable	floating	January 2008	622	226
RMB loan contract	floating	July 2012 to January 2014	34,275	32,050
RMB working capital loan	floating	March 2010	6,855	—
Obligations under capital leases	floating	January 2008 to May 2009	1,018	1,548
BES Euro line	floating	January 2010 to January 2014	15,962	—
Other debt	floating	September 2009	<u>1,432</u>	<u>1,954</u>
Total borrowings			\$503,057	\$499,453
Less — unamortized discounts and warrants			6,423	8,221
Total borrowings — net(3)(4)			<u>\$496,634</u>	<u>\$491,232</u>

(1) See “Derivatives” below and Note 9.

(2) Additional PIK notes were issued on June 1, 2007, December 1, 2007 and December 1, 2006, to pay the semi-annual interest. During the first three years, interest is payable by the issuance of additional PIK notes.

(3) Total borrowings includes notes payable, long-term debt due within one year and long-term debt as stated in our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(4) See “Contractual Obligations” below for scheduled payments by period.

We had total net borrowings of \$496.6 million at December 31, 2007, compared to total net borrowings of \$491.2 million at December 31, 2006. The \$5.4 million increase in borrowings was the result of additional PIK notes issued on June 1 and December 1 and new credit facilities at Crisal and Libbey Glassware (China) to fund working capital requirements, offset by a reduction in borrowings under our ABL facility.

Of our total indebtedness, \$173.5 million is subject to fluctuating interest rates at December 31, 2007. A change of one percentage point in such rates would result in a change in interest expense of approximately \$1.7 million on an annual basis.

Included in interest expense is the amortization of discounts and warrants on the Senior Notes and PIK Notes and financing fees of \$5.1 million and \$1.6 million for December 31, 2007, and December 31, 2006, respectively.

Cash Flow

The following table presents key drivers to free cash flow for 2007, 2006 and 2005:

Year Ended December 31,	2007	2006	Variance		2006	2005	Variance	
			In Dollars	In Percent			In Dollars	In Percent
			Dollars in thousands, except percentages					
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 51,457	\$ 54,858	\$ (3,401)	(6.2)%	\$ 54,858	\$ 38,113	\$ 16,745	43.9%
Capital expenditures	(43,121)	(73,598)	(30,477)	(41.4)%	(73,598)	(44,270)	29,328	66.2%
Acquisitions and related costs	—	(78,434)	(78,434)	(100.0)%	(78,434)	(28,948)	49,486	170.9%
Proceeds from asset sales and other	<u>8,213</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>8,213</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>(212)</u>	<u>(100.0)%</u>
Free cash flow(1)	<u>\$ 16,549</u>	<u>\$(97,174)</u>	<u>\$113,723</u>	<u>117.0%</u>	<u>\$(97,174)</u>	<u>\$(34,893)</u>	<u>\$(62,281)</u>	<u>(178.5)%</u>

(1) We believe that free cash flow (net cash provided by operating activities, less capital expenditures and acquisitions and related costs, plus proceeds from asset sales and other) is a useful metric for evaluating our financial performance, as it is a measure we use internally to assess performance. See “Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures” below for a reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to free cash flow and a further discussion as to the reasons we believe this non-GAAP financial measure is useful.

Discussion of 2007 vs. 2006 Cash Flow

Our net cash provided by operating activities was \$51.5 million in 2007, compared to net cash provided by operating activities of \$54.9 million in 2006, or a decrease of \$3.4 million. The decrease is primarily related to an increase in earnings more than offset by higher uses of cash for inventory and pension contributions.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$34.9 million in 2007, compared to \$152.0 million in 2006, or a decrease of \$117.1 million. The primary contributors to this reduction were the purchase of Crisa in 2006 for \$78.4 million, a \$30.5 million decrease in capital expenditures (driven by a reduction in spending resulting from the completion of the construction of our new facility in China in 2006), and proceeds from asset sales and other items of \$8.2 million in 2007, primarily attributable to the sale of excess land in Syracuse, N.Y. and the Netherlands.

Net cash used by financing activities was \$22.4 million in 2007, compared to \$135.3 million net cash provided by financing activities in 2006. The net cash used by financing activities in 2007 is primarily attributable to the repayment of borrowings under our ABL facility, partially offset by new working capital facilities in Europe and China. The 2006 net cash provided by financing activities resulted from the additional debt incurred in connection with the acquisition of Crisa and the construction of our production facility in China.

Free cash flow was \$16.5 million in 2007, compared to \$(97.2) million in 2006, an improvement of \$113.7 million. The primary contributors to this improvement are the result of the changes in net cash used in investing activities discussed above. These were partially offset by a decrease in cash flow from operating activities as discussed above.

Discussion of 2006 vs. 2005 Cash Flow

Net cash provided by operating activities increased \$16.7 million to \$54.9 million in 2006, compared to \$38.1 million in 2005. The increase is primarily related to an increase in earnings, excluding special charges, and a reduction in working capital. Other factors impacting cash flow were an increase in non-cash pension and nonpension postretirement expense and a decrease in non-cash workers compensation expense.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$152.0 million in 2006, compared to \$73.0 million in 2005, or an increase of \$79.0 million. The primary contributors to this change were the purchase of Crisa in 2006 for \$78.4 million and a \$29.3 million increase in capital expenditures (driven by the expenditures related to the

construction of our new facility in China). In 2005, we incurred acquisition and related costs for our purchase of Crisal of \$28.9 million.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$135.3 million in 2006, compared to \$31.9 million in 2005, or an increase of \$103.4 million. The 2006 net cash provided by financing activities resulted from the additional debt incurred in connection with the acquisition of Crisa and the construction of our production facility in China. The 2005 net cash provided by financing activities resulted from additional debt incurred in connection with the purchase of Crisal.

Free cash flow was \$(97.2) million in 2006, compared to \$(34.9) million in 2005, a decrease of \$62.3 million. This decline is mainly attributable to the increase in net cash provided by operating activities, which was more than offset by an increase in capital expenditures (including \$36.9 million for the construction of our new facility in China) and the Crisa acquisition of \$78.4 million.

Derivatives

We have Interest Rate Protection Agreements (Rate Agreements) with respect to \$200 million of debt as a means to manage our exposure to variable interest rates. The Rate Agreements effectively convert this portion of our long-term borrowings from variable rate debt to fixed-rate debt, thus reducing the impact of interest rate changes on future results. The fixed interest rate for our borrowings related to the Rate Agreements at December 31, 2007, excluding applicable fees, is 5.24 percent per year and the total interest rate, including applicable fees, is 12.24 percent per year. The average maturity of these Rate Agreements is 1.9 years at December 31, 2007. Total remaining debt not covered by the Rate Agreements has fluctuating interest rates with a weighted average rate of 11.91 percent per year at December 31, 2007. The fair market value for the Rate Agreements at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, was \$(5.3) million and \$1.2 million.

We also use commodity futures contracts related to forecasted future natural gas requirements. The objective of these futures contracts is to limit the fluctuations in prices paid and potential losses in earnings or cash flows from adverse price movements in the underlying commodity. We consider our forecasted natural gas requirements in determining the quantity of natural gas to hedge. We combine the forecasts with historical observations to establish the percentage of forecast eligible to be hedged, typically ranging from 40 percent to 70 percent of our anticipated requirements, generally six or more months in the future. At December 31, 2007, we had commodity futures contracts for 2,820,000 million British Thermal Units (BTU's) of natural gas with a fair market value of \$(1.8) million. We have hedged a portion of our forecasted transactions through February 2009. At December 31, 2006, we had commodity futures contracts for 3,450,000 million BTU's of natural gas with a fair market value of \$(5.3) million.

During 2007, we entered into a foreign currency contract for 212.0 million pesos for a contractual payment due to Vitro in January 2008, related to the Crisa acquisition. The fair market value of the foreign currency contract at December 31, 2007 was \$0.4 million.

Share Repurchase Program

Since mid-1998, we have repurchased 5,125,000 shares for \$140.7 million, as authorized by our Board of Directors. As of December 31, 2007, authorization remains for the purchase of an additional 1,000,000 shares. During 2007 and 2006, we did not repurchase any common stock. Our ABL Facility and the indentures governing the Senior Secured Notes and the PIK Notes significantly restrict our ability to repurchase additional shares.

We are using a portion of the repurchased common stock to fund our Employee Stock Benefit Plans. See note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

Contractual Obligations

The following table presents our existing contractual obligations at December 31, 2007 and related future cash requirements:

<u>Contractual Obligations</u>	<u>Payments Due by Period</u>				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Less than 1 Year</u>	<u>1-3 Years</u>	<u>3-5 Years</u>	<u>More than 5 Years</u>
	<u>Dollars in thousands</u>				
Borrowings	\$ 496,634	\$ 1,535	\$ 17,985	\$442,992	\$ 34,122
Interest payments(2)	213,603	41,398	120,559	49,892	1,754
Long term operating leases	117,356	18,810	31,009	26,419	41,118
Payable to Vitro	19,575	19,575	—	—	—
Pension and nonpension(1)	297,956	24,660	51,997	56,917	164,382
Total obligations	<u>\$1,145,124</u>	<u>\$105,978</u>	<u>\$221,550</u>	<u>\$576,220</u>	<u>\$241,376</u>

(1) It is difficult to estimate future cash contributions as such amounts are a function of actual investment returns, withdrawals from the plan, changes in interest rates, and other factors uncertain at this time. However, we have included our best estimate for contributions through 2017.

(2) The obligations for interest payments are based on December 31, 2007 debt levels and interest rates.

In addition to the above, we have commercial commitments secured by letters of credit and guarantees. Our letters of credit outstanding at December 31, 2007, totaled \$8.4 million.

The Company is unable to make a reasonably reliable estimate as to when cash settlement with taxing authorities may occur for our unrecognized tax benefits. Therefore, our liability for unrecognized tax benefits is not included in the table above. See note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We were a joint venture partner in Vitrocrisa Holding, S. de R.L. de C.V. and related companies (Crisa), the largest glass tableware manufacturer in Latin America, through June 15, 2006. On June 16, 2006, we purchased the remaining 51 percent equity interest in Crisa (see note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements). Through June 15, 2006, we recorded our 49 percent interest in Crisa using the equity method of accounting. From this joint venture, we recorded equity earnings (loss), dividends and certain technical assistance income. We also had a reciprocal distribution agreement with our joint venture partner that gave us exclusive distribution rights with respect to Crisa's glass tableware products in the U.S. and Canada, and gave Crisa the exclusive distribution rights with respect to our glass tableware products in Latin America. In addition, we guaranteed a portion of Crisa's bank debt. While we owned 49 percent of Crisa, we evaluated this investment and related arrangements in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Interpretation No. 46R, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities" (FIN 46R), and determined that Crisa was a Variable Interest Entity (VIE), as defined by FIN 46R; however, we were not considered the primary beneficiary, as we did not absorb the majority of expected losses or received the majority of expected residual returns. Therefore, Crisa was not consolidated in our Consolidated Financial Statements through June 15, 2006. Since we acquired the remaining 51 percent of Crisa on June 16, 2006, we have consolidated Crisa's financial statements. See notes 4 and 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for disclosure regarding financial information relating to Crisa.

Capital Resources and Liquidity

Based on our current level of operations, we believe our cash flow from operations, our cash and cash equivalents and available capacity under our ABL Facility will be adequate to meet our liquidity needs for at least the next twelve months. Our ability to fund our working capital needs, debt payments and other obligations, capital expenditures program and other funding requirements, and to comply with debt agreements, depends on our future operating performance and cash flow (see Part II, Item 1A. Risk Factors).

Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

We sometimes refer to data derived from consolidated financial information but not required by GAAP to be presented in financial statements. Certain of these data are considered “non-GAAP financial measures” under Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Regulation G. We believe that non-GAAP data provide investors with a more complete understanding of underlying results in our core business and trends. In addition, we use non-GAAP data internally to assess performance. Although we believe that the non-GAAP financial measures presented enhance investors’ understanding of our business and performance, these non-GAAP measures should not be considered an alternative to GAAP.

Reconciliation of net loss to EBIT and EBITDA

<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
	<u>Dollars in thousands</u>		
Net loss	\$ (2,307)	\$(20,899)	\$(19,355)
Add:			
Interest expense.	65,888	46,594	15,255
Provision (benefit) for income taxes.	<u>11,298</u>	<u>(7,747)</u>	<u>(6,384)</u>
Earning (loss) before interest and income taxes (EBIT).	74,879	17,948	(10,484)
Add:			
Depreciation and amortization (adjusted for minority interest). . .	<u>41,572</u>	<u>35,556</u>	<u>32,217</u>
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, after minority interest adjustment (EBITDA)	<u>\$116,451</u>	<u>\$ 53,504</u>	<u>\$ 21,733</u>

We define EBIT as net income before interest expense and income taxes, after minority interest adjustment. The most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial measure is earnings before interest, income taxes and minority interest.

We believe that EBIT is an important supplemental measure for investors in evaluating operating performance in that it provides insight into company profitability. Libbey’s senior management uses this measure internally to measure profitability. EBIT also allows for a measure of comparability to other companies with different capital and legal structures, which accordingly may be subject to different interest rates and effective tax rates.

The non-GAAP measure of EBIT does have certain limitations. It does not include interest expense, which is a necessary and ongoing part of our cost structure resulting from debt incurred to expand operations. Because this is a material and recurring item, any measure that excludes it has a material limitation. EBIT may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies.

We define EBITDA as net income before interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, after minority interest adjustment. The most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial measure is earnings before interest, income taxes and minority interest.

We believe that EBITDA is an important supplemental measure for investors in evaluating operating performance in that it provides insight into company profitability and cash flow. Libbey’s senior management uses this measure internally to measure profitability and to set performance targets for managers. It also has been used regularly as one of the means of publicly providing guidance on possible future results. EBITDA also allows for a measure of comparability of other companies with different capital and legal structures, which accordingly may be subject to different interest rates and effective tax rates, and to companies that may incur different depreciation and amortization expenses or impairment charges.

The non-GAAP measure of EBITDA does have certain limitations. It does not include interest expense, which is a necessary and ongoing part of our cost structure resulting from debt incurred to expand operations. EBITDA also excludes depreciation and amortization expenses. Because these are material and recurring items, any measure that excludes them has a material limitation. EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies.

Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to free cash flow

<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
	<u>Dollars in thousands</u>		
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$51,457	\$ 54,858	\$ 38,113
Less:			
Capital expenditures	43,121	73,598	44,270
Acquisition and related costs	—	78,434	28,948
Plus:			
Proceeds from asset sales and other	<u>8,213</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>212</u>
Free cash flow	<u>\$16,549</u>	<u>\$(97,174)</u>	<u>\$(34,893)</u>

We define free cash flow as net cash provided by operating activities, less capital expenditures and acquisition — related costs, adjusted for proceeds from asset sales and other. The most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial measure is net cash provided by operating activities.

We believe that free cash flow is important supplemental information for investors in evaluating cash flow performance in that it provides insight into the cash flow available to fund such things as discretionary debt service, acquisitions and other strategic investment opportunities. It is a measure of performance we use to internally evaluate the overall performance of the business.

Free cash flow is used in conjunction with and in addition to results presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Free cash flow is neither intended to represent nor be an alternative to the measure of net cash provided by operating activities recorded under U.S. GAAP. Free cash flow may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies.

Reconciliation of working capital

<u>December 31,</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
	<u>Dollars in thousands</u>	
Accounts receivable — net.	\$ 93,333	\$ 96,783
Plus:		
Inventories — net	182,942	159,123
Less:		
Accounts payable	<u>75,387</u>	<u>67,493</u>
Working capital	<u>\$200,888</u>	<u>\$188,413</u>

We define working capital as accounts receivable (net) plus inventories (net) less accounts payable.

We believe that working capital is important supplemental information for investors in evaluating liquidity in that it provides insight into the availability of net current resources to fund our ongoing operations. Working capital is a measure used by management in internal evaluations of cash availability and operational performance.

Working capital is used in conjunction with and in addition to results presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Working capital is neither intended to represent nor be an alternative to any measure of liquidity and operational performance recorded under U.S. GAAP. Working capital may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies.

Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures for Special Charges

Year Ended December 31,

	2007	2006	2005
	Dollars in thousands		
Gross profit	\$157,669	\$123,164	\$ 86,542
Special charges reported in cost of sales	—	2,158	1,965
<i>Gross profit, excluding special charges</i>	<u>\$157,669</u>	<u>\$125,322</u>	<u>\$ 88,507</u>
Income (loss) from operations	\$ 66,101	\$ 19,264	\$ (8,917)
Special charges (excluding write-off of finance fees)	—	18,492	27,236
<i>Income from operations, excluding special charges</i>	<u>\$ 66,101</u>	<u>\$ 37,756</u>	<u>\$ 18,319</u>
Earnings (loss) before interest and income tax before minority interest (EBIT)	\$ 74,879	\$ 18,014	\$(10,450)
Minority Interest	—	(66)	(34)
Earnings (loss) before interest and income tax after minority interest (EBIT)	74,879	17,948	(10,484)
Special charges (excluding write-off of finance fees)	—	18,492	27,236
<i>Earnings (loss) before interest and income tax after minority interest (EBIT), excluding special charges</i>	<u>\$ 74,879</u>	<u>\$ 36,440</u>	<u>\$ 16,752</u>
Reported net loss	\$ (2,307)	\$(20,899)	\$(19,355)
Special charges — net of tax	—	17,055	20,454
<i>Net (loss) income, excluding special charges</i>	<u>\$ (2,307)</u>	<u>\$ (3,844)</u>	<u>\$ 1,099</u>
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 8,991	\$(28,646)	\$(25,739)
Add: interest expense	65,888	46,594	15,255
Earnings (loss) before interest and taxes after minority interest (EBIT) . . .	74,879	17,948	(10,484)
Add: depreciation and amortization	41,572	35,556	32,217
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization after minority interest (EBITDA)	116,451	53,504	21,733
Add: Special charges (excluding write-off of finance fees) — pre-tax	—	18,492	27,236
EBITDA, excluding special charges	<u>\$116,451</u>	<u>\$ 71,996</u>	<u>\$ 48,969</u>

Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures for Special Charges — Segments

<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
	<u>Dollars in thousands</u>		
Earnings before interest and income tax (EBIT):			
North American Glass	\$54,492	\$ 5,471	\$ 7,062
North American Other	15,670	9,382	(14,411)
International	<u>4,717</u>	<u>3,161</u>	<u>(3,101)</u>
Total earnings (loss) before interest and income tax (EBIT)	<u>\$74,879</u>	<u>\$18,014</u>	<u>\$(10,450)</u>
Special charges (excluding write-off of finance fees):			
North American Glass	\$ —	\$18,534	\$ 10,136
North American Other	—	(42)	17,100
International	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total special charges (excluding write-off of finance fees)	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$18,492</u>	<u>\$ 27,236</u>
Earnings before interest and income tax (EBIT), excluding special charges:			
North American Glass	\$54,492	\$24,005	\$ 17,198
North American Other	15,670	9,340	2,689
International	<u>4,717</u>	<u>3,161</u>	<u>(3,101)</u>
Total earnings before interest and income tax (EBIT), excluding special charges	<u>\$74,879</u>	<u>\$36,506</u>	<u>\$ 16,786</u>

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires us to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes. Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements describes the significant accounting policies and methods used in their preparation. The areas described below are affected by critical accounting estimates and are impacted significantly by judgments and assumptions in the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements. Actual results could differ materially from the amounts reported based on these critical accounting estimates.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized when products are shipped and title and risk of loss has passed to the customer. Revenue is recorded net of returns, discounts and sales incentive programs offered to customers. We offer various incentive programs to a broad base of customers, and we record accruals for these as sales occur. These programs typically offer incentives for purchase activities by customers that include growth objectives. Criteria for payment include the achievement by customers of certain purchase targets and the purchase by customers of particular product types. Management regularly reviews the adequacy of the accruals based on current customer purchases, targeted purchases and payout levels.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Our accounts receivable balance, net of allowances for doubtful accounts, was \$93.3 million in 2007, compared to \$96.8 million in 2006. The allowance for doubtful accounts was \$11.7 million in 2007, compared to \$11.5 million in 2006. The allowance for doubtful accounts is established through charges to the provision for bad debts. We regularly evaluate the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts based on historical trends in collections and write-offs, our judgment as to the probability of collecting accounts and our evaluation of business risk. This evaluation is inherently subjective, as it requires estimates that are susceptible to revision as more information becomes available. Accounts are determined to be uncollectible when the debt is deemed to be worthless or only recoverable in part and are written off at that time through a charge against the allowance.

Allowance for Slow-Moving and Obsolete Inventory

We identify slow-moving or obsolete inventories and estimate appropriate allowance provisions accordingly. We provide inventory allowances based upon excess and obsolete inventories driven primarily by future demand forecasts. Historically, these loss provisions have not been significant, as a significant percentage of our inventories is valued using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method. At December 31, 2007, our inventories were \$182.9 million, with loss provisions of \$6.4 million, compared to inventories of \$159.1 million and loss provisions of \$6.1 million at December 31, 2006.

Asset Impairment

Fixed Assets

We review fixed assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the related carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Determining whether impairment has occurred typically requires various estimates and assumptions. In 2005, we wrote down certain assets to fair value at our Syracuse China facility based upon appraisals performed by an independent third party. This write-down is further disclosed in note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Goodwill and Indefinite Life Intangible Assets

Goodwill impairment tests are completed for each reporting unit on an annual basis, or more frequently in certain circumstances where impairment indicators arise. When performing our test for impairment, we use the discounted cash flow method, which incorporates the weighted average cost of capital of a hypothetical third party buyer to compute the fair value of each reporting unit. The fair value is then compared to the carrying value. To the extent that fair value exceeds the carrying value, no impairment exists. However, to the extent the carrying value exceeds fair value, we compare the implied fair value of goodwill to its book value to determine if an impairment should be recorded. This was done as of October 1st for each year presented. Our review indicated an impairment of goodwill of \$5.4 million at our Syracuse China facility during 2005. This impairment is further disclosed in note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Individual indefinite life intangible assets are also evaluated for impairment on an annual basis, or more frequently in certain circumstances where impairment indicators arise. When performing our test for impairment, we use the discounted cash flow method to compute the fair value, which is then compared to the carrying value of the indefinite life intangible asset. To the extent that fair value exceeds the carrying value, no impairment exists. This was done as of October 1 for each year presented. An impairment loss for intangible assets of \$3.7 million was recorded in 2005 for our Syracuse China facility. This impairment is further disclosed in note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

If the Company's projected future cash flows were lower, or if the assumed weighted average cost of capital were higher, the testing performed as of October 1, 2007, may have indicated an impairment of one or more of the Company's other reporting units and, as a result, the related goodwill would also have been impaired.

Self-Insurance Reserves

We use self-insurance mechanisms to provide for potential liabilities related to workers' compensation and employee health care benefits that are not covered by third-party insurance. Workers' compensation accruals are recorded at the estimated ultimate payout amounts based on individual case estimates. In addition, we record estimates of incurred-but-not-reported losses based on actuarial models.

Group health accruals include estimates of incurred-but-not-reported estimates received from our third party administrator of the plan.

Although we believe that the estimated liabilities for self-insurance are adequate, the estimates described above may not be indicative of current and future losses. In addition, the actuarial calculations used to estimate self-insurance liabilities are based on numerous assumptions, some of which are subjective. We will continue to adjust

our estimated liabilities for self-insurance, as deemed necessary, in the event that future loss experience differs from historical loss patterns.

Pension Assumptions

The following are the assumptions used to determine the benefit obligations and pretax income effect for our pension plan benefits for 2007, 2006 and 2005:

	U.S. Plans			Non-U.S. Plans		
	2007	2006	2005	2007	2006	2005
Discount rate	6.16% to 6.32%	5.82% to 5.91%	5.6%	5.5% to 8.5%	4.5% to 8.75%	4.25%
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets	8.5%	8.75%	8.75%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%
Rate of compensation increase	3.0% to 6.0%	3.0 to 6.0%	3.0 to 6.0%	2.0% to 4.3%	2.0 to 3.5%	2.0 to 2.5%

Two critical assumptions, discount rate and expected long-term rate of return on plan assets, are important elements of plan expense and asset/liability measurement. We evaluate these critical assumptions on our annual measurement date of December 31. Other assumptions involving demographic factors such as retirement age, mortality and turnover are evaluated periodically and are updated to reflect our experience. Actual results in any given year often will differ from actuarial assumptions because of demographic, economic and other factors.

The discount rate enables us to estimate the present value of expected future cash flows on the measurement date. The rate used reflects a rate of return on high-quality fixed income investments that match the duration of expected benefit payments at our December 31 measurement date. The discount rate at December 31 is used to measure the year-end benefit obligations and the earnings effects for the subsequent year. A lower discount rate increases the present value of benefit obligations and increases pension expense.

To determine the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets, we consider the current and expected asset allocations, as well as historical and expected returns on various categories of plan assets. The expected long-term rate of return on plan assets at December 31 is used to measure the earnings effects for the subsequent year.

Sensitivity to changes in key assumptions is as follows:

- A change of 1 percent in the discount rate would change our total pension expense by approximately \$1.3 million.
- A change of 1 percent in the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets would change total pension expense by approximately \$2.6 million based on year-end data.

Nonpension Postretirement Assumptions

We use various actuarial assumptions, including the discount rate and the expected trend in health care costs, to estimate the costs and benefit obligations for our retiree welfare plan. The discount rate is determined based on high-quality fixed income investments that match the duration of expected retiree medical benefits at our December 31 measurement date. The discount rate at December 31 is used to measure the year-end benefit obligations and the earnings effects for the subsequent year. The following are the actuarial assumptions used to determine the benefit obligations and pretax income effect for our nonpension postretirement benefits:

	U.S. Plans			Non-U.S. Plans		
	2007	2006	2005	2007	2006	2005
Discount rate	6.16%	5.77%	5.60%	5.14%	4.87%	5.00%
Initial health care trend	8.00%	8.50%	9.00%	8.00%	8.50%	8.00%
Ultimate health care trend	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Years to reach ultimate trend rate	7	7	4	7	7	3

Sensitivity to changes in key assumptions is as follows:

- A change of 1 percent in the discount rate would change the nonpension postretirement expense by \$0.3 million.
- A change of 1 percent in the health care trend rate would not have a material impact upon the nonpension postretirement expense.

Income Taxes

We are subject to income taxes in both the U.S. and foreign jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in evaluating our tax positions and determining our provision for income taxes. During the ordinary course of business, there are many transactions and calculations as to which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. We establish reserves for tax-related uncertainties based on estimates of whether, and the extent to which, additional taxes and interest will be due. These reserves are established when, despite our belief that our tax return positions are fully supportable, we believe that certain positions are likely to be challenged and may not be sustained on review by tax authorities. We adjust these reserves in light of changing facts and circumstances, such as the closing of a tax audit and the expiration of a statute of limitation.

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and tax attribute carry-forwards. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. FAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes," requires that a valuation allowance be recorded when it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. Deferred income 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. During 2007, we recorded a full valuation allowance against our U.S. deferred income tax assets. In addition, we have valuation allowances against certain deferred income tax assets in the Netherlands and Mexico.

Derivatives and Hedging

We use derivatives to manage a variety of risks, including risks related to interest rates and commodity prices. Accounting for derivatives as hedges requires that, at inception and over the term of the arrangement, the hedged item and related derivative meet the requirements for hedge accounting. The rules and interpretations related to derivatives accounting are complex. Failure to apply this complex guidance will result in all changes in the fair value of the derivative being reported in earnings, without regard to the offsetting in the fair value of the hedged item. The accompanying financial statements reflect consequences of loss hedge accounting for certain positions.

In evaluating whether a particular relationship qualifies for hedge accounting, we first determine whether the relationship meets the strict criteria to qualify for exemption from ongoing effectiveness testing. For a relationship that does not meet these criteria, we test effectiveness at inception and quarterly thereafter by determining whether changes in the fair value of the derivative offset, within a specified range, changes in the fair value of the hedged item. If the fair value changes fail this test, we discontinue applying hedge accounting to that relationship prospectively.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

On January 1, 2006, we adopted SFAS 123-R, which requires the measurement and recognition of compensation expense for all share-based payment awards made to our employees and directors. Stock-based compensation expense recognized under SFAS 123-R for fiscal 2007 was \$3.4 million.

Upon adoption of SFAS 123-R, we began estimating the value of employee share-based compensation on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes model. Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123-R, the value of each employee share-based compensation unit was estimated on the date of grant using this same model for the purpose of the pro forma financial information provided in accordance with SFAS 123. The determination of fair value of share-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option-pricing model is affected by our stock price as well as

assumptions regarding a number of highly complex and subjective variables. These variables include, but are not limited to, the expected stock price volatility over the term of the award, and actual and projected employee stock option exercise behaviors. The use of the Black-Scholes model requires extensive actual employee exercise behavior data and a number of complex assumptions including expected volatility, risk-free interest rate, and expected dividends. See note 15 for additional information.

New Accounting Standards

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), “Business Combinations” (“SFAS 141R”), which changes how business combinations are accounted for and will impact financial statements both on the acquisition date and in subsequent periods. SFAS 141R is effective January 1, 2009 for Libbey and will be applied prospectively. The impact of adopting SFAS 141R will depend on the nature and terms of future acquisitions.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, “Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements” (“SFAS 160”), which changes the accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interests in a subsidiary in consolidated financial statements. SFAS 160 recharacterizes minority interests as noncontrolling interests and requires noncontrolling interests to be classified as a component of shareholders equity. SFAS 160 is effective January 1, 2009 for Libbey, and requires retroactive adoption of the presentation and disclosure requirements for existing minority interests. We do not believe adoption of SFAS 160 will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, “The Fair Value Option of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities — Including an Amendment of SFAS No. 115” (“SFAS 159”), which is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. This statement permits an entity to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value at specified election dates. Subsequent unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected will be reported in earnings. We do not presently expect that the adoption of this statement will have a material effect on our consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, “Fair Value Measurements” (“SFAS 157”). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosure about fair value measurements. This statement clarifies how to measure fair value as permitted under other accounting pronouncements but does not require any new fair value measurements. However, for some companies, the application of this statement will change current practice. We will be required to adopt SFAS 157 as of January 1, 2008. We do not presently expect that the adoption of SFAS 157 will have a material impact on our consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

ITEM 7A. *QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK*

Currency

We are exposed to market risks due to changes in currency values, although the majority of our revenues and expenses are denominated in the U.S. dollar. The currency market risks include devaluations and other major currency fluctuations relative to the U.S. dollar, euro, RMB or Mexican peso that could reduce the cost competitiveness of our products compared to foreign competition.

Interest Rates

We are exposed to market risk associated with changes in interest rates on our floating debt and have entered into Interest Rate Protection Agreements (Rate Agreements) with respect to \$200 million of debt as a means to manage our exposure to fluctuating interest rates. The Rate Agreements effectively convert a portion of our long-term borrowings from variable rate debt to fixed-rate debt, thus reducing the impact of interest rate changes on future income. We had \$173.5 million of debt subject to fluctuating interest rates at December 31, 2007. A change of one percentage point in such rates would result in a change in interest expense of approximately \$1.7 million on an annual basis. If the counterparties to these Rate Agreements were to fail to perform, we would no longer be

protected from interest rate fluctuations by these Rate Agreements. However, we do not anticipate nonperformance by the counterparties. All counterparties were rated AA- or better as of December 2007, by Standard and Poors.

Natural Gas

We are also exposed to market risks associated with changes in the price of natural gas. We use commodity futures contracts related to forecasted future natural gas requirements of our manufacturing operations. The objective of these futures contracts is to limit the fluctuations in prices paid and potential losses in earnings or cash flows from adverse price movements in the underlying natural gas commodity. We consider the forecasted natural gas requirements of our manufacturing operations in determining the quantity of natural gas to hedge. We combine the forecasts with historical observations to establish the percentage of forecast eligible to be hedged, typically ranging from 40 percent to 70 percent of our anticipated requirements, generally six or more months in the future. For our natural gas requirements that are not hedged, we are subject to changes in the price of natural gas, which affect our earnings. If the counterparties to these futures contracts were to fail to perform, we would no longer be protected from natural gas fluctuations by the futures contracts. However, we do not anticipate nonperformance by these counterparties. All counterparties were rated AA- or better as of December 2007, by Standard and Poors.

Retirement Plans

We are exposed to market risks associated with changes in the various capital markets. Changes in long-term interest rates affect the discount rate that is used to measure our benefit obligations and related expense. Changes in the equity and debt securities markets affect the performance of our pension plans' asset performance and related pension expense. Sensitivity to these key market risk factors is as follows:

- A change of 1 percent in the discount rate would change our total expense by approximately \$1.6 million.
- A change of 1 percent in the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets would change total pension expense by approximately \$2.6 million.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of Libbey Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Libbey Inc. as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule included at Item 15. These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits. As of December 31, 2005 and for the year ended December 31, 2005, we did not audit the combined financial statements of Vitrocrisa Holding, S. de R.L. de C.V and subsidiaries and Crisa Libbey, S.A. de C.V (collectively the "Vitrocrisa Companies") (corporations in which Libbey owned a 49% interest). As of December 31, 2005 and the year ended December 31, 2005, the Vitrocrisa Companies' financial statements were audited by other auditors whose reports were furnished to us; and, insofar as our opinion on the consolidated financial statements relates to amounts included for these companies, it was based solely on the report of other auditors. In the consolidated financial statements, Libbey Inc.'s equity in the net loss of Vitrocrisa Companies is stated at \$(5,056,680) for the year ended December 31, 2005.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Libbey Inc. at December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed its method for accounting for stock-based compensation and defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement plans, respectively, in 2006.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Libbey Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 17, 2008 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Toledo, Ohio
March 17, 2008

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of Libbey Inc.

We have audited Libbey Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007 based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Libbey Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Report of Management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Libbey Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Libbey Inc. as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the related consolidated results of operations, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007 and our report dated March 17, 2008 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Toledo, Ohio
March 17, 2008

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the stockholders of

Vitrocrista Holding, S. De R.L. de C.V. and Subsidiaries and Crisa Libbey, S.A. de C.V.
Monterrey, N.L.

We have audited the combined balance sheets of Vitrocrista Holding, S. de R.L. de C.V. and subsidiaries and Crisa Libbey, S.A. de C.V. (the "Companies") as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the related combined statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended (all expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars and not presented separately herein). These financial statements are the responsibility of the Companies' management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, such combined financial statements (not presented separately herein) present fairly, in all material respects, the combined financial position of the Companies as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the combined results of their operations and their combined cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Subsequent to the issuance of the Companies' 2004 combined financial statements, the Companies' management determined that they had not appropriately recorded their deferred profit sharing or their severance indemnity obligation. As a result, the Companies' combined financial statements have been restated from the amounts previously reported to properly reflect such amounts as disclosed in Note 12 to the combined financial statements (not presented separately herein).

Galaz, Yamazaki, Ruiz Urquiza, S.C.
Member of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

/s/ C.P.C. Ernesto Cruz Velazquez de Leon

Monterrey, N.L. Mexico
February 28, 2006

Libbey Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets

December 31,	Footnote Reference	2007	2006
Dollars in thousands, except per-share amounts			
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash & equivalents		\$ 36,539	\$ 41,766
Accounts receivable — net	(note 3)	93,333	96,783
Inventories — net	(note 3)	182,942	159,123
Deferred income taxes	(note 11)	—	4,120
Prepaid and other current assets	(note 3)	20,072	19,052
Total current assets		332,886	320,844
Other assets:			
Repair parts		11,137	9,279
Pension asset	(note 12)	3,253	—
Software — net	(note 5)	4,888	4,704
Deferred income taxes	(note 11)	855	6,974
Purchased intangible assets — net	(note 4 & 7)	30,731	31,492
Goodwill — net	(note 4 & 7)	177,360	174,880
Other assets	(note 3)	13,113	17,717
Total other assets		241,337	245,046
Property, plant, and equipment — net	(note 8)	324,889	312,241
Total assets		\$ 899,112	\$ 878,131
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current Liabilities:			
Notes payable	(note 9)	\$ 622	\$ 226
Accounts payable		75,387	67,493
Salaries and wages		26,865	28,679
Accrued liabilities	(note 3 & 10)	41,453	47,622
Payable to Vitro		19,575	—
Pension liability (current portion)	(note 12)	1,883	1,389
Nonpension postretirement benefits (current portion)	(note 13)	3,528	3,252
Derivative liability	(note 16)	6,737	4,132
Deferred income taxes	(note 11)	4,462	—
Long-term debt due within one year	(note 9)	913	794
Total current liabilities		181,425	153,587
Long-term debt	(note 9)	495,099	490,212
Pension liability	(note 12)	71,709	77,174
Nonpension postretirement benefits	(note 13)	45,667	38,495
Payable to Vitro		—	19,673
Other long-term liabilities	(note 3)	12,097	11,140
Total liabilities		805,997	790,281
Stockholders' equity:			
Common stock, par value \$.01 per share, 50,000,000 shares authorized, 18,697,630 shares issued (18,689,710 shares issued in 2006)		187	187
Capital in excess of par value (includes warrants of \$1,034 and 485,309 shares in 2007 and 2006)		306,874	303,381
Treasury stock, at cost, 4,133,074 shares (4,358,175 in 2006)		(110,780)	(129,427)
Retained deficit		(60,689)	(40,282)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(note 17)	(42,477)	(46,009)
Total shareholders' equity		93,115	87,850
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		\$ 899,112	\$ 878,131

See accompanying notes

Libbey Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Operations

<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	<u>Footnote Reference</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Dollars in thousands, except per-share amounts				
Net sales	(note 2)	\$814,160	\$689,480	\$568,133
Freight billed to customers		<u>2,207</u>	<u>2,921</u>	<u>1,932</u>
Total revenues		816,367	692,401	570,065
Cost of sales	(note 2)	<u>658,698</u>	<u>569,237</u>	<u>483,523</u>
Gross profit		157,669	123,164	86,542
Selling, general and administrative expenses		91,568	87,566	71,535
Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets . .	(note 10)	—	—	9,179
Special charges	(note 10)	<u>—</u>	<u>16,334</u>	<u>14,745</u>
Income (loss) from operations		66,101	19,264	(8,917)
Equity earnings (loss) — pretax	(note 6)	—	1,986	(4,100)
Other income (expense)	(note 20)	<u>8,778</u>	<u>(3,236)</u>	<u>2,567</u>
Earnings (loss) before interest, income taxes and minority interest		74,879	18,014	(10,450)
Interest expense	(note 9)	<u>65,888</u>	<u>46,594</u>	<u>15,255</u>
Income (loss) before income taxes and minority interest		8,991	(28,580)	(25,705)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(note 11)	<u>11,298</u>	<u>(7,747)</u>	<u>(6,384)</u>
Loss before minority interest		(2,307)	(20,833)	(19,321)
Minority interest	(note 2)	<u>—</u>	<u>(66)</u>	<u>(34)</u>
Net loss		<u><u>\$ (2,307)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (20,899)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (19,355)</u></u>
Net loss per share				
Basic	(note 14)	<u><u>\$ (0.16)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (1.47)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (1.39)</u></u>
Diluted	(note 14)	<u><u>\$ (0.16)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (1.47)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (1.39)</u></u>
Weighted average shares				
Outstanding	(note 14)	<u><u>14,472</u></u>	<u><u>14,182</u></u>	<u><u>13,906</u></u>
Diluted	(note 14)	<u><u>14,472</u></u>	<u><u>14,182</u></u>	<u><u>13,906</u></u>

See accompanying notes

Libbey Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

	Common Stock Amount(1)	Capital in Excess of Par Value	Treasury Stock Amount(1)	Retained Earnings (Deficit)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) (note 17)	Total
Dollars in thousands, except per-share amounts						
Balance December 31, 2004.	\$187	\$300,922	\$(135,865)	\$ 6,925	\$(28,606)	\$143,563
Comprehensive (loss):						
Net loss.				(19,355)		(19,355)
Effect of derivatives — net of tax.					5,040	5,040
Net minimum pension liability (including equity investments) — net of tax.					(7,176)	(7,176)
Effect of exchange rate fluctuation.					(379)	(379)
Total comprehensive loss (note 17).						(21,870)
Stock options exercised.		99				99
Income tax benefit on stock options.		4				4
Stock issued from treasury.			3,345			3,345
Dividends — \$0.40 per share.				(5,536)		(5,536)
Balance December 31, 2005.	<u>187</u>	<u>301,025</u>	<u>(132,520)</u>	<u>(17,966)</u>	<u>(31,121)</u>	<u>119,605</u>
Comprehensive (loss):						
Net loss.				(20,899)		(20,899)
Effect of derivatives — net of tax.					(6,829)	(6,829)
Net minimum pension liability (including equity investments) — net of tax.					10,650	10,650
Effect of exchange rate fluctuation.					3,070	3,070
Total comprehensive loss (note 17).						(14,008)
Adoption of FAS 158 — net of tax.					(21,779)	(21,779)
Stock compensation expense.		1,322				1,322
Issuance of warrants.		1,034				1,034
Stock issued from treasury.			3,093			3,093
Dividends — \$0.10 per share.				(1,417)		(1,417)
Balance December 31, 2006.	<u>187</u>	<u>303,381</u>	<u>(129,427)</u>	<u>(40,282)</u>	<u>(46,009)</u>	<u>87,850</u>
Comprehensive income:						
Net loss.				(2,307)		(2,307)
Effect of derivatives — net of tax.					(3,224)	(3,224)
Net minimum pension liability — net of tax.					(2,956)	(2,956)
Effect of exchange rate fluctuation.					9,712	9,712
Total comprehensive income (note 17).						1,225
Stock options exercised.		88				88
Income tax benefit on stock options.		20				20
Stock compensation expense.		3,385				3,385
Stock issued from treasury.			18,647	(16,654)		1,993
Dividends — \$0.10 per share.				(1,446)		(1,446)
Balance December 31, 2007.	<u>\$187</u>	<u>\$306,874</u>	<u>\$(110,780)</u>	<u>\$(60,689)</u>	<u>\$(42,477)</u>	<u>\$ 93,115</u>

(1) Share amounts are as follows:

	Common Stock Shares	Treasury Stock Shares	Total
Balance December 31, 2004.	18,685,210	4,879,310	13,805,900
Stock options exercised.	4,500		4,500
Stock issued from treasury.		(197,589)	197,589
Balance December 31, 2005.	18,689,710	4,681,721	14,007,989
Stock issued from treasury.	—	(323,546)	323,546
Balance December 31, 2006.	18,689,710	4,358,175	14,331,535
Stock options exercised.	7,920		7,920
Stock issued from treasury.	—	(225,101)	225,101
Balance December 31, 2007.	<u>18,697,630</u>	<u>4,133,074</u>	<u>14,564,556</u>

See accompanying notes

Libbey Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	<u>Footnote Reference</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Dollars in thousands				
Operating activities				
Net loss		\$ (2,307)	\$ (20,899)	\$(19,355)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization	(note 5,7,8)	41,572	35,720	32,481
Gain on sale of assets		(4,923)	—	—
Equity (earnings) loss — net of tax	(note 6)	—	(1,493)	4,556
Change in accounts receivable		3,951	9,745	(9,539)
Change in inventories		(21,091)	7,131	8,322
Change in accounts payable		5,152	(425)	(6,915)
PIK interest	(note 9)	18,217	—	—
Deferred income tax valuation allowance	(note 11)	15,283	—	—
Special charges	(note 10)	(920)	20,023	16,542
Pension and postretirement		(3,061)	9,885	4,901
Other operating activities		(416)	(4,829)	7,120
Net cash provided by operating activities		51,457	54,858	38,113
Investing activities				
Additions to property, plant and equipment		(43,121)	(73,598)	(44,270)
Acquisition and related costs, net of cash acquired	(note 4)	—	(78,434)	(28,948)
Proceeds from asset sales and other		8,213	—	212
Net cash used in investing activities		(34,908)	(152,032)	(73,006)
Financing activities				
Net ABL credit facility		(41,122)	43,968	—
Net revolving credit facility		—	(149,078)	37,735
Other net borrowings (repayments)		20,272	(81,030)	1,917
Other borrowings		—	31,393	—
Note payments		—	(100,000)	—
Note proceeds		—	407,260	—
Debt financing fees		(219)	(15,798)	(2,301)
Stock options exercised	(note 15)	108	—	99
Dividends paid		(1,446)	(1,417)	(5,536)
Other financing activities		—	—	(23)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities		(22,407)	135,298	31,891
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash		631	400	—
(Decrease) increase in cash		(5,227)	38,524	(3,002)
Cash & equivalents at beginning of year		41,766	3,242	6,244
Cash & equivalents at end of year		\$ 36,539	\$ 41,766	\$ 3,242
Supplemental disclosure of cash flows information:				
Cash paid during the year for interest		\$ 43,340	\$ 28,268	\$ 13,216
Cash paid (net of refunds received) during the year for income taxes		\$ (6,128)	\$ 12,839	\$ 5,381

See accompanying notes

LIBBEY INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Dollars in thousands, except share data and per-share amounts)

1. Description of the Business

Libbey is the leading producer of glass tableware products in the Western Hemisphere, in addition to supplying to key markets throughout the world. We produce glass tableware in five countries and sell to customers in over 100 countries. We have the largest manufacturing, distribution and service network among North American glass tableware manufacturers. We design and market an extensive line of high-quality glass tableware, ceramic dinnerware, metal flatware, hollowware and serveware, and plastic items to a broad group of customers in the foodservice, retail, business-to-business and industrial markets. We own and operate two glass tableware manufacturing plants in the United States as well as glass tableware manufacturing plants in the Netherlands, Portugal, China and Mexico. We also own and operate a ceramic dinnerware plant in New York and a plastics plant in Wisconsin. In addition, we import products from overseas in order to complement our line of manufactured items. The combination of manufacturing and procurement allows us to compete in the global tableware market by offering an extensive product line at competitive prices.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation The Consolidated Financial Statements include Libbey Inc. and its majority-owned subsidiaries (collectively, Libbey or the Company). Our fiscal year end is December 31st. Prior to June 16, 2006, we recorded our 49 percent interest in Crisa using the equity method. On June 16, 2006, we acquired the remaining 51 percent of Crisa; as a result, effective that date Crisa's results are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements. Prior to October 13, 2006, we owned 95 percent of Crisal-Cristalaria Automatica S.A. (Crisal). The 5 percent equity interest of Crisal that we did not own prior to October 13, 2006 is shown as minority interest in the Consolidated Financial Statements. On October 13, 2006, we acquired the remaining 5 percent of Crisal. All material intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with United States generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ materially from management's estimates.

Consolidated Statements of Operations Net sales in our Consolidated Statements of Operations include revenue earned when products are shipped and title and risk of loss has passed to the customer. Revenue is recorded net of returns, discounts and incentives offered to customers. Cost of sales includes cost to manufacture and/or purchase products, warehouse, shipping and delivery costs, royalty expense and other costs.

Revenue Recognition Revenue is recognized when products are shipped and title and risk of loss have passed to the customer. Revenue is recorded net of returns, discounts and incentives offered to customers. We estimate returns, discounts and incentives at the time of sale based on the terms of the agreements, historical experience and forecasted sales. We continually evaluate the adequacy of these methods used to estimate returns, discounts and incentives.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts We record trade receivables when revenue is recorded in accordance with our revenue recognition policy and relieve accounts receivable when payments are received from customers. The allowance for doubtful accounts is established through charges to the provision for bad debts. We regularly evaluate the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts based on historical trends in collections and write-offs, our judgment as to the probability of collecting accounts and our evaluation of business risk. This evaluation is inherently subjective, as it requires estimates that are susceptible to revision as more information becomes available. Accounts are determined to be uncollectible when the debt is deemed to be worthless or only recoverable in part and are written off at that time through a charge against the allowance.

Inventory Valuation Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market. The last-in, first-out (LIFO) method was used for 40.7 percent and 40.4 percent of our inventories in 2007 and 2006, respectively. The remaining inventories are valued using either the first-in, first-out (FIFO) or average cost method. For those inventories valued

LIBBEY INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

on the LIFO method, the excess of FIFO, or weighted average cost over LIFO, was \$17.4 million and \$15.9 million for 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Purchased Intangible Assets and Goodwill Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 142, “Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets” (SFAS No. 142), requires goodwill and purchased indefinite life intangible assets to be reviewed for impairment annually, or more frequently if impairment indicators arise. Intangible assets with lives restricted by contractual, legal or other means will continue to be amortized over their useful lives. As of October 1st of each year, we update our separate impairment evaluations for both goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets. In 2007 and 2006, our review did not indicate any impairment of goodwill or indefinite life intangibles. For further disclosure on goodwill and intangibles, see note 7.

Software We account for software in accordance with Statement of Position (SOP) 98-1, “Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use.” Software represents the costs of internally developed and purchased software packages for internal use. Capitalized costs include software packages, installation and/or internal labor costs. These costs generally are amortized over a five-year period.

Property, Plant and Equipment Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, generally 3 to 14 years for equipment and furnishings and 10 to 40 years for buildings and improvements. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred.

Long-lived assets to be held and used are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. Measurement of an impairment loss for long-lived assets that we expect to hold and use is based on the fair value of the asset. Long-lived assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell. See note 10 for further disclosure.

Self-Insurance Reserves Self-Insurance reserves reflect the estimated liability for group health and workers’ compensation claims not covered by third-party insurance. We accrue estimated losses based on actuarial models and assumptions as well as our historical loss experience. Workers’ compensation accruals are recorded at the estimated ultimate payout amounts based on individual case estimates. In addition, we record estimates of incurred-but-not-reported losses based on actuarial models. Group health accruals are based on estimates of incurred-but-not-reported estimates received from our third party administrator of the plan.

Pension and Nonpension Postretirement Benefits Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted SFAS No. 158, Employers Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans — an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132 R (effective December 31, 2006). SFAS 158 requires recognition of the over-funded or under-funded status of pension and other postretirement benefit plans on the balance sheet. Under SFAS 158, gains and losses, prior service costs and credits and any remaining prior transaction amounts under SFAS 87 and SFAS 106 that have not yet been recognized through net periodic benefit cost are recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax effect where appropriate.

The U.S. pension plans cover our hourly employees and those salaried U.S.-based employees hired before January 1, 2006. The non-U.S. pension plans cover the employees of our wholly-owned subsidiaries, Royal Leerdam, located in the Netherlands, and Crisa, located in Mexico. For further discussion see note 12.

We also provide certain postretirement health care and life insurance benefits covering substantially all U.S. and Canadian salaried employees hired before January 1, 2004. Employees are generally eligible for benefits upon reaching a certain age and completion of a specified number of years of creditable service. Benefits for most hourly retirees are determined by collectible bargaining. Under a cross-indemnity agreement, Owens-Illinois, Inc. assumed liability for the nonpension postretirement benefit of our retirees who had retired as of June 24, 1993. Therefore, the benefits related to these retirees is not included in our liability.

LIBBEY INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

Income Taxes Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and tax attribute carry-forwards. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. FAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes," requires that a valuation allowance be recorded when it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized.

Deferred income 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 a full valuation allowance against its deferred income tax assets. In addition, valuation allowances have been recorded in the Netherlands and Mexico.

Effective January 1, 2007, we adopted FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" ("FIN 48"). FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes by establishing minimum standards for the recognition and measurement of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. Under the requirements of FIN 48, we must review all of our tax positions and make a determination as to whether our position is more-likely-than-not to be sustained upon examination by taxing authorities. If a tax position meets the more-likely-than-not standard, then the related tax benefit is measured based on a cumulative probability analysis of the amount that is more-likely-than-not to be realized upon ultimate settlement or disposition of the underlying issue.

Derivatives We account for derivatives in accordance with SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," as amended by SFAS Nos. 137 and 138. We hold derivative financial instruments to hedge certain of our interest rate risks associated with long-term debt, commodity price risks associated with forecasted future natural gas requirements and foreign exchange rate risks associated with occasional transactions denominated in a currency other than the U.S. dollar. These derivatives (except for all natural gas contracts entered into by Crisa before our June 16, 2006 acquisition of the remaining 51 percent of Crisa and the foreign currency contracts) qualify for hedge accounting since the hedges are highly effective, and we have designated and documented contemporaneously the hedging relationships involving these derivative instruments. While we intend to continue to meet the conditions for hedge accounting, if hedges do not qualify as highly effective or if we do not believe that forecasted transactions would occur, the changes in the fair value of the derivatives used as hedges would be reflected in earnings. Derivatives are more fully discussed in note 16.

Foreign Currency Translation Assets and liabilities of non-U.S. subsidiaries that operate in a local currency environment, where that local currency is the functional currency, are translated to U.S. dollars at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date, with the resulting translation adjustments directly recorded to a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income. Income and expense accounts are translated at average exchange rates during the year. Translation adjustments are recorded in other income (expense), where the U.S. dollar is the functional currency.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment" (SFAS No. 123-R), which amends and replaces SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" (SFAS No. 123), supersedes APB No. 25 and requires share-based compensation transactions to be accounted for using a fair-value-based method and the resulting cost recognized in our financial statements. On January 1, 2006, we adopted SFAS No. 123-R. Share-based compensation cost is measured based on the fair value of the equity instruments issued. SFAS No. 123-R applies to all of our outstanding unvested share-based payment awards as of January 1, 2006, and all prospective awards using the modified prospective transition method without restatement of prior periods. The impact of applying the provisions of SFAS No. 123-R was a pre-tax charge of \$3.4 million and \$1.3 million, respectively for 2007 and 2006. See note 15.

LIBBEY INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

Research and Development Research and development costs are charged to the Consolidated Statements of Operations when incurred. Expenses for 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively, were \$1.5 million, \$2.3 million and \$2.4 million.

Advertising Costs We expense all advertising costs as incurred, and the amounts were immaterial for all periods presented.

Computation of Income Per Share of Common Stock Basic net income per share of common stock is computed using the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per share of common stock is computed using the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding and dilutive potential common share equivalents during the period.

Treasury Stock Treasury stock purchases are recorded at cost. During 2007, 2006 and 2005, we did not purchase any treasury stock. During 2007, 2006, and 2005, we issued 225,101, 323,546 and 197,589 shares from treasury stock at an average cost of \$28.68, \$31.15, and \$31.15 respectively.

Reclassifications Certain amounts in prior years' financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the presentation used in the year ended December 31, 2007.

New Accounting Standards In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), "Business Combinations" ("SFAS 141R"), which changes how business combinations are accounted for and will impact financial statements both on the acquisition date and in subsequent periods. SFAS 141R is effective January 1, 2009 for Libbey and will be applied prospectively. The impact of adopting SFAS 141R will depend on the nature and terms of future acquisitions.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, "Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements" ("SFAS 160"), which changes the accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interests in a subsidiary in consolidated financial statements. SFAS 160 recharacterizes minority interests as noncontrolling interests and requires noncontrolling interests to be classified as a component of shareholders equity. SFAS 160 is effective January 1, 2009 for Libbey, and requires retroactive adoption of the presentation and disclosure requirements for existing minority interests. We do not believe adoption of SFAS 160 will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, "The Fair Value Option of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities — Including an Amendment of SFAS No. 115" ("SFAS 159"), which is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. This statement permits an entity to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value at specified election dates. Subsequent unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected will be reported in earnings. We do not presently expect that the adoption of this statement will have a material effect on our consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS 157"). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosure about fair value measurements. This statement clarifies how to measure fair value as permitted under other accounting pronouncements but does not require any new fair value measurements. However, for some companies, the application of this statement will change current practice. We are required to adopt SFAS 157 as of January 1, 2008. We do not presently expect that the adoption of SFAS 157 will have a material impact on our consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

LIBBEY INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

3. Balance Sheet Details

The following tables provide detail of selected balance sheet items:

	December 31,	
	2007	2006
Accounts receivable:		
Trade receivables	\$ 91,435	\$ 94,490
Other receivables	<u>1,898</u>	<u>2,293</u>
Total accounts receivable, less allowances of \$11,711 and \$11,507	<u>\$ 93,333</u>	<u>\$ 96,783</u>
Inventories:		
Finished goods	\$170,386	\$147,423
Work in process	4,052	3,881
Raw materials	5,668	4,922
Operating supplies	<u>2,836</u>	<u>2,897</u>
Total inventories, less allowances of \$6,435 and \$6,139	<u>\$182,942</u>	<u>\$159,123</u>
Prepaid and other current assets:		
Prepaid expenses	\$ 13,551	\$ 10,535
Refundable and prepaid income taxes	<u>6,521</u>	<u>8,517</u>
Total prepaid and other current assets	<u>\$ 20,072</u>	<u>\$ 19,052</u>
Other assets:		
Deposits	\$ 596	\$ 1,069
Finance fees — net of amortization	11,194	14,275
Other	<u>1,323</u>	<u>2,373</u>
Total other assets	<u>\$ 13,113</u>	<u>\$ 17,717</u>
Accrued liabilities:		
Accrued incentives	\$ 14,236	\$ 15,341
Workers compensation	9,485	10,008
Medical liabilities	2,450	2,539
Interest	5,218	5,519
Commissions payable	1,381	1,539
Special charges	38	1,487
Accrued liabilities	<u>8,645</u>	<u>11,189</u>
Total accrued liabilities	<u>\$ 41,453</u>	<u>\$ 47,622</u>
Other long-term liabilities:		
Deferred liability	\$ 1,254	\$ 754
Other	<u>10,843</u>	<u>10,386</u>
Total other long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 12,097</u>	<u>\$ 11,140</u>

LIBBEY INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

4. Acquisitions

Crisa

On June 16, 2006, we purchased from Vitro, S.A. de C.V. the remaining 51 percent of the shares of Vitrocrisa Holding, S. de R.L. de C.V. and related companies (Crisa), located in Monterrey, Mexico, that we did not previously own. The purchase price was \$80.0 million in addition to \$4.9 million of acquisition costs. In addition, we refinanced approximately \$71.9 million of Crisa's existing indebtedness, \$23.0 million of which we guaranteed prior to our purchase of the remaining 51 percent of the shares of Crisa. In connection with the acquisition, Crisa transferred to Vitro the pension liability for Crisa employees who had retired as of the closing date. Vitro also agreed to forgive \$0.4 million of net intercompany payables owed to it and to defer receipt of approximately \$9.4 million of net intercompany payables until August 15, 2006, and approximately \$19.6 million of net intercompany payables until January 15, 2008. In addition, Vitro waived its right to receive profit sharing payments of approximately \$1.3 million from Libbey under the now-terminated distribution agreement. Crisa transferred to Vitro real estate (land and buildings) on which one of Crisa's two manufacturing facilities is located, but Crisa retained the right to occupy the facility transferred to Vitro for up to three years. Concurrently, Vitro transferred to Crisa ownership of the land on which a leased, state-of-the-art distribution center is located, along with racks and conveyors that Crisa leased from an affiliate of Vitro. Also, Vitro agreed not to compete with Crisa anywhere in the world (with limited exceptions) for five years.

Crisa is one of the largest glass tableware manufacturers in Latin America and has a significant percentage of the glass tableware market in Mexico. This acquisition is consistent with our strategy to expand our manufacturing platform into low-cost countries in order to become a more cost-competitive source of high-quality glass tableware.

In establishing the opening balance sheet under step acquisition accounting, we recorded 49 percent of the historical book value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed of Crisa due to our existing 49 percent ownership of Crisa, and 51 percent of the fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the date of acquisition. The following is a summary of 51 percent of the assigned fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the date of acquisition.

Current assets and other assets	\$ 40,639
Property, plant and equipment	37,190
Intangible assets	21,675
Goodwill	<u>56,115</u>
Total assets acquired	<u>155,619</u>
Less liabilities assumed:	
Current liabilities	42,181
Long-term liabilities	<u>28,547</u>
Total liabilities assumed	<u>70,728</u>
Cash purchase price, including acquisition costs	84,891
Less: Cash acquired	<u>6,429</u>
Cash purchase price, net of cash acquired	<u>\$ 78,462</u>

The purchase price allocation for the Crisa acquisition was finalized in the second quarter of 2007. The primary changes relate to the initial restructuring cost estimates and estimated tax receivables. The impact of these items did not materially change the initial purchase price allocation from December 31, 2006.

The following table is a summary of the goodwill associated with the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed as a result of the purchase price allocation. This table provides the

LIBBEY INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

details for 100 percent of the goodwill created by the purchase of the remaining 51 percent interest in Crisa, which is included in the North American Glass reporting segment:

Inferred Enterprise purchase price (\$80.0 million divided by 51)%	\$ 156,863
Less: assets received/liabilities forgiven	(4,457)
Add: acquisition costs	4,891
Add: adjustment to reflect 49% of inferred purchase price to actual	<u>1,855</u>
Aggregate enterprise purchase price	159,152
Add: fair value liabilities assumed	156,256
Less: fair value assets acquired	<u>(189,946)</u>
Total enterprise goodwill	<u>\$ 125,462</u>

Intangible assets acquired of approximately \$21.7 million consist of trademarks and trade names, patented technologies, customer lists and non-compete covenants. The patented technologies, customer lists and non-compete covenants are being amortized over an average life of 7.7 years. Amortization of these intangible assets was \$1.1 million and \$0.6 million for 2007 and 2006, respectively. Trademarks and trade names are valued at approximately \$8.9 million and are not subject to amortization.

Crisa's results of operations are included in our Consolidated Financial Statements starting June 16, 2006. Prior to June 16, 2006, 49 percent of Crisa's earnings were accounted for under the equity method.

The pro forma unaudited results of operations, assuming we consummated the acquisition of Crisa as of January 1, 2006, along with comparative results for 2005, are as follows:

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Net sales	\$763,553	\$728,747
Earnings before interest and taxes	\$ 29,791	\$ 4,774
Net loss	\$(15,258)	\$(14,212)
Net loss per share:		
Basic	\$ (1.08)	\$ (1.02)
Diluted	\$ (1.08)	\$ (1.02)
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 41,806	\$ 44,558

In June 2006, we announced plans to consolidate Crisa's two principal manufacturing facilities into a single facility in order to reduce fixed costs ("Project Tiger"). In connection with this consolidation, we recognized special charges of approximately \$18.9 million in 2006, representing our existing 49 percent indirect ownership interest in the fixed assets related to the facility closed and the inventory related to product lines discontinued. For the additional 51 percent ownership interest acquired, the write down of the fixed assets and inventory was included in the purchase price allocation. These special charges are described in note 10. In addition, a \$3.2 million reserve related to statutory severance for approximately 650 hourly employees of Crisa was recognized as additional acquisition cost in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force No. 95-3, "Recognition of Liabilities in Connection with a Purchase Business Combination". We substantially completed the consolidation in 2007.

Crisal

On January 10, 2005, we purchased from Vista Alegre Atlantis SGPS, SA (VAA) 95 percent of the shares of Crisal located in Marinha Grande, Portugal. The cash transaction was valued at €22.1 million, including acquisition costs. Our agreement with VAA contemplated that we would acquire the remaining 5 percent of Crisal for either 1 Euro or €2 million, depending on Crisal's operating performance over a period of up to three years after the closing of the acquisition. In addition, the agreement contemplated that, if Crisal met other specified EBITDA and net sales

LIBBEY INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

targets, we would pay the seller an earn-out payment in the amount of €5.5 million no earlier than three years after the closing date of January 10, 2005. The agreement contemplated that if any contingent payments were made according to the agreement, the payments would be reflected as additional purchase price.

On October 13, 2006, we settled certain acquisition price disputes with VAA by entering into an agreement pursuant to which VAA transferred to Libbey Europe B.V., for 1 euro, the remaining 5 percent of Crisal that we did not acquire in January 2005. VAA also agreed to waive any earn-out payment that otherwise might be payable in connection with the acquisition. To account for this settlement, we adjusted goodwill by \$.02 million.

Crisal manufactures and markets glass tableware, mainly tumblers, stemware and glassware accessories, and the majority of its sales are in Portugal and Spain. This acquisition of another European glassware manufacturer is complementary to our 2002 acquisition of Royal Leerdam, a maker of fine European glass stemware. Royal Leerdam's primary markets are located in countries in northern Europe. These acquisitions are consistent with our growth strategy to be a supplier of high-quality, machine-made glass tableware products to key markets worldwide. Crisal is included in the International reporting segment.

Following is a summary of the adjusted fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the date of acquisition:

Current assets	\$13,216
Property, plant and equipment.	32,364
Intangible assets.	4,455
Goodwill	<u>3,332</u>
Total assets acquired	53,367
Less liabilities assumed: Current liabilities	18,992
Long-term liabilities.	<u>5,427</u>
Total liabilities assumed	<u>24,419</u>
Cash purchase price	<u>\$28,948</u>

Intangible assets acquired of \$4.5 million consist of trade names and customer lists and are being amortized over an average life of 9.6 years. Crisal's results of operations are included in our Consolidated Financial Statements starting January 11, 2005. Pro forma results for both the prior-year period and the period from January 1 through January 10, 2005, are not included, as they are considered immaterial.

5. Software

Software consists of internally developed and purchased software packages for internal use. Capitalized costs include software packages, installation, and/or certain internal labor costs. These costs are generally amortized over a five-year period. Software is reported net of accumulated amortization.

<u>December 31,</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Software	<u>\$21,381</u>	\$20,127
Accumulated amortization.	<u>16,493</u>	15,423
Software — net.	<u>\$ 4,888</u>	<u>\$ 4,704</u>

Amortization expense was \$1.1 million, \$0.9 million and \$0.8 million for years 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

LIBBEY INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

6. Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates

Prior to June 16, 2006, we were a 49 percent equity owner in Crisa. On June 16, 2006, we purchased the remaining 51 percent of Crisa. See note 4 for additional information. We recorded our 49 percent interest in Crisa using the equity method for the periods prior to June 15, 2006.

Condensed statements of operations for Crisa (including adjustments for U.S. GAAP equity method accounting) are as follows:

<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	<u>2006(1)</u>	<u>2005</u>
Total revenues	\$87,520	\$191,801
Cost of sales	<u>71,204</u>	<u>165,815</u>
Gross profit	16,316	25,986
Selling, general and administrative expenses	<u>10,993</u>	<u>23,154</u>
Income from operations	5,323	2,832
Remeasurement gain (loss)	2,934	(1,284)
Other expense	<u>(103)</u>	<u>(1,533)</u>
Earnings before interest and taxes	8,154	15
Interest expense	<u>4,099</u>	<u>8,382</u>
Income (loss) before income taxes	4,055	(8,367)
Income taxes	<u>1,006</u>	<u>931</u>
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ 3,049</u>	<u>\$ (9,298)</u>

(1) For the period ended June 15, 2006.

The above 2005 results have been adjusted to reflect the impact of the deferred profit sharing and severance indemnity obligation items referred to in Crisa's Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.

For periods prior to June 16, 2006, we recorded 49 percent of Crisa's income before income taxes in the line "equity earnings (loss)-pretax" in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. We recorded 49 percent of Crisa's income taxes in the line "provision (benefit) for income taxes" in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. These items are shown below:

<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Equity earnings (loss) — pretax	\$1,986	\$(4,100)
Provision for income taxes	<u>493</u>	<u>456</u>
Net equity earnings (loss)	<u>\$1,493</u>	<u>\$(4,556)</u>

On our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, we recorded the net equity earnings (loss) amount as a component of operating activities.

We tested for impairment of our investment in accordance with APB 18, "The Equity Method of Accounting for Investments in Common Stock." For all periods presented, no impairment exists.

Interpretation No. 46 "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities" (FIN 46R), requires a company that holds a variable interest in an entity to consolidate the entity if the company's interest in the variable interest entity (VIE) is such that the company will absorb a majority of the VIE's expected losses and/or receive a majority of the VIE's expected residual returns, and therefore is the primary beneficiary. Our 49 percent equity ownership in Crisa began in 1997. We determined that, prior to our acquisition of the remaining 51 percent of Crisa on June 16, 2006, Crisa

LIBBEY INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

was a VIE. Our analysis was based upon our agreements with the former joint venture, specifically, our 49 percent participation in equity earnings (loss), dividends, certain contractual technical assistance arrangements, and a distribution agreement giving us exclusive distribution rights to sell Crisa's glass tableware products in the U.S. and Canada, and giving Crisa the exclusive distribution rights for our glass tableware products in Latin America. In addition, we guaranteed a portion of Crisa's bank debt. We evaluated this investment and related arrangements, and we determined that we were not the primary beneficiary and should not consolidate Crisa into our Consolidated Financial Statements for any period prior to June 16, 2006.

7. Purchased Intangible Assets and Goodwill

Purchased Intangibles

Changes in purchased intangibles balances are as follows:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Beginning balance	\$31,492	\$10,778
Acquired (<i>note 4</i>)	—	21,675
Amortization	(1,650)	(1,842)
Foreign currency impact	889	881
Ending balance	<u>\$30,731</u>	<u>\$31,492</u>

Purchased intangible assets are composed of the following:

<u>December 31,</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Indefinite life intangible assets	\$16,143	\$15,753
Definite life intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization of \$10,447 and \$8,797	<u>14,588</u>	<u>15,739</u>
Total	<u>\$30,731</u>	<u>\$31,492</u>

Amortization expense for definite life intangible assets was \$1.7 million, \$1.8 million and \$1.3 million for years 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Indefinite life intangible assets are composed of trade names and trademarks that have an indefinite life and are therefore individually tested for impairment on an annual basis, or more frequently in certain circumstances where impairment indicators arise, in accordance with SFAS No. 142. Our measurement date for impairment testing is October 1st of each year. When performing our test for impairment of individual indefinite life intangible assets, we use a relief from royalty method to determine the fair market value that is compared to the carrying value of the indefinite life intangible asset. Our review for 2007 and 2006, did not indicate an impairment on our indefinite life intangible assets.

The definite life intangible assets primarily consist of technical assistance agreements, noncompete agreements, customer relationships, and patents. The definite life assets are generally amortized over a period ranging from three to twenty years. The weighted average remaining life on the definite life intangible assets is 10.8 years at December 31, 2007.

Future estimated amortization expense of definite life intangible assets is as follows:

<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>
\$1,339	\$1,339	\$1,339	\$1,201	\$1,084

LIBBEY INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

Goodwill

Changes in goodwill balances are as follows:

	2007				2006			
	North American Glass	North American Other	International	Total	North American Glass	North American Other	International	Total
Beginning balance	\$151,120	\$14,317	\$9,443	\$174,880	\$ 26,293	\$14,317	\$10,215	\$ 50,825
49% investment in Crisa	—	—	—	—	69,347	—	—	69,347
51% investment in Crisa	635	—	—	635	55,480	—	—	55,480
Total acquired (note 4) . . .	635	—	—	635	124,827	—	—	124,827
Other	1,484	—	(731)	753	—	—	(1,948)	(1,948)
Foreign currency impact . .	—	—	1,092	1,092	—	—	1,176	1,176
Ending balance	<u>\$153,239</u>	<u>\$14,317</u>	<u>\$9,804</u>	<u>\$177,360</u>	<u>\$151,120</u>	<u>\$14,317</u>	<u>\$ 9,443</u>	<u>\$174,880</u>

The \$69.3 million in 2006 represents the goodwill attributable to the original 49 percent ownership in Crisa, which was included in investments on the Consolidated Balance Sheet prior to the acquisition of the remaining 51 percent on June 16, 2006. The \$56.1 (total for both 2007 and 2006) million relates to the goodwill acquired with the purchase of the remaining 51 percent of Crisa. Other relates to adjustments to the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed related to the Royal Leerdam acquisition and income tax adjustments affecting the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed related to the Crisa acquisition.

Goodwill impairment tests are completed for each reporting unit on an annual basis, or more frequently in certain circumstances where impairment indicators arise. When performing our test for impairment, we use the discounted cash flow method, which incorporates the weighted average cost of capital of a hypothetical third party buyer to compute the fair value of each reporting unit. The fair value is then compared to the carrying value. To the extent that fair value exceeds the carrying value, no impairment exists. However, to the extent the carrying value exceeds fair value, we compare the implied fair value of goodwill to its book value to determine if an impairment should be recorded. This was done as of October 1st for each year presented. Our review for 2007 and 2006, did not indicate an impairment on our goodwill.

8. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2007	2006
Land	\$ 23,859	\$ 22,570
Buildings	81,010	64,825
Machinery and equipment	410,183	343,132
Furniture and fixtures	13,735	13,943
Construction in progress	14,783	57,850
Gross property, plant and equipment	543,570	502,320
Less accumulated depreciation	218,681	190,079
Net property, plant and equipment	<u>\$324,889</u>	<u>\$312,241</u>

LIBBEY INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, generally 3 to 14 years for equipment and furnishings and 10 to 40 years for buildings and improvements. Depreciation expense was \$38.8 million, \$32.9 million and \$30.4 million for the years 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively.

Under SFAS No. 144, long-lived assets are tested for recoverability if certain events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

9. Borrowings

On June 16, 2006, Libbey Glass Inc. issued, \$306.0 million aggregate principal amount of floating rate senior secured notes (Senior Notes) and \$102.0 million aggregate principal amount of senior subordinated secured pay-in-kind notes (PIK Notes), both due 2011. Concurrently, Libbey Glass Inc. entered into a new \$150 million Asset Based Loan facility (ABL Facility) expiring in 2010. Fair value of all debt approximates carrying value.

Borrowings consist of the following:

	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>December 31, 2007</u>	<u>December 31, 2006</u>
Borrowings under ABL facility	Floating	December 16, 2010	\$ 7,366	\$ 46,210
Senior notes	Floating(1)	June 1, 2011	306,000	306,000
PIK notes(2)	16.00%	December 1, 2011	127,697	109,480
Promissory note	6.00%	January 2008 to September 2016	1,830	1,985
Notes payable	Floating	January 2008	622	226
RMB loan contract	Floating	July 2012 to January 2014	34,275	32,050
RMB working capital loan	Floating	March 2010	6,855	—
Obligations under capital leases	Floating	January 2008 to May 2009	1,018	1,548
BES Euro line	Floating	January 2010 to January 2014	15,962	—
Other debt	Floating	September 2009	1,432	1,954
Total borrowings			503,057	499,453
Less — unamortized discounts and warrants			6,423	8,221
Total borrowings — net			496,634	491,232
Less — current portion of borrowings			1,535	1,020
Total long-term portion of borrowings — net			<u>\$495,099</u>	<u>\$490,212</u>

(1) See Interest Rate Protection Agreements below.

(2) Additional PIK notes were issued on June 1, 2007, December 1, 2007 and December 1, 2006, to pay the semi-annual interest. During the first three years, interest is payable by the issuance of additional PIK notes.

Annual maturities for all of our borrowings for the next six years are as follows:

<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013 & After</u>
\$1,535	\$1,956	\$16,029	\$429,883	\$13,109	\$34,122

LIBBEY INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

ABL Facility

The ABL Facility is with a group of six banks and provides for a revolving credit and swing line facility permitting borrowings for Libbey Glass and Libbey Europe up to an aggregate of \$150.0 million, with Libbey Europe's borrowings being limited to \$75.0 million. Borrowings under the ABL Facility mature December 16, 2010. Swing line borrowings are limited to \$15.0 million, with swing line borrowings for Libbey Europe being limited to €7.5 million. Swing line U.S. dollar borrowings bear interest calculated at the prime rate plus the Applicable Rate for ABR (Alternate Base Rate) Loans, and euro-denominated swing line borrowings (Eurocurrency Loans) bear interest calculated at the Netherlands swing line rate, as defined in the ABL Facility. The Applicable Rates for ABR Loans and Eurocurrency Loans vary depending on our aggregate remaining availability. The Applicable Rates for ABR Loans and Eurocurrency Loans were 0 percent and 1.75 percent, respectively, at December 31, 2007. There were no Libbey Glass borrowings under the facility at December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, while Libbey Europe had outstanding borrowings of \$7.4 million and \$46.2 million at December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively. The interest rate was 6.63 percent and 5.50 percent at December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively. Interest is payable the last day of the interest period, that can range from one month to six months.

All borrowings under the ABL Facility are secured by a first priority security interest in (i) substantially all assets of (a) Libbey Glass and (b) substantially all of Libbey Glass's present and future direct and indirect domestic subsidiaries, (ii) (a) 100 percent of the stock of Libbey Glass, (b) 100 percent of the stock of substantially all of Libbey Glass's present and future direct and indirect domestic subsidiaries, (c) 100 percent of the non-voting stock of substantially all of Libbey Glass's first-tier present and future foreign subsidiaries and (d) 65 percent of the voting stock of substantially all of Libbey Glass's first-tier present and future foreign subsidiaries, and (iii) substantially all proceeds and products of the property and assets described in clauses (i) and (ii) of this sentence. Additionally, borrowings by Libbey Europe under the ABL Facility are secured by a first priority security interest in (i) substantially all of the assets of Libbey Europe, the parent of Libbey Europe and certain of its subsidiaries, (ii) 100 percent of the stock of Libbey Europe and certain subsidiaries of Libbey Europe, and (iii) substantially all proceeds and products of the property and assets described in clauses (i) and (ii) of this sentence.

We pay a Commitment Fee, as defined by the ABL Facility, on the total credit provided under the Facility. The Commitment Fee varies depending on our aggregate availability. The Commitment Fee was 0.25 percent at December 31, 2007. No compensating balances are required by the Agreement. The Agreement does not require compliance with restrictive financial covenants, unless aggregate unused availability falls below \$25.0 million.

The borrowing base under the ABL Facility is determined by a monthly analysis of the eligible accounts receivable, inventory and fixed assets. The borrowing base is the sum of (a) 85 percent of eligible accounts receivable, (b) the lesser of (i) 85 percent of the net orderly liquidation value (NOLV) of eligible inventory, (ii) 65 percent of eligible inventory, or (iii) \$75.0 million and (c) the lesser of \$25.0 million and the aggregate of (i) 75 percent of the NOLV of eligible equipment and (ii) 50 percent of the fair market value of eligible real property.

The available total borrowing base is offset by real estate and ERISA reserves totaling \$8.0 million and mark-to-market reserves for natural gas and interest rate swaps of \$5.5 million. The ABL Facility also provides for the issuance of \$30.0 million of letters of credit, which are applied against the \$150.0 million limit. At December 31, 2007, we had \$8.4 million in letters of credit outstanding under the ABL Facility. Remaining unused availability on the ABL Facility was \$89.7 million at December 31, 2007 and \$44.7 million at December 31, 2006.

Senior Notes

Libbey Glass and Libbey Inc. entered into a purchase agreement pursuant to which Libbey Glass agreed to sell \$306.0 million aggregate principal amount of floating rate senior secured notes due 2011 to the initial purchasers named in a private placement. The net proceeds, after deducting a discount and the estimated expenses and fees, were approximately \$289.8 million. On February 15, 2007, we exchanged \$306.0 million aggregate principal

LIBBEY INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

amount of our floating rate senior secured notes due 2011, which have been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (Senior Notes), for the notes sold in the private placement. The Senior Notes bear interest at a rate equal to six-month LIBOR plus 7.0 percent and were offered at a discount of 2 percent of face value. Interest with respect to the Senior Notes is payable semiannually on June 1 and December 1. The interest rate was 11.91 percent at December 31, 2007.

We have Interest Rate Protection Agreements (Rate Agreements) with respect to \$200.0 million of debt as a means to manage our exposure to fluctuating interest rates. The Rate Agreements effectively convert this portion of our long-term borrowings from variable rate debt to fixed-rate debt, thus reducing the impact of interest rate changes on future income. The fixed interest rate for our borrowings related to the Rate Agreements at December 31, 2007, excluding applicable fees, is 5.24 percent per year and the total interest rate, including applicable fees, is 12.24 percent per year. The average maturity of these Rate Agreements is 1.9 years at December 31, 2007. Total remaining Senior Notes not covered by the Rate Agreements have fluctuating interest rates with a weighted average rate of 11.91 percent per year at December 31, 2007. If the counterparties to these Rate Agreements were to fail to perform, these Rate Agreements would no longer protect us from interest rate fluctuations. However, we do not anticipate nonperformance by the counterparties. All counterparties' credit ratings were rated AA- or better as of December 2007, by Standard and Poors.

The fair market value for the Rate Agreements at December 31, 2007, was (\$5.3) million. The fair value of the Rate Agreements is based on the market standard methodology of netting the discounted expected future variable cash receipts and the discounted future fixed cash payments. The variable cash receipts are based on an expectation of future interest rates derived from observed market interest rate forward curves. We do not expect to cancel these agreements and expect them to expire as originally contracted.

The Senior Notes are guaranteed by Libbey Inc. and all of Libbey Glass's existing and future domestic subsidiaries that guarantee any of Libbey Glass's debt or debt of any subsidiary guarantor (see Note 22). The Senior Notes and related guarantees have the benefit of a second-priority lien, subject to permitted liens, on collateral consisting of substantially all the tangible and intangible assets of Libbey Glass and its domestic subsidiary guarantors that secure all of the indebtedness under Libbey Glass's ABL Facility. The Collateral does not include the assets of non-guarantor subsidiaries that secure the ABL Facility.

PIK Notes

Concurrently with the execution of the purchase agreement with respect to the Senior Notes, Libbey Glass and Libbey Inc. entered into a purchase agreement (Unit Purchase Agreement) pursuant to which Libbey Glass agreed to sell, to a purchaser named in the private placement, units consisting of \$102.0 million aggregate principal amount 16 percent senior subordinated secured pay-in-kind notes due 2011 (PIK Notes) and detachable warrants to purchase 485,309 shares of Libbey Inc. common stock (Warrants) exercisable on or after June 16, 2006 and expiring on December 1, 2011. The warrant holders do not have voting rights. The net proceeds, after deducting a discount and estimated expenses and fees, were approximately \$97.0 million. The proceeds were allocated between the Warrants and the underlying debt based on their respective fair values at the time of issuance. The amount allocated to the Warrants has been recorded in equity, with the offset recorded as a discount on the underlying debt. Each Warrant is exercisable at \$11.25. The PIK Notes were offered at a discount of 2 percent of face value. Interest is payable semiannually on June 1 and December 1, but during the first three years interest is payable by issuance of additional PIK Notes. At December 31, 2007, additional PIK Notes for interest that have been issued, bring the total principal amount of PIK Notes to \$127.7 million.

The obligations of Libbey Glass under the PIK Notes are guaranteed by Libbey Inc. and all of Libbey Glass's existing and future domestic subsidiaries that guarantee any of Libbey Glass's debt or debt of any subsidiary guarantor (see Note 22). The PIK Notes and related guarantees are senior subordinated obligations of Libbey Glass and the guarantors of the PIK Notes and are entitled to the benefit of a third-priority lien, subject to permitted liens, on the collateral that secures the Senior Notes.

LIBBEY INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

Promissory Note

In September 2001, we issued a \$2.7 million promissory note in connection with the purchase of our Laredo, Texas warehouse facility. At December 31, 2007, and December 31, 2006, we had \$1.8 million and \$2.0 million, respectively, outstanding on the promissory note. Interest with respect to the promissory note is paid monthly.

Notes Payable

We have an overdraft line of credit for a maximum of €1.8 million. The \$0.6 million outstanding at December 31, 2007, was the U.S. dollar equivalent under the euro-based overdraft line and the interest rate was 5.36 percent. Interest with respect to the note payable is paid monthly.

RMB Loan Contract

On January 23, 2006, Libbey Glassware (China) Co., Ltd. (Libbey China), an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Libbey Inc., entered into an RMB Loan Contract (RMB Loan Contract) with China Construction Bank Corporation Langfang Economic Development Area Sub-Branch (CCB). Pursuant to the RMB Loan Contract, CCB agreed to lend to Libbey China RMB 250.0 million, or the equivalent of approximately \$34.3 million, for the construction of our production facility in China and the purchase of related equipment, materials and services. The loan has a term of eight years and bears interest at a variable rate as announced by the People's Bank of China. As of the date of the initial advance under the Loan Contract, the annual interest rate was 5.51 percent, and as of December 31, 2007, the annual interest rate was 6.56 percent. As of December 31, 2007, the outstanding balance was RMB 250.0 million (approximately \$34.3 million). Interest is payable quarterly. Payments of principal in the amount of RMB 30.0 million (approximately \$4.2 million) and RMB 40.0 million (approximately \$5.5 million) must be made on July 20, 2012, and December 20, 2012, respectively, and three payments of principal in the amount of RMB 60.0 million (approximately \$8.2 million) each must be made on July 20, 2013, December 20, 2013, and January 20, 2014, respectively. The obligations of Libbey China are secured by a guarantee executed by Libbey Inc. for the benefit of CCB.

RMB Working Capital Loan

In March 2007, Libbey China entered into a RMB 50.0 million working capital loan with CCB. The 3-year term loan matures on March 14, 2010, has a current interest rate of 6.30 percent, and is secured by a Libbey Inc. guarantee. At December 31, 2007, the U.S. dollar equivalent on the line was \$6.9 million. Interest is payable quarterly.

Obligations Under Capital Leases

We lease certain machinery and equipment under agreements that are classified as capital leases. These leases were assumed in the Crisal acquisition. The cost of the equipment under capital leases is included in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as property, plant and equipment and the related depreciation expense is included in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The future minimum lease payments required under the capital leases as of December 31, 2007, are as follows:

Payments Due by Period

<u>2008</u>	<u>2009-2010</u>	<u>2011-2012</u>
\$703	\$315	\$—

LIBBEY INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

BES Euro Line

In January 2007, Crisal entered into a seven year, €11.0 million line of credit (approximately \$16.2 million) with Banco Espírito Santo, S.A. (BES). The \$16.0 million outstanding at December 31, 2007, was the U.S. dollar equivalent under the line at an interest rate of 5.60 percent. Payment of principal in the amount of €1.1 million (approximately \$1.6 million) is due in January 2010, payment of €1.6 million (approximately \$2.4 million) is due in January 2011, payment of €2.2 million (approximately \$3.2 million) is due in January 2012, payment of €2.8 million (approximately \$4.1 million) is due in January 2013 and payment of €3.3 million (approximately \$4.9 million) is due in January 2014. Interest with respect to the line is paid every six months.

Other Debt

The other debt of \$1.4 million consists primarily of government-subsidized loans for equipment purchases at Crisal.

10. Special Charges

Capacity Realignment

In August 2004, we announced that we were realigning our production capacity in order to improve our cost structure. In mid-February 2005, we ceased operations at our manufacturing facility in City of Industry, California, and began realignment of production among our other domestic glass manufacturing facilities.

During 2005, we recorded a pretax charge of \$1.1 million related to the closure of the City of Industry facility and realignment of our production capacity. The \$1.1 million was recorded in the line item “special charges.” These charges were for employee termination costs, the write-down of fixed assets, and to recognize the land sale gain. Employee termination costs primarily include severance, medical benefits and outplacement services for the 140-hourly and salary employees that were terminated. The write-down of fixed assets of \$1.8 million was to write-down certain machinery and equipment to reflect changes in estimated fair value. In December 2004, we sold approximately 27 acres of property in City of Industry, California, for net proceeds of \$16.6 million (recorded as deposit liability). Pursuant to the purchase agreement, the buyer leased the property back to us in order to enable us to cease operations, to relocate certain equipment to our other glassware manufacturing facilities, to demolish the buildings on the property and perform related site work, as required by the contract. All demolition and required remediation was completed by December 31, 2005, and as such we recorded a net gain on the sale of \$4.5 million in 2005. The 2006 activity reflects changes in accounting estimate of the reserves on the employee termination costs and the site clean up costs. These charges were recorded in the North American Glass reporting segment.

The following table summarizes the capacity realignment charge incurred in 2006 and 2005:

	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2006	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2005
Fixed asset write-down	\$ —	\$ 1,827
Net gain on land sale	(359)	(4,508)
Employee termination cost & other	61	3,754
Included in capacity realignment charge	(298)	1,073
Total pretax capacity realignment charge	<u>\$(298)</u>	<u>\$ 1,073</u>

There were no special charges incurred in 2007 related to the capacity realignment.

LIBBEY INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

The following reflects the balance sheet activity related to the capacity realignment for the years ended December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006:

	Reserve Balances at January 1, 2007	Total (Credit) to Earnings	Cash Payments	Non-Cash Utilization	Reserve Balance at December 31, 2007
Land sale gain	\$ —	\$—	\$ —	\$—	\$—
Employee termination costs & other	<u>105</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(105)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total	<u>\$105</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$(105)</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$—</u>

	Reserve Balances at January 1, 2006	Total Charge (Credit) to Earnings	Cash Payments	Non-Cash Utilization	Reserve Balance at December 31, 2006
Land sale gain	\$1,055	\$(359)	\$(696)	\$—	\$ —
Employee termination costs & other	<u>70</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>(26)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>105</u>
Total	<u>\$1,125</u>	<u>\$(298)</u>	<u>\$(722)</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$105</u>

The 2006 activity reflects changes in accounting estimates of the reserves on the employee termination costs and the site clean up costs.

The ending balance of \$0.1 million for 2006 was included in accrued liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Salaried Workforce Reduction Program

In the second quarter of 2005, we announced a ten percent reduction of our North American salaried workforce, or approximately 70 employees, in order to reduce our overall costs.

The following table summarizes the salaried workforce reduction charge incurred:

	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2006	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2005
Pension & retiree welfare	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 867</u>
Included in cost of sales	—	867
Pension & retiree welfare	<u>—</u>	<u>1,347</u>
Included in selling, general and administrative expenses	—	1,347
Employee termination costs	<u>(70)</u>	<u>2,494</u>
Included in special charges	<u>(70)</u>	<u>2,494</u>
Total pretax salaried workforce reduction charge	<u>\$(70)</u>	<u>\$4,708</u>

There were no special charges incurred in 2007 related to the salaried workforce reduction program.

The 2006 activity represents a change in accounting estimate of our employee termination reserve as of December 31, 2006.

LIBBEY INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

The pension and retiree welfare expenses are further explained in notes 12 and 13. Employee termination costs primarily include severance, medical benefits and outplacement services for the 70 salary employees that were terminated.

The following reflects the balance sheet activity related to the salaried workforce reduction program for the year ended December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006:

	<u>Balance at January 1, 2007</u>	<u>Total Credit to Earnings</u>	<u>Cash Payments</u>	<u>Non-Cash Utilization</u>	<u>Balance at December 31, 2007</u>
Employee termination costs	\$219	\$—	\$(181)	\$—	\$38
Total	<u>\$219</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$(181)</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$38</u>

	<u>Balance at January 1, 2006</u>	<u>Total Credit to Earnings</u>	<u>Cash Payments</u>	<u>Non-Cash Utilization</u>	<u>Balance at December 31, 2006</u>
Employee termination costs	\$877	\$(70)	\$(588)	\$—	\$219
Total	<u>\$877</u>	<u>\$(70)</u>	<u>\$(588)</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$219</u>

The 2006 activity reflects a change in accounting estimate of the reserves on the employee termination costs.

The employee termination costs for 2007 and 2006 are included in accrued liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. These charges were recorded in the North American Glass and North American Other reporting segments.

Syracuse China Asset Impairment and Other Charges

In 2005 we recognized impairment and other charges of \$16.5 million associated with Syracuse China. As discussed further below, these charges related to a write down of inventories to fair value, impairment of goodwill and other intangibles and an impairment of long-lived assets.

An analysis was done to determine the appropriate carrying value of inventory located at Syracuse China. A lower of cost or market adjustment was recorded during the fourth quarter of 2005 in the amount of \$1.1 million to properly state our ending inventory values. This charge was included in “cost of sales” on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Goodwill and intangible assets were tested for impairment in accordance with SFAS No. 142. Our review indicated an impairment of goodwill and intangibles of \$9.2 million existed at our Syracuse China facility during 2005. This impairment was recorded in the North American Other reporting segment.

During 2005, we recorded \$6.3 million of reductions in the carrying value of our long-lived assets in accordance with SFAS No. 144. Under SFAS No. 144, long-lived assets are tested for recoverability if certain events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. We noted indicators during the fourth quarter of 2005 that the carrying value of our long-lived assets may not be recoverable and performed an impairment review based upon an analysis of the undiscounted future cash flows associated with those fixed assets. We then recorded impairment charges, for property, plant and equipment, based on the amounts by which the carrying amounts of these assets exceeded their fair value. Fair value was determined by independent outside appraisals. These charges are included in “special charges” on the Consolidated Statements of Operations and are included within the North American Other reporting segment.

LIBBEY INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

Pension Settlement Accounting

As part of our capacity realignment and salaried workforce reduction efforts mentioned above, we incurred pension settlement charges. The pension settlement charges were triggered by excess lump sum distributions taken by employees during 2005 relating to the reduction in employment levels for our capacity realignment and our salaried workforce reduction program discussed above which required us to record unrecognized gains and losses in our pension plan accounts. The total pension settlement accounting charges were \$4.9 million, which is included in the line item “special charges” on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. See note 12 for further discussion. These charges are included in the North American Glass and North American Other reporting segments.

Crisa Restructuring

In June 2006, we announced plans to consolidate Crisa’s two principal manufacturing facilities into one facility and to discontinue certain product lines in order to reduce fixed costs (“Project Tiger”). As part of the consolidation plan, a \$3.2 million severance reserve was established related to statutory severance obligations for approximately 650 employees.

The following table summarizes the Crisa restructuring charge incurred:

	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2006
Fixed asset write-down	\$16,702
Inventory write-down	<u>2,158</u>
Included in special charges	<u>18,860</u>
Total Crisa restructuring charge	<u><u>\$18,860</u></u>

The following reflects the balance sheet activity related to the Crisa restructuring for the years ended December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006:

	Balance at January 1, 2007	Total (Credit) Charge to Earnings	Cash Payments	Non-Cash Utilization	Balance at December 31, 2007
Fixed asset write-down	\$ —	\$—	\$ —	\$ —	\$—
Inventory write-down	—	—	—	—	—
Employee termination costs & other	<u>1,163</u>	—	<u>(634)</u>	<u>(529)</u>	—
Total	<u><u>\$1,163</u></u>	<u><u>\$—</u></u>	<u><u>\$(634)</u></u>	<u><u>\$(529)</u></u>	<u><u>\$—</u></u>

	Balance at January 1, 2006	Total (Credit) Charge to Earnings	Cash Payments	Non-Cash Utilization	Balance at December 31, 2006
Fixed asset write-down	\$—	\$16,702	\$ —	\$(16,702)	\$ —
Inventory write-down	—	2,158	—	(2,158)	—
Employee termination costs & other	—	—	<u>(2,065)</u>	<u>3,228</u>	<u>1,163</u>
Total	<u><u>\$—</u></u>	<u><u>\$18,860</u></u>	<u><u>\$(2,065)</u></u>	<u><u>\$(15,632)</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,163</u></u>

The employee termination costs and other in other non-cash utilization of \$0.5 million in 2007 reflects changes in accounting estimate. The employee termination costs and other of \$3.2 million in 2006, relates to severance reserves established in step acquisition accounting for Crisa explained in note 4.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

The employee termination costs and other of \$1.2 million are included in accrued liabilities on the December 31, 2006 Consolidated Balance Sheet and are recorded within the North American Glass reporting segment.

Write-off of Finance Fees

In June 2006, we wrote off unamortized finance fees of \$4.9 million related to debt of Libbey and Crisa that we refinanced. These charges were recorded as interest expense on the Consolidated Statement of Operations and are reflected in the North American Glass reporting segment.

Summary of Total Special Charges

The following table summarizes the special charges mentioned above and their classifications in the Consolidated Statements of Operations:

	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2006	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2005
Cost of sales	\$ 2,158	\$ 1,965
Selling, general and administrative expenses	—	1,347
Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets	—	9,179
Special charges	16,334	14,745
Interest expense	4,906	—
Total special charges	<u>\$23,398</u>	<u>\$27,236</u>

There were no special charges in the Consolidated Statement of Operations for 2007.

The following table summarizes the special charges mentioned above and their classifications in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows:

	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2007	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2006	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2005
Total special charges expense	\$ —	\$23,398	\$27,236
Capacity realignment cash payments	(105)	(722)	(9,311)
Salaried workforce reduction cash payments	(181)	(588)	(1,383)
Criza restructuring cash payments	<u>(634)</u>	<u>(2,065)</u>	—
Total special charges expense in excess of (less than) cash payments	<u><u>\$(920)</u></u>	<u><u>\$20,023</u></u>	<u><u>\$16,542</u></u>

11. Income Taxes

The provisions (benefits) for income taxes were calculated based on the following components of earnings (loss) before income taxes:

<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
United States	<u>\$(11,871)</u>	<u>\$(13,295)</u>	<u>\$(18,537)</u>
Non-U.S.	<u>20,862</u>	<u>(15,285)</u>	<u>(7,168)</u>
Total earnings (loss) before tax	<u><u>\$ 8,991</u></u>	<u><u>\$(28,580)</u></u>	<u><u>\$(25,705)</u></u>

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

The current and deferred provisions (benefits) for income taxes were:

<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Current:			
U.S. federal	\$ (6,768)	\$(7,502)	\$ 5,614
Non-U.S.	3,207	3,059	2,743
U.S. state and local	132	(85)	460
Total current income tax (benefit) provision	<u>(3,429)</u>	<u>(4,528)</u>	<u>8,817</u>
Deferred:			
U.S. federal	16,752	1,409	(14,374)
Non-U.S.	(2,183)	(4,199)	(3,010)
U.S. state and local	158	(429)	2,183
Total deferred income tax provision (benefit)	<u>14,727</u>	<u>(3,219)</u>	<u>(15,201)</u>
Total:			
U.S. federal	9,984	(6,093)	(8,760)
Non-U.S.	1,024	(1,140)	(267)
U.S. state and local	290	(514)	2,643
Total income tax provision (benefit)	<u>\$11,298</u>	<u>\$(7,747)</u>	<u>\$ (6,384)</u>

The significant components of our deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

<u>December 31,</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Deferred income tax assets:		
Pension	\$ 18,099	\$24,238
Nonpension postretirement benefits	18,181	15,385
Other accrued liabilities	21,542	17,227
Receivables	1,843	2,241
Net operating loss carry forwards	8,923	9,749
Tax credits	8,016	4,441
Total deferred income tax assets	<u>76,604</u>	<u>73,281</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment	29,032	30,926
Inventories	9,360	11,085
Intangibles and other assets	12,964	13,601
Total deferred income tax liabilities	<u>51,356</u>	<u>55,612</u>
Net deferred income tax asset before valuation allowance	25,248	17,669
Valuation allowance	<u>(28,855)</u>	<u>(6,575)</u>
Net deferred income tax (liability) asset	<u>\$ (3,607)</u>	<u>\$11,094</u>

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

The net deferred income tax assets at December 31 of the respective year-ends were included in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as follows:

<u>December 31,</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Current deferred income tax asset	\$ —	\$ 4,120
Noncurrent deferred income tax asset	855	6,974
Current deferred income tax liability	<u>(4,462)</u>	<u>—</u>
Net deferred income tax (liability) asset	<u><u>\$(3,607)</u></u>	<u><u>\$11,094</u></u>

The 2007 deferred income tax asset for net operating loss carry forwards of \$8.9 million relates to pre-tax losses incurred in the Netherlands of \$14.9 million, in Mexico of \$6.9 million, in Portugal of \$11.7 million, and in U.S. state jurisdictions of \$23.1 million. The 2007 federal net operating loss will be carried back to offset taxable income reported in previous years; therefore, no deferred income tax asset has been established on the loss. Our foreign net operating loss carry forwards of \$33.5 million will expire before 2017. The state net operating loss carry forward of \$23.1 million will expire by 2027. The 2006 deferred asset for net operating loss carry forwards of \$9.8 million relates to pre-tax losses incurred in the Netherlands of \$16.7 million, in Mexico of \$8.3 million, in Portugal of \$11.0 million, and in U.S. state jurisdictions of \$19.1 million.

The Company has a tax holiday in China, which will expire in 2013. In 2007, the Company recognized no benefit from the tax holiday.

The 2007 deferred tax credits of \$8.0 million consist of \$1.7 million U.S. federal tax credits, \$1.7 million of U.S. state tax credits and \$4.6 million foreign credits. The U.S. federal tax credits are foreign tax credits associated with undistributed earnings of our Canadian operations, which are not permanently reinvested and general business credits. The \$1.7 million U.S. state tax credits are primarily related to investment tax credits and will expire between 2008 and 2019. The foreign credits of \$4.6 million consist of \$4.4 million in foreign tax credits that can be carried over indefinitely and \$0.2 million in technology credits that expire in 2017. The 2006 deferred tax credits of \$4.4 million consist of \$2.0 million U.S. federal tax credits and \$2.4 million of U.S. state tax credits. The U.S. federal tax credits are foreign tax credits associated with undistributed earnings of our Canadian operations, which are not permanently reinvested.

In assessing the need for a valuation allowance, management considers whether it is more-likely-than-not that some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will be realized on a quarterly basis or whenever events indicate that a review is required. The ultimate realization of deferred income tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income (including reversals of deferred income tax liabilities) during the periods in which those temporary differences reverse. As a result, we consider the historical and projected financial results of the legal entity or consolidated group recording the net deferred income tax asset as well as all other positive and negative evidence.

During the fourth quarter of 2007, we concluded that it was no longer more likely than not that we would realize our U.S. deferred income tax assets because of the near-term effects on U.S. profitability of increasing interest expense and the general softening of the U.S. economy and its related impact on consumer demand. As a result, we increased our U.S. valuation allowance from \$2.5 million to \$21.0 million to record a full valuation allowance against these assets. The increase in valuation allowance of \$18.5 million was recorded through a \$15.3 million charge to provision for income taxes and a \$3.2 million charge to other comprehensive income. These changes in circumstances would have increased the beginning of year valuation allowance by approximately \$14.9 million. In addition, the Company evaluated the potential realization of deferred income tax assets for foreign locations on a jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction basis. In jurisdictions where management believes it is more likely than not that the foreign deferred income tax asset may not be realized in the future, the Company has recorded a valuation allowance against the foreign net deferred income tax asset. Utilization of net operating losses in these

LIBBEY INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

jurisdictions resulted in a \$0.6 million reduction in foreign valuation allowances in 2007; however, significant negative evidence continues to exist to require a valuation allowance against the net assets.

Reconciliation from the statutory U.S. federal income tax rate of 35% to the consolidated effective income tax rate was as follows:

<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Statutory U.S. federal income tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Increase (decrease) in rate due to:			
Non-U.S. income tax differential	(73.2)	3.9	(8.7)
U.S. state and local income taxes, net of related U.S. federal income taxes . .	6.2	1.7	(6.7)
U.S. federal credits	(5.9)	0.5	0.4
Foreign permanent adjustments	32.1	1.7	—
Foreign federal credits	(21.6)	—	—
Valuation allowance	162.9	(10.8)	—
Other	(9.8)	(4.9)	4.8
Consolidated effective income tax rate	<u>125.7%</u>	<u>27.1%</u>	<u>24.8%</u>

Significant components of our refundable and prepaid income taxes, classified in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as prepaid and other current assets, are as follows:

<u>December 31,</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
U.S. federal	\$5,804	\$5,705
Non-U.S.	(167)	1,983
U.S. state and local	<u>884</u>	<u>829</u>
Total prepaid income taxes	<u>\$6,521</u>	<u>\$8,517</u>

U.S. income taxes and non-U.S. withholding taxes were not provided for on a cumulative total of approximately \$35.0 million of undistributed earnings for certain non-U.S. subsidiaries. We intend to reinvest these earnings indefinitely in the non-U.S. operations. Determination of the net amount of unrecognized U.S. income tax and potential foreign withholdings with respect to these earnings is not practicable.

Effective January 1, 2007, we adopted FASB Interpretation No. 48, “Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes — an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109,” (“FIN 48”). As a result of the implementation of FIN 48, we recorded a \$6.7 million decrease in the net income tax asset for unrecognized income tax benefits, offset by an increase in net deferred income tax asset of \$6.7 million, with no cumulative effect on retained earnings. This net amount differs from the gross unrecognized tax benefits of \$7.2 million presented in the table below because of the indirect effect of the state unrecognized tax benefit. At December 31, 2007, we had \$2.7 million of total gross unrecognized tax benefits, of which approximately \$1.3 million would impact the effective tax rate, if recognized. A

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits, excluding interest and penalties, is as follows:

Balance at January 1, 2007	\$ 7,162
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	143
Additions for tax positions of prior years	1,090
Reductions for tax positions of prior years	(2,754)
Reductions due to lapse of statute of limitations	(2,201)
Reductions due to settlements with tax authorities	<u>(711)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2007	<u>\$ 2,729</u>

We recognize interest and penalties accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits in the provision for income taxes. At December 31, 2007 and January 1, 2007, we had \$3.0 million accrued for interest and penalties, net of tax benefit.

We file income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, and various states and foreign jurisdictions. As of December 31, 2007, the tax years that remained subject to examination by major tax jurisdictions were as follows:

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Open Years</u>
Canada	2004-2007
China	2006-2007
Mexico	2002-2007
Netherlands	2006-2007
Portugal	2004-2007
United States	2004-2007

We are currently under examination by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service for our 2006 tax year but due to the status of the exam, it is not practicable to estimate the impact of potential settlement. We do not anticipate a significant change in the total amount of unrecognized income tax benefits within the next twelve months.

12. Pension

We have pension plans covering the majority of our employees. Benefits generally are based on compensation for salaried employees and job grade and length of service for hourly employees. Our policy is to fund pension plans such that sufficient assets will be available to meet future benefit requirements. In addition, we have an unfunded supplemental employee retirement plan (SERP) that covers salaried U.S.-based employees of Libbey hired before January 1, 2006. The U.S. pension plans cover the salaried U.S.-based employees of Libbey hired before January 1, 2006 and the hourly U.S.-based employees. The non-U.S. pension plans cover the employees of our wholly owned subsidiaries, Royal Leerdam and Crisa. The Crisa plan is not funded.

As disclosed in note 1, we adopted SFAS No. 158, effective December 31, 2006. The following table summarizes the impact of the adoption of SFAS No. 158 on the Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2006:

	<u>Prior to SFAS No. 158 Adoption</u>	<u>Impact of SFAS No. 158 Adoption — Increase/(Decrease)</u>	<u>After SFAS No. 158 Adoption</u>
Intangible pension asset	\$ 15,070	\$(15,070)	\$ —
Pension liability	\$(12,561)	\$(66,002)	\$(78,563)
Additional minimum liability	\$(47,761)	\$ 47,761	\$ —
Accumulated other comprehensive income- pre-tax	\$ 32,691	\$ 33,311	\$ 66,002

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

Effect on Operations

The components of our net pension expense (credit), including the SERP, are as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	U.S. Plans			Non-U.S. Plans			Total		
	2007	2006	2005	2007	2006	2005	2007	2006	2005
Service cost (benefits earned during the period)	\$ 5,923	\$ 5,998	\$ 6,265	\$ 1,849	\$ 1,479	\$ 943	\$ 7,772	\$ 7,477	\$ 7,208
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	14,606	13,824	14,132	4,013	2,727	1,620	18,619	16,551	15,752
Expected return on plan assets	(16,039)	(15,732)	(17,049)	(2,750)	(2,287)	(2,180)	(18,789)	(18,019)	(19,229)
Amortization of unrecognized:									
Prior service cost	2,086	2,083	1,914	(187)	(177)	(395)	1,899	1,906	1,519
Loss	2,140	2,552	2,548	347	151	—	2,487	2,703	2,548
Transition obligations	—	—	—	143	185	—	143	185	—
Curtailment charge	—	—	1,635	—	—	—	—	—	1,635
Settlement charge	—	2,045	4,921	—	—	—	—	2,045	4,921
Pension expense (credit)	\$ 8,716	\$ 10,770	\$ 14,366	\$ 3,415	\$ 2,078	\$ (12)	\$ 12,131	\$ 12,848	\$ 14,354

We incurred pension settlement charges of \$2.0 million and \$4.9 million during December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005. The pension settlement charges were triggered by excess lump sum distributions taken by employees, which required us to record unrecognized gains and losses in our pension plan accounts.

In the second quarter of 2005, we incurred a pension curtailment charge of \$1.6 million as a result of a planned reduction of approximately 70 employees in our North American salaried workforce. Due to the reduction of the salaried workforce, the U.S. pension plans were revalued as of June 30, 2005. At this time, the discount rate was reduced from 5.75 percent to 5.00 percent. This revaluation resulted in additional net periodic benefit cost of \$0.3 million in 2005. This amount is included in the above table. The normal measurement date of the U.S. and non-U.S. plans is December 31st. The salaried workforce reduction plan is explained in further detail in note 10.

Actuarial Assumptions

Following are the assumptions used to determine the financial statement impact for our pension plan benefits for 2007, 2006 and 2005:

	U.S. Plans			Non-U.S. Plans		
	2007	2006	2005	2007	2006	2005
Discount rate	6.16% to 6.32%	5.82% to 5.91%	5.60%	5.50% to 8.50%	4.50% to 8.75%	4.25%
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets	8.50%	8.75%	8.75%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%
Rate of compensation increase	3.0% to 6.0%	3.0 to 6.0%	3.0 to 6.0%	2.0% to 4.3%	2.0 to 3.5%	2.0 to 2.5%

We account for our defined benefit pension plans on an expense basis that reflects actuarial funding methods. Two critical assumptions, discount rate and expected long-term rate of return on plan assets, are important elements of plan expense and asset/liability measurement. We evaluate these critical assumptions on our annual measurement date of December 31st. Other assumptions involving demographic factors such as retirement age, mortality and turnover are evaluated periodically and are updated to reflect our experience. Actual results in any given year often will differ from actuarial assumptions because of demographic, economic and other factors.

The discount rate enables us to estimate the present value of expected future cash flows on the measurement date. The rate used reflects a rate of return on high-quality fixed income investments that match the duration of expected benefit payments at our December 31 measurement date. The discount rate at December 31 is used to measure the year-end benefit obligations and the earnings effects for the subsequent year. A higher discount rate decreases the present value of benefit obligations and decreases pension expense.

To determine the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets for our funded plans, we consider the current and expected asset allocations, as well as historical and expected returns on various categories of plan assets. The

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

expected long-term rate of return on plan assets at December 31st is used to measure the earnings effects for the subsequent year. The assumed long-term rate of return on assets is applied to a calculated value of plan assets that recognizes gains and losses in the fair value of plan assets compared to expected returns over the next five years. This produces the expected return on plan assets that is included in pension expense. The difference between the expected return and the actual return on plan assets is deferred and amortized over five years. The net deferral of past asset gains (losses) affects the calculated value of plan assets and, ultimately, future pension expense (income).

Sensitivity to changes in key assumptions is as follows:

- A change of 1 percent in the discount rate would change our total pension expense by approximately \$1.3 million.
- A change of 1 percent in the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets would change total pension expense by approximately \$2.6 million based on year-end data.

Projected Benefit Obligation (PBO) and Fair Value of Assets

The changes in the projected benefit obligations and fair value of plan assets are as follows:

December 31,	U.S. Plans		Non-U.S. Plans		Total	
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
Change in projected benefit obligation:						
Projected benefit obligation, beginning of year	\$253,301	\$253,719	\$ 65,743	\$ 34,453	\$319,044	\$288,172
Acquisitions	—	—	—	16,499	—	16,499
Service cost	5,923	5,998	1,849	1,479	7,772	7,477
Interest cost	14,606	13,824	4,013	2,727	18,619	16,551
Plan amendments	2,537	—	—	2,463	2,537	2,463
Exchange rate fluctuations	—	—	4,593	4,547	4,593	4,547
Actuarial (gains) loss	(7,057)	(5,404)	(2,427)	7,084	(9,484)	1,680
Plan participants' contributions	—	—	1,099	—	1,099	—
Settlement	—	2,914	—	—	—	2,914
Benefits paid	(15,496)	(17,750)	(2,098)	(3,509)	(17,594)	(21,259)
Projected benefit obligation, end of year	<u>\$253,814</u>	<u>\$253,301</u>	<u>\$ 72,772</u>	<u>\$ 65,743</u>	<u>\$326,586</u>	<u>\$319,044</u>
Change in fair value of plan assets:						
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of year	\$199,023	\$193,186	\$ 41,458	\$ 34,385	\$240,481	\$227,571
Actual return on plan assets	12,376	23,180	1,046	1,162	13,422	24,342
Exchange rate fluctuations	—	—	5,108	4,280	5,108	4,280
Employer contributions	11,040	407	2,691	1,462	13,731	1,869
Plan participants' contributions	—	—	1,099	896	1,099	896
Benefits paid	(15,496)	(17,750)	(2,098)	(727)	(17,594)	(18,477)
Fair value of plan assets, end of year	<u>\$206,943</u>	<u>\$199,023</u>	<u>\$ 49,304</u>	<u>\$ 41,458</u>	<u>\$256,247</u>	<u>\$240,481</u>
Funded ratio	81.5%	78.6%	67.8%	63.1%	78.4%	75.3%
Funded status and net accrued pension benefit cost . . .	<u>\$ (46,871)</u>	<u>\$ (54,278)</u>	<u>\$ (23,468)</u>	<u>\$ (24,285)</u>	<u>\$ (70,339)</u>	<u>\$ (78,563)</u>

In connection with the Crisa acquisition (note 4), we assumed the existing unfunded pension plan liability for all active employees as of June 16, 2006 in the amount of \$16.5 million.

The 2007 net accrued pension benefit cost of \$70.3 million is represented by a non current asset in the amount of \$3.3 million, a current liability in the amount of \$1.9 million and a long-term liability in the amount of \$71.7 million on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The 2006 net accrued pension benefit cost of \$78.6 million is represented by a current liability in the amount of \$1.4 million and a long-term liability in the amount of \$77.2 million on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The current portion reflects the amount of expected benefit payments that are greater than the plan assets on a plan-by-plan basis.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

The pre-tax amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, are as follows:

<u>December 31,</u>	<u>U.S. Plans</u>		<u>Non-U.S. Plans</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Net loss	\$31,933	\$37,469	\$ 9,765	\$12,483	\$41,698	\$49,952
Prior service cost	15,275	14,824	1,809	1,226	17,084	16,050
Transition obligation	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	861	<u>—</u>	861	<u>—</u>
Total cost	<u>\$47,208</u>	<u>\$52,293</u>	<u>\$12,435</u>	<u>\$13,709</u>	<u>\$59,643</u>	<u>\$66,002</u>

The pre-tax amounts in accumulated other comprehensive loss as of December 31, 2007, that are expected to be recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost during 2008 are as follows:

	<u>U.S. Plans</u>	<u>Non-U.S. Plans</u>	<u>Total</u>
Net loss	\$1,415	\$ 314	\$1,729
Prior service cost (credit)	2,338	(212)	2,126
Transition obligation	<u>—</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>142</u>
Total cost	<u>\$3,753</u>	<u>\$ 244</u>	<u>\$3,997</u>

We contributed \$11.0 million of contributions to the U.S. pension plans in 2007, compared to \$0.4 in 2006. We contributed \$2.7 million in 2007 to the non-U.S. pension plan compared to \$1.5 million in 2006. It is difficult to estimate future cash contributions, as such amounts are a function of actual investment returns, withdrawals from the plans, changes in interest rates and other factors uncertain at this time. However, at this time, we anticipate making cash contributions of approximately \$21.5 million into the U.S. pension plans and \$3.4 million into the non-U.S. pension plans in 2008.

Pension benefit payment amounts are anticipated to be paid from the plans as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>U.S. Plans</u>	<u>Non-U.S. Plans</u>	<u>Total</u>
2008	\$ 18,488	\$ 2,644	\$ 21,132
2009	\$ 18,901	\$ 2,761	\$ 21,662
2010	\$ 19,423	\$ 3,254	\$ 22,677
2011	\$ 19,972	\$ 3,652	\$ 23,624
2012	\$ 20,638	\$ 4,384	\$ 25,022
2013-2017	\$115,529	\$27,194	\$142,723

Accumulated Benefit Obligation in Excess of Plan Assets

The projected benefit obligation, accumulated benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets for pension plans with an accumulated benefit obligation in excess of plan asset at December 31, 2007 and 2006 were as follows:

<u>December 31, 2007</u>	<u>U.S. Plans</u>	<u>Non-U.S. Plans</u>	<u>Total</u>
Projected benefit obligation	\$253,814	\$26,720	\$280,534
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$246,532	\$21,980	\$268,512
Fair value of plan assets	\$206,943	\$ —	\$206,943

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

<u>December 31, 2006</u>	<u>U.S. Plans</u>	<u>Non-U.S. Plans</u>	<u>Total</u>
Projected benefit obligation	\$253,301	\$21,840	\$275,141
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$248,466	\$10,412	\$258,878
Fair value of plan assets	\$199,023	\$ —	\$199,023

Plan Asset Allocation

The asset allocation for our U.S. pension plans at the end of 2007 and 2006 and the target allocation for 2008, by asset category, are as follows.

<u>U.S. Plans Asset Category</u>	<u>Target Allocation 2008</u>	<u>Percentage of Plan Assets at Year End</u>	
		<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Equity securities	60%	59%	61%
Debt securities	25%	26%	33%
Real estate	5%	4%	4%
Other	<u>10%</u>	<u>11%</u>	<u>2%</u>
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

The asset allocation for our non-U.S. pension plans (Royal Leerdam) at the end of 2007 and 2006 and the target allocation for 2008, by asset category, are as follows.

<u>Non-U.S. Plans Asset Category</u>	<u>Target Allocation 2008</u>	<u>Percentage of Plan Assets at Year End</u>	
		<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Equity securities	30%	29%	31%
Debt securities	55%	53%	53%
Real estate	10%	13%	11%
Other	<u>5%</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>5%</u>
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

Our investment strategy is to control and manage investment risk through diversification across asset classes and investment styles. Assets will be diversified among traditional investments in equity and fixed income instruments, as well as alternative investments including real estate and hedge funds. It would be anticipated that a modest allocation to cash would exist within the plans, since each investment manager is likely to hold some cash in its portfolio.

13. Nonpension Postretirement Benefits

We provide certain retiree health care and life insurance benefits covering our U.S. and Canadian salaried and non-union hourly employees hired before January 1, 2004 and a majority of our union hourly employees. Employees are generally eligible for benefits upon retirement and completion of a specified number of years of creditable service. Benefits for most hourly retirees are determined by collective bargaining. Under a cross-indemnity agreement, Owens-Illinois, Inc. assumed liability for the nonpension postretirement benefits of Libbey retirees who had retired as of June 24, 1993. Accordingly, obligations for these employees are excluded from the Company's financial statements. The U.S. nonpension postretirement plans cover the hourly and salaried U.S.-based employees of Libbey. The non-U.S. nonpension postretirement plans cover the retirees and active employees of Libbey who are located in Canada. The postretirement benefit plans are not funded.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

As disclosed in note 1, we adopted SFAS No. 158, effective December 31, 2006. The following table summarizes the impact of the adoption of SFAS No. 158 on the Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2006:

	Prior to SFAS No. 158 Adoption	Impact of SFAS No. 158 Adoption Increase/(Decrease)	After SFAS No. 158 Adoption
Nonpension liability	\$(42,997)	\$ 1,250	\$(41,747)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$ —	\$(1,250)	\$ (1,250)

Effect on Operations

The provision for our nonpension postretirement benefit expense consists of the following:

Year Ended December 31,	U.S. Plans			Non- U.S. Plans			Total		
	2007	2006	2005	2007	2006	2005	2007	2006	2005
Service cost (benefits earned during the period)	\$ 795	\$ 743	\$ 792	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ 796	\$ 745	\$ 792
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	2,245	2,050	1,929	94	95	148	2,339	2,145	2,077
Amortization of unrecognized:									
Prior service credit	(884)	(884)	(884)	—	—	—	(884)	(884)	(884)
(Gain) loss	79	45	(124)	(51)	(64)	(7)	28	(19)	(131)
Curtailment charge	—	—	254	—	—	—	—	—	254
Nonpension postretirement benefit expense	<u>\$2,235</u>	<u>\$1,954</u>	<u>\$1,967</u>	<u>\$ 44</u>	<u>\$ 33</u>	<u>\$141</u>	<u>\$2,279</u>	<u>\$1,987</u>	<u>\$2,108</u>

The postretirement benefit curtailment charges in 2005 were the result of the salaried workforce reduction program and capacity realignment program as discussed in notes 10 and 12.

Actuarial Assumptions

The following are the actuarial assumptions used to determine the benefit obligations and pretax income effect for our nonpension postretirement benefits:

	U.S. Plans			Non-U.S. Plans		
	2007	2006	2005	2007	2006	2005
Discount rate	6.16%	5.77%	5.60%	5.14%	4.87%	5.00%
Initial health care trend	8.00%	8.50%	9.00%	8.00%	8.50%	8.00%
Ultimate health care trend	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Years to reach ultimate trend rate	7	7	4	7	7	3

We use various actuarial assumptions, including the discount rate and the expected trend in health care costs, to estimate the costs and benefit obligations for our retiree health plan. The discount rate is determined based on high-quality fixed income investments that match the duration of expected retiree medical benefits at our December 31 measurement date to establish the discount rate. The discount rate at December 31 is used to measure the year-end benefit obligations and the earnings effects for the subsequent year.

The health care cost trend rate represents our expected annual rates of change in the cost of health care benefits. The trend rate noted above represents a forward projection of health care costs as of the measurement date.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

Sensitivity to changes in key assumptions is as follows:

- A 1 percent change in the health care trend rate would not have a material impact upon the nonpension postretirement expense.
- A 1 percent change in the discount rate would change the nonpension postretirement expense by \$0.3 million.

Accumulated Postretirement Benefit Obligation

The components of our nonpension postretirement benefit obligation are as follows:

<u>December 31,</u>	<u>U.S. Plans</u>		<u>Non-U.S. Plans</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Change in accumulated nonpension postretirement benefit obligation:						
Benefit obligation, beginning of year . . .	\$ 39,802	\$ 35,504	\$ 1,945	\$ 2,827	\$ 41,747	\$ 38,331
Service cost	795	743	1	2	796	745
Interest cost	2,245	2,050	94	95	2,339	2,145
Plan participants' contributions	1,235	924	212	—	1,447	924
Plan amendments	4,209	—	—	—	4,209	—
Actuarial (gain) loss	4,240	5,396	13	(645)	4,253	4,751
Exchange rate fluctuations	—	—	419	(25)	419	(25)
Benefits paid	(5,648)	(4,815)	(367)	(309)	(6,015)	(5,124)
Benefit obligation, end of year	<u>\$ 46,878</u>	<u>\$ 39,802</u>	<u>\$ 2,317</u>	<u>\$ 1,945</u>	<u>\$ 49,195</u>	<u>\$ 41,747</u>
Funded status and accrued benefit cost	<u>\$(46,878)</u>	<u>\$(39,802)</u>	<u>\$(2,317)</u>	<u>\$(1,945)</u>	<u>\$(49,195)</u>	<u>\$(41,747)</u>

The 2007 net accrued postretirement benefit cost of \$49.2 million is represented by a current liability in the amount of \$3.5 million and a long-term liability in the amount of \$45.7 million on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The 2006 net accrued postretirement benefit cost of \$41.7 million is represented by a current liability in the amount of \$3.3 million and a long-term liability in the amount of \$38.4 million on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

The pre-tax amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss as of December 31, 2007, are as follows:

<u>December 31,</u>	<u>U.S. Plans</u>		<u>Non-U.S. Plans</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Net loss (gain)	\$6,962	\$ 2,801	\$(1,015)	\$(918)	\$5,947	\$ 1,883
Prior service cost (credit)	1,960	(3,133)	—	—	1,960	(3,133)
Total cost (credit)	<u>\$8,922</u>	<u>\$ (332)</u>	<u>\$(1,015)</u>	<u>\$(918)</u>	<u>\$7,907</u>	<u>\$(1,250)</u>

The pre-tax amounts in accumulated other comprehensive loss of December 31, 2007, that are expected to be recognized as a credit to net periodic benefit cost during 2008 are as follows:

	<u>U.S. Plans</u>	<u>Non-U.S. Plans</u>	<u>Total</u>
Net loss (gain)	\$ 193	\$(60)	\$ 133
Prior service credit	(543)	—	(543)
Total credit	<u>\$(350)</u>	<u>\$(60)</u>	<u>\$(410)</u>

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Nonpension postretirement benefit payments net of estimated future Medicare Part D subsidy payments and future retiree contributions, are anticipated to be paid as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>U.S. Plan</u>	<u>Non-U.S. Plans</u>	<u>Total</u>
2008	\$ 3,360	\$168	\$ 3,528
2009	\$ 3,558	\$173	\$ 3,731
2010	\$ 3,755	\$172	\$ 3,927
2011	\$ 3,917	\$171	\$ 4,088
2012	\$ 4,015	\$167	\$ 4,182
2013-2017	\$20,861	\$798	\$21,659

We also provide retiree health care benefits to certain union hourly employees through participation in a multi-employer retiree health care benefit plan. This is an insured, premium-based arrangement. Related to these plans, approximately \$0.5 million, \$0.7 million and \$0.6 million were charged to expense for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

14. Net Income per Share of Common Stock

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

<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Numerator for earnings per share — net (loss) income that is available to common shareholders	<u>\$ (2,307)</u>	<u>\$ (20,899)</u>	<u>\$ (19,355)</u>
Denominator for basic earnings per share — weighted-average shares outstanding	<u>14,472,011</u>	<u>14,182,314</u>	<u>13,906,057</u>
Effect of dilutive securities(1)	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Denominator for diluted earnings per share — adjusted weighted-average shares and assumed conversions ..	<u>14,472,011</u>	<u>14,182,314</u>	<u>13,906,057</u>
Basic (loss) earnings per share	<u>\$ (0.16)</u>	<u>\$ (1.47)</u>	<u>\$ (1.39)</u>
Diluted (loss) earnings per share	<u>\$ (0.16)</u>	<u>\$ (1.47)</u>	<u>\$ (1.39)</u>

(1) The effect of employee stock options, warrants, restricted stock units, performance shares and the employee stock purchase plan (ESPP), 283,009, 11,584 and 5,091 shares for the year ended December 31, 2007, December 31, 2006, and December 31, 2005, respectively, were anti-dilutive and thus not included in the earnings per share calculation. These amounts would have been dilutive if not for the net loss.

When applicable, diluted shares outstanding include the dilutive impact of in-the-money options, which are calculated based on the average share price for each fiscal period using the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, the tax-effected proceeds that hypothetically would be received from the exercise of all in-the-money options are assumed to be used to repurchase shares.

15. Employee Stock Benefit Plans

We have three stock-based employee compensation plans. We also have an Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP) under which eligible employees may purchase a limited number of shares of Libbey Inc. common stock at a discount.

Prior to January 1, 2006, the Company accounted for stock-based awards under the intrinsic value method of Accounting Principles Board (APB) No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" (APB No. 25). This method under APB No. 25 resulted in no expense being recorded for stock option grants for which the exercise price

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

was equal to the fair value of the underlying stock on the date of grant, which had been the situation for all years prior to 2006. On January 1, 2006, the Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) SFAS No. 123-R. SFAS No. 123-R requires that compensation cost relating to share-based payment transactions be recognized in the financial statements. Share-based compensation cost is measured based on the fair value of the equity or liability instruments issued. SFAS No. 123-R applies to all of our outstanding unvested share-based payment awards as of January 1, 2006, and all prospective awards using the modified prospective transition method without restatement of prior periods.

On December 6, 2005, the Company's Board of Directors, acting as the Compensation Committee of the whole, accelerated the vesting of all outstanding and unvested nonqualified stock options granted through 2004 under the Company's 1999 Equity Participation Plan and Amended and Restated 1999 Equity Participation Plan. As a result, options to purchase 258,731 shares of the Company's common stock became exercisable on December 6, 2005. Of that amount, options that were granted through 2004 to the Company's named executive officers became immediately exercisable. In the case of each of the stock options in question, the exercise price greatly exceeded the fair market value of the Company's common stock on December 6, 2005. The decision to accelerate vesting of these options was made primarily to avoid recognition of compensation expense related to these underwater stock options in financial statements relating to future fiscal periods. By accelerating these underwater stock options, the Company has reduced the stock option expense it otherwise would have been required to record by approximately \$0.4 million in 2006, \$0.1 million in 2007 and \$0.04 million in 2008 on a pre-tax basis.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP)

We have an ESPP under which 750,000 shares of common stock have been reserved for issuance. Eligible employees may purchase a limited number of shares of common stock at a discount of up to 15 percent of the market value at certain plan-defined dates. The ESPP terminates on May 31, 2012. In 2007 and 2006, the shares issued under the ESPP were 105,453 and 95,279, respectively. At December 31, 2007, 469,447 shares were available for issuance under the ESPP. At December 31, 2006, 474,782 shares were available for issuance under the ESPP. Repurchased common stock is being used to fund the ESPP.

A participant may elect to have payroll deductions made during the offering period in an amount not less than 2 percent and not more than 20 percent of the participant's compensation during the option period. The option period starts on the offering date (June 1st) and ends on the exercise date (May 31st). In no event may the option price per share be less than the par value per share (\$.01) of common stock. All options and rights to participate in the ESPP are nontransferable and subject to forfeiture in accordance with the ESPP guidelines. In the event of certain corporate transactions, each option outstanding under the ESPP will be assumed or the successor corporation or a parent or subsidiary of such successor corporation will substitute an equivalent option. Compensation expense for 2007 and 2006 related to the ESPP is \$0.5 million and \$0.4 million, respectively.

Equity Participation Plan Program Description

We have three equity participation plans: (1) the Libbey Inc. Amended and Restated Stock Option Plan for Key Employees, (2) the Amended and Restated 1999 Equity Participation Plan of Libbey Inc. and (3) the Libbey Inc. 2006 Omnibus Incentive Plan. Although options previously granted under the Libbey Inc. Amended and Restated Stock Option Plan for Key Employees and the Amended and Restated 1999 Equity Participation Plan of Libbey Inc. remain outstanding, no further grants of equity-based compensation may be made under those plans. However, up to a total of 1,500,000 shares of Libbey Inc. common stock are available for issuance as equity-based compensation under the Libbey Inc. 2006 Omnibus Incentive Plan. Under the Libbey Inc. 2006 Omnibus Incentive Plan, grants of equity-based compensation may take the form of stock options, stock appreciation rights, performance shares or units, restricted stock or restricted stock units or other stock-based awards. Employees and directors are eligible for awards under this plan. During 2007, there were grants of 284,122 stock options, 71,644 performance shares, 190,304 restricted stock units and 4,500 stock appreciation rights. All option grants have an exercise price equal to

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

the fair market value of the underlying stock on the grant date. The vesting period of options, stock appreciation rights and restricted stock units outstanding as of December 31, 2007, is generally four years. Stock options are amortized over the vesting period using the FASB Interpretation No. 28, "Accounting for Stock Appreciation Rights and Other Variable Stock Option or Award Plans, an interpretation of APB Opinions No. 15 and 25" (FIN 28), expense attribution methodology. The impact of applying the provisions of SFAS No. 123-R is a pre-tax compensation expense of \$3.4 million and \$1.3 million is included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations for 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Prior Year Pro forma Information

With the adoption of SFAS No. 123-R on January 1, 2006, compensation expense for stock options is recorded based on the estimated fair value of the stock options using an option-pricing model. Compensation expense continues to be recorded for restricted stock unit grants over their vesting periods based on fair value, which is equal to the market price of our common stock on the date of grant.

The following table illustrates the effect on net income and earnings per share if we had applied the fair value recognition provision of SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" (SFAS No. 123), to stock-based employee compensation:

<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	<u>2005</u>
Reported net loss:	\$(19,355)
Less: Stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value-based method for all awards, net of related tax effects	—
Add: Stock-based employee compensation expense included in reported net income, net of related tax effects	—
Pro forma net loss.	<u><u>\$(19,355)</u></u>
Basic loss per share:	
Reported basic loss per share	<u><u>\$ (1.39)</u></u>
Pro forma basic loss per share	<u><u>\$ (1.39)</u></u>
Diluted loss per share:	
Reported diluted loss per share	<u><u>\$ (1.39)</u></u>
Pro forma diluted loss per share	<u><u>\$ (1.39)</u></u>

Disclosures for the years ended December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 are not presented because the amounts are recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

General Stock Option Information

Stock option compensation expense of \$0.8 million and \$0.3 million is included in the Consolidated Statements of Operations for 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The Black-Scholes option-pricing model was developed for use in estimating the value of traded options that have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. There were 284,132 stock option grants made during 2007. Under the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, the weighted-average grant-date fair value of options granted during 2007 is \$7.22. There were 10,000 and 145,260 stock option grants made during 2006 and 2005, respectively. Under the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, the weighted-average grant-date fair value of option granted during

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

2006 and 2005 was \$3.32 and \$3.82, respectively. The fair value of each option is estimated on the date of grant with the following weighted-average assumptions:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Stock option grants:			
Risk-free interest	4.64%	4.57%	4.29%
Expected term	6.1 years	6.5 years	6.1 years
Expected volatility	47.4%	37.9%	34.6%
Dividend yield	0.71%	3.19%	2.3%
Employee Stock Purchase Plan:			
Risk-free interest	4.91%	4.99%	3.23%
Expected term	12 months	12 months	12 months
Expected volatility	60.04%	58.3%	36.00%
Dividend yield	0.43%	2.20%	2.10%

- The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve at the time of grant and has a term equal to the expected life.
- The expected term represents the period of time the options are expected to be outstanding. Additionally, we use historical data to estimate option exercises and employee forfeitures. The Company uses the Simplified Method defined by the SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107, "Share-Based Payment" (SAB 107), to estimate the expected term of the option, representing the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding.
- The expected volatility was developed based on historic stock prices commensurate with the expected term of the option. The range of expected volatilities used is 47.02 percent to 48.12 percent, and the average expected volatility is 47.4 percent. We use projected data for expected volatility of our stock options based on the average of daily, weekly and monthly historical volatilities of our stock price over the expected term of the option and other economic data trended into future years.
- The dividend yield is calculated as the ratio based on our most recent historical dividend payments per share of common stock at the grant date to the stock price on the date of grant.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

Information with respect to our stock option activity for 2007, 2006, and 2005 is as follows:

<u>Options</u>	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Weighted- Average Exercise Price per Share</u>	<u>Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (In years)</u>	<u>Aggregate Intrinsic Value</u>
Outstanding balance at January 1, 2005	1,517,636	\$28.87		
Granted	145,760	11.83		
Exercised	(4,500)	22.06		
Canceled	<u>(103,340)</u>	<u>24.23</u>		
Outstanding balance at December 31, 2005	1,555,556	28.04	5.76	\$ —
Granted	10,000	10.20		
Exercised	—	—		
Canceled	<u>(153,930)</u>	<u>28.03</u>		
Outstanding balance at December 31, 2006	1,411,626	27.43	4.85	\$ 100
Granted	284,132	14.60		
Exercised	(7,920)	11.11		
Canceled	(167,542)	31.26		
Outstanding balance at December 31, 2007	<u>1,520,296</u>	<u>\$24.67</u>	5.17	\$1,181
Exercisable at December 31, 2007 ..	<u>1,183,286</u>	<u>\$27.70</u>		\$ 337

Intrinsic value for share-based instruments is defined as the difference between the current market value and the exercise price. SFAS No. 123-R requires the benefits of tax deductions in excess of the compensation cost recognized for those stock options (excess tax benefit) to be classified as financing cash flows. There were 7,920 stock options exercised during 2007 and no stock options exercised in 2006.

The aggregate intrinsic value in the preceding table represents the total pretax intrinsic value, based on the Libbey Inc. closing stock price of \$15.84 as of December 31, 2007, which would have been received by the option holders had all option holders exercised their options as of that date. As of December 31, 2007, 1,183,286 outstanding options were exercisable, and the weighted average exercise price was \$27.70. As of December 31, 2006, 1,315,790 outstanding options were exercisable, and the weighted average exercise price was \$28.58. As of December 31, 2005, 1,410,296 outstanding options were exercisable, and the weighted average exercise price was \$30.00.

As of December 31, 2007, \$1.2 million of total unrecognized compensation expense related to nonvested stock options is expected to be recognized within the next three years on a weighted-average basis. The total fair value of shares vested during 2007 is \$0.1 million. Shares issued for exercised options are issued from treasury stock.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

The following table summarizes our nonvested stock option activity for 2007 and 2006:

	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Weighted-Average Fair Value (per Share)</u>
Nonvested at January 1, 2006	145,260	\$3.82
Granted	10,000	\$3.32
Vested	(57,644)	\$3.82
Canceled	<u>(1,780)</u>	\$3.82
Nonvested at December 31, 2006	95,836	\$3.82
Granted	284,132	\$7.22
Vested	(34,172)	\$3.75
Canceled	<u>(8,786)</u>	\$4.57
Nonvested at December 31, 2007	<u>337,010</u>	\$6.67

Performance Share Information

Performance share compensation expense of \$0.6 million and \$0.3 million for 2007 and 2006, respectively, is included in our Statement of Operations.

Under the Libbey Inc. 2006 Omnibus Incentive Plan, we grant select executives and key employees performance shares. The number of performance shares granted to an executive is determined by dividing the value to be transferred to the executive, expressed in U.S. dollars and determined as a percentage of the executive's long-term incentive target (which in turn is a percentage of the executive's base salary on January 1 of the year in which the performance shares are granted), by the average closing price of Libbey Inc. common stock over a period of 60 consecutive trading days ending on the date of the grant.

The performance shares are settled by issuance to the executive of one share of Libbey Inc. common stock for each performance share earned. Performance shares are earned only if and to the extent we achieve certain company-wide performance goals over performance cycles of between 1 and 3 years.

A summary of the activity for performance shares under the Libbey Inc. 2006 Omnibus Incentive Plan as of December 31, 2007 and changes during the year then ended is presented below:

<u>Performance Shares</u>	<u>Shares</u>
Outstanding balance at January 1, 2006	—
Granted	71,139
Issued	—
Cancelled	<u>—</u>
Outstanding balance at December 31, 2006	71,139
Granted	71,644
Issued	(29,185)
Cancelled	<u>—</u>
Outstanding balance at December 31, 2007	<u>113,598</u>

Of this amount, 14,626 performance shares were earned as of December 31, 2007, and as a result, 14,626 shares of Libbey Inc. common stock were issued in February 2008 to the executives in settlement of these performance shares.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

The weighted-average grant-date fair value of the performance shares granted during 2007 and 2006 was \$12.97 and \$9.88, respectively. As of December 31, 2007, there was \$0.8 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested performance shares granted. That cost is expected to be recognized over a period of 2 years. Shares issued for performance share awards are issued from treasury stock.

Stock and Restricted Stock Unit Information

Compensation expense of \$1.5 million and \$0.3 million for 2007 and 2006, respectively, is included in our Statement of Operations to reflect grants of restricted stock units and of stock.

Under the Libbey Inc. 2006 Omnibus Incentive Plan, we grant members of our Board of Directors restricted stock units or shares of unrestricted stock. The restricted stock units or shares granted to Directors are immediately vested and all compensation expense is recognized in our Statement of Operations in the year the grants are made. In addition, we grant restricted stock units to select executives, and we grant shares of restricted stock to key employees. The restricted stock units granted to select executives vest generally over four years. The restricted stock units granted to key employees generally vest on the first anniversary of the grant date.

A summary of the activity for restricted stock units under the Libbey Inc. 2006 Omnibus Incentive Plan as of December 31, 2007 and changes during the year then ended is presented below:

<u>Restricted Stock Units</u>	<u>Shares</u>
Outstanding balance at January 1, 2007	—
Granted	190,304
Awarded	(20,146)
Cancelled	—
Outstanding balance at December 31, 2007	<u>170,158</u>

The weighted-average grant-date fair value of the restricted stock units granted during 2007 was \$13.91. As of December 31, 2007, there was \$1.2 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested restricted stock units granted. That cost is expected to be recognized over a period of 3 years. Shares issued for performance share awards are issued from treasury stock.

Employee 401(k) Plan Retirement Fund and Non-Qualified Executive Savings Plan

We sponsor the Libbey Inc. 401(k) Plan (the Plan) to provide retirement benefits for our employees. As allowed under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code, the Plan provides tax-deferred salary contributions for eligible employees.

Employees can contribute from 1 percent to 50 percent of their annual salary on a pre-tax basis, up to the annual IRS limits. During 2007, we matched 100 percent on the first 1 percent and matched 50 percent on the next two to five percent to a maximum of 3.5 percent of compensation. During 2006, we matched an amount equal to 50 percent of employee contributions up to the first 6 percent of eligible earnings that are contributed by employees. Therefore, the maximum matching contribution that we may allocate to each participant's account did not exceed \$7,875 for the 2007 calendar year due to the \$225,000 annual limit on eligible earnings imposed by the Internal Revenue Code. Starting in 2003, we used treasury stock for the company match contributions to the Plan; however, we discontinued that practice as to salaried positions beginning January 1, 2007, and effective January 1, 2008 we discontinued that practice with hourly positions also. All matching contributions are now made in cash and vest immediately.

Effective January 1, 2005, employees who meet the age requirements and reach the Plan contribution limits can make a catch-up contribution not to exceed the lesser of 50 percent of their eligible compensation or the limit of

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

\$5,000 set forth in the Internal Revenue Code for the 2007 calendar year. The catch-up contributions are not eligible for matching contributions.

We have a non-qualified Executive Savings Plan (ESP) for those employees whose salaries exceed the IRS limit. Libbey matched employee contributions under the ESP. Libbey's matching contribution during 2007 equaled 100 percent of the first one percent and 50 percent of the next two to five percent of eligible earnings that were contributed by the employees.

Our matching contributions to both Plans totaled \$2.6 million, \$2.2 million, and \$2.2 million in 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively.

16. Derivatives

We hold derivative financial instruments to hedge certain interest rate risks associated with our long-term debt, commodity price risks associated with forecasted future natural gas requirements and foreign exchange rate risks associated with occasional transactions denominated in a currency other than the U.S. dollar. Most of these derivatives, except for the foreign currency contracts, qualify for hedge accounting since the hedges are highly effective, and we have designated and documented contemporaneously the hedging relationships involving these derivative instruments. While we intend to continue to meet the conditions for hedge accounting, if hedges do not qualify as highly effective or if we do not believe that forecasted transactions would occur, the changes in the fair value of the derivatives used as hedges would be reflected in our earnings.

We use Interest Rate Protection Agreements (Rate Agreements) to manage our exposure to variable interest rates. These Rate Agreements effectively convert a portion of our borrowings from variable rate debt to fixed-rate debt, thus reducing the impact of interest rate changes on future results. These instruments are valued using the market standard methodology of netting the discounted expected future variable cash receipts and the discounted future fixed cash payments. The variable cash receipts are based on an expectation of future interest rates derived from observed market interest rate forward curves. At December 31, 2007, we had Rate Agreements for \$200.0 million of variable rate debt with a fair market value of \$(5.3) million. At December 31, 2006, we had Rate Agreements for \$200.0 million of variable rate debt with a fair market value of \$1.2 million.

We also use commodity futures contracts related to forecasted future natural gas requirements. The objective of these futures contracts and other derivatives is to limit the fluctuations in prices paid and potential losses in earnings or cash flows from adverse price movements in the underlying commodity. We consider our forecasted natural gas requirements in determining the quantity of natural gas to hedge. We combine the forecasts with historical observations to establish the percentage of forecast eligible to be hedged, typically ranging from 40 percent to 70 percent of our anticipated requirements, generally six or more months in the future. The fair values of these instruments are determined from market quotes. At December 31, 2007, we had commodity futures contracts for 2,820,000 million British Thermal Units (BTU's) of natural gas with a fair market value of \$(1.8) million. We have hedged a portion of forecasted transactions through February 2009. At December 31, 2006, we had commodity futures contracts for 3,450,000 million BTU's of natural gas with a fair market value of \$(5.3) million.

Our foreign currency exposure arises from occasional transactions denominated in a currency other than the U.S. dollar, primarily associated with anticipated purchases of new equipment or net investment in a foreign operation. The fair values of these instruments are determined from market quotes. We have not changed our methods of calculating these values or developing underlying assumptions. The values of these derivatives will change over time as cash receipts and payments are made and as market conditions change. During April 2007, we entered into a foreign currency contract for 212.0 million pesos for a contractual payment due to Vitro in January 2008, related to the Crisa acquisition. The fair value of this contract was \$0.4 million as of December 31, 2007.

The fair values of the Rate Agreements, commodity contracts and foreign currency contracts are included in our Consolidated Balance Sheets in derivative liability.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

We do not believe we are exposed to more than a nominal amount of credit risk in our interest rate, natural gas and foreign currency hedges, as the counterparties are established financial institutions. All counterparties were rated AA- or better as of December 31, 2007, by Standard and Poors.

Most of our derivatives qualify and are designated as cash flow hedges (except the foreign currency contract) at December 31, 2007. Hedge accounting is applied only when the derivative is deemed to be highly effective at offsetting changes in fair values or anticipated cash flows of the hedged item or transaction. For hedged forecasted transactions, hedge accounting is discontinued if the forecasted transaction is no longer probable to occur, and any previously deferred gains or losses would be recorded to earnings immediately. The ineffective portion of the change in the fair value of a derivative designated as a cash flow hedge is recognized in other income (expense) on the Statement of Operations. We recognized a loss of \$0.4 million and \$2.6 million for December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, representing the total ineffectiveness of all cash flow hedges.

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 other comprehensive income (loss) and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the underlying hedged item affects earnings. Amounts reclassified into earnings related to rate agreements are included in interest expense and natural gas futures contracts in natural gas expense included in cost of sales.

17. Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Total comprehensive income (loss) (net of tax) includes:

<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Net loss	<u>\$(2,307)</u>	<u>\$(20,899)</u>	<u>\$(19,355)</u>
Effect of derivatives	<u>(3,224)</u>	<u>(6,829)</u>	<u>5,040</u>
Minimum pension liability and intangible pension asset (including equity investments for 2006 and 2005)	<u>(2,956)</u>	<u>10,650</u>	<u>(7,176)</u>
Effect of exchange rate fluctuation	<u>9,712</u>	<u>3,070</u>	<u>(379)</u>
Total comprehensive income (loss)	<u>\$ 1,225</u>	<u>\$(14,008)</u>	<u>\$(21,870)</u>

Accumulated other comprehensive loss (net of tax) includes:

<u>December 31,</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Minimum pension liability and intangible pension asset (including equity investments for 2006 and 2005)	<u>\$(44,800)</u>	<u>\$(20,065)</u>	<u>\$(30,715)</u>
Adoption of SFAS 158	<u>—</u>	<u>(21,779)</u>	<u>—</u>
Derivatives	<u>(6,310)</u>	<u>(3,086)</u>	<u>3,743</u>
Exchange rate fluctuation	<u>8,633</u>	<u>(1,079)</u>	<u>(4,149)</u>
Total	<u>\$(42,477)</u>	<u>\$(46,009)</u>	<u>\$(31,121)</u>

The change in other comprehensive (loss) income related to cash flow hedges is as follows:

<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Change in fair value of derivative instruments	<u>\$(3,224)</u>	<u>\$(8,092)</u>	<u>\$ 8,085</u>
Less: Income tax benefit (expense)	<u>—</u>	<u>1,263</u>	<u>(3,045)</u>
Other comprehensive (loss) income related to derivatives	<u>\$(3,224)</u>	<u>\$(6,829)</u>	<u>\$ 5,040</u>

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

The following table identifies the detail of cash flow hedges in accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income:

<u>December 31,</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Balance at beginning of year	<u>\$(3,086)</u>	\$ 3,743	\$(1,297)
Current year impact of changes in value (net of tax):			
Rate agreements	<u>(6,423)</u>	1,015	817
Natural gas	<u>3,199</u>	(7,844)	4,223
Subtotal	<u>(3,224)</u>	<u>(6,829)</u>	<u>5,040</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>\$(6,310)</u>	<u>\$(3,086)</u>	<u>\$ 3,743</u>

We adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, an amendment of FASB statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132 R," in December 2006. As a result of the adoption of this statement, accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) decreased by \$21.8 million. The decrease was incorrectly recorded as a component of comprehensive loss in the 2006 Consolidated Statement of Shareholders' Equity. Total comprehensive loss was incorrectly reported as \$35.8 million and should have been reported as \$14.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. The decrease due to the adoption of this statement should have been as a direct adjustment to accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). This error has been corrected on the Consolidated Statement of Shareholders' Equity contained herein and on the above table.

18. Operating Leases

Rental expense for all non-cancelable operating leases, primarily for warehouses, was \$22.7 million, \$10.1 million and \$6.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Future minimum rentals under operating leases are as follows:

<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013 and Thereafter</u>
\$18,810	\$16,813	\$14,196	\$13,560	\$12,859	\$41,118

19. Barter Transactions

We entered into a barter transaction during the first quarter of 2005, exchanging inventory with a net book value of \$1.1 million for barter credits to be utilized on future purchased goods and services. During the second quarter of 2005, we wrote off the credits from \$1.1 million to \$0.4 million, reflecting our revised estimate of fair value. During the third quarter of 2006, we wrote off the remaining \$0.4 million, reflecting our revised estimate of fair value.

20. Miscellaneous Revenue

During 2007, we sold excess land at our Syracuse, N.Y. facility and our facility in the Netherlands. We recognized a gain on the sales of \$5.5 million in other income (expense) on our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

21. Segments

With the acquisition of Crisa and our growing focus on the global market, effective for the quarter ended September 30, 2006, we formed three reportable segments from which we derive revenue from external customers.

LIBBEY INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

We have reclassified prior period amounts to conform to the current presentation. Some operating segments were aggregated to arrive at the disclosed reportable segments. The segments are distinguished as follows:

- North American Glass — includes sales of glass tableware from subsidiaries throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico.
- North American Other — includes sales of ceramic dinnerware; metal tableware, hollowware and serve-ware; and plastic items from subsidiaries in the United States.
- International — includes worldwide sales of glass tableware from subsidiaries outside the United States, Canada and Mexico.

The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. We do not have any customers who represent 10 percent or more of total sales. We evaluate the performance of our segments based upon sales and Earnings Before Interest and Taxes and Minority Interest (EBIT). Intersegment sales are consummated at arm's length and are reflected in eliminations in the table below.

<u>December 31,</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Sales			
North American Glass	\$ 568,495	\$ 476,696	\$ 365,037
North American Other	121,217	114,581	109,945
International	136,727	106,798	95,399
Eliminations	(12,279)	(8,595)	(2,248)
Consolidated	<u>\$ 814,160</u>	<u>\$ 689,480</u>	<u>\$ 568,133</u>
EBIT			
North American Glass	\$ 54,492	\$ 5,471	\$ 7,062
North American Other	15,670	9,382	(14,411)
International	4,717	3,161	(3,101)
Consolidated	<u>\$ 74,879</u>	<u>\$ 18,014</u>	<u>\$ (10,450)</u>
Special Charges (excluding write-off of financing fees)			
North American Glass	\$ —	\$ 18,534	\$ 10,136
North American Other	—	(42)	17,100
International	—	—	—
Consolidated	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 18,492</u>	<u>\$ 27,236</u>
Equity Earnings (loss)			
North American Glass	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
North American Other	—	—	—
International	—	1,986	(4,100)
Consolidated	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1,986</u>	<u>\$ (4,100)</u>
Depreciation & Amortization			
North American Glass	\$ 25,558	\$ 22,102	\$ 17,306
North American Other	3,328	3,450	4,519
International	12,686	10,168	10,656
Consolidated	<u>\$ 41,572</u>	<u>\$ 35,720</u>	<u>\$ 32,481</u>

LIBBEY INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

<u>December 31,</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Capital Expenditures			
North American Glass	\$ 25,711	\$ 30,286	\$ 30,204
North American Other	1,474	1,173	2,328
International	<u>15,936</u>	<u>42,139</u>	<u>11,738</u>
Consolidated	<u>\$ 43,121</u>	<u>\$ 73,598</u>	<u>\$ 44,270</u>
Total Assets			
North American Glass	\$ 927,072	\$ 849,751	\$ 409,101
North American Other	368,475	369,091	151,376
International	443,132	421,315	198,336
Eliminations	<u>(839,567)</u>	<u>(762,026)</u>	<u>(163,029)</u>
Consolidated	<u>\$ 899,112</u>	<u>\$ 878,131</u>	<u>\$ 595,784</u>
Reconciliation of EBIT to Net Loss			
Segment EBIT	\$ 74,879	\$ 18,014	\$ (10,450)
Interest Expense	(65,888)	(46,594)	(15,255)
Income Taxes	(11,298)	7,747	6,384
Minority Interest	<u>—</u>	<u>(66)</u>	<u>(34)</u>
Net Loss	<u>\$ (2,307)</u>	<u>\$ (20,899)</u>	<u>\$ (19,355)</u>

LIBBEY INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

Our operations by geographic areas for 2007, 2006 and 2005 are presented below. Intercompany sales to affiliates represent products that are transferred between geographic areas on a basis intended to reflect as nearly as possible the market value of the products. The long-lived assets include net fixed assets, goodwill and equity investments.

	<u>United States</u>	<u>Mexico</u>	<u>All Other</u>	<u>Eliminations</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
2007					
Net sales:					
Customers	\$459,294	\$123,966	\$230,900		\$814,160
Intercompany	<u>52,617</u>	<u>8,774</u>	<u>2,925</u>	<u>\$(64,316)</u>	<u>—</u>
Total net sales	<u>\$511,911</u>	<u>\$132,740</u>	<u>\$233,825</u>	<u>\$(64,316)</u>	<u>\$814,160</u>
Long-lived assets	<u>\$155,774</u>	<u>\$202,924</u>	<u>\$143,551</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$502,249</u>
2006					
Net sales:					
Customers	\$437,159	\$ 65,322	\$186,999		\$689,480
Intercompany	<u>22,817</u>	<u>3,921</u>	<u>1,187</u>	<u>\$(27,925)</u>	<u>—</u>
Total net sales	<u>\$459,976</u>	<u>\$ 69,243</u>	<u>\$188,186</u>	<u>\$(27,925)</u>	<u>\$689,480</u>
Long-lived assets	<u>\$162,452</u>	<u>\$194,876</u>	<u>\$129,793</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>\$487,121</u>
2005					
Net sales:					
Customers	\$409,646	\$ 4,334	\$154,153		\$568,133
Intercompany	<u>1,413</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>\$ (1,413)</u>	<u>—</u>
Total net sales	<u>\$411,059</u>	<u>\$ 4,334</u>	<u>\$154,153</u>	<u>\$ (1,413)</u>	<u>\$568,133</u>
Long-lived assets	<u>\$172,805</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$154,805</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$327,610</u>

22. Condensed Consolidated Guarantor Financial Statements

Libbey Glass is a direct, 100 percent owned subsidiary of Libbey Inc. and the issuer of the Senior Notes and the PIK Notes. The obligations of Libbey Glass under the Senior Notes and the PIK Notes are fully and unconditionally and jointly and severally guaranteed by Libbey Inc. and by certain indirect, 100 percent owned domestic subsidiaries of Libbey Inc., as described below. All are related parties that are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2007.

At December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, Libbey Inc.'s indirect, 100 percent owned domestic subsidiaries were Syracuse China Company, World Tableware Inc., LGA4 Corp., LGA3 Corp., The Drummond Glass Company, LGC Corp., Traex Company, Libbey.com LLC, LGFS Inc., LGAC LLC and Crisa Industrial LLC (collectively, the "Subsidiary Guarantors"). The following tables contain condensed consolidating financial statements of (a) the parent, Libbey Inc., (b) the issuer, Libbey Glass, (c) the Subsidiary Guarantors, (d) the indirect subsidiaries of Libbey Inc. that are not Subsidiary Guarantors (collectively, "Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries"), (e) the consolidating elimination entries, and (f) the consolidated totals.

LIBBEY INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

Libbey Inc.

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Operations

<u>Year Ended December 31, 2007</u>	<u>Libbey Inc. (Parent)</u>	<u>Libbey Glass (Issuer)</u>	<u>Subsidiary Guarantors</u>	<u>Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Eliminations</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
			(Dollars in thousands)			
Net sales	\$ —	\$409,788	\$121,217	\$341,799	\$(58,644)	\$814,160
Freight billed to customers	—	566	1,341	300	—	2,207
Total revenues	—	410,354	122,558	342,099	(58,644)	816,367
Cost of sales	—	335,575	96,934	284,833	(58,644)	658,698
Gross profit	—	74,779	25,624	57,266	—	157,669
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	—	46,551	11,442	33,575	—	91,568
Income from operations	—	28,228	14,182	23,691	—	66,101
Other income (expense)	—	4,284	1,334	3,160	—	8,778
Earnings (loss) before interest and income taxes and minority interest	—	32,512	15,516	26,851	—	74,879
Interest expense	—	60,090	—	5,798	—	65,888
Earnings (loss) before income taxes and minority interest	—	(27,578)	15,516	21,053	—	8,991
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	—	(34,654)	19,497	26,455	—	11,298
Net income (loss) before minority interest	—	7,076	(3,981)	(5,402)	—	(2,307)
Minority interest and equity in net income (loss) of subsidiaries	(2,307)	(9,383)	—	—	11,690	—
Net income (loss)	<u><u>\$(2,307)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (2,307)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (3,981)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (5,402)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 11,690</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (2,307)</u></u>

LIBBEY INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

Libbey Inc.

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Operations

<u>Year Ended December 31, 2006</u>	<u>Libbey Inc. (Parent)</u>	<u>Libbey Glass (Issuer)</u>	<u>Subsidiary Guarantors</u>	<u>Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Eliminations</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
			<u>(Dollars in thousands)</u>			
Net sales	\$ —	\$386,924	\$114,581	\$211,041	\$(23,066)	\$689,480
Freight billed to customers . . .	—	765	1,382	774	—	2,921
Total revenues	—	387,689	115,963	211,815	(23,066)	692,401
Cost of sales	—	314,342	96,715	181,246	(23,066)	569,237
Gross profit	—	73,347	19,248	30,569	—	123,164
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	—	59,172	7,614	20,780	—	87,566
Special charges	—	—	—	16,334	—	16,334
Income (loss) from operations	—	14,175	11,634	(6,545)	—	19,264
Equity earnings (loss) — pretax	—	—	612	1,374	—	1,986
Other income (expense)	—	(803)	26	(2,459)	—	(3,236)
Earnings (loss) before interest and income taxes and minority interest	—	13,372	12,272	(7,630)	—	18,014
Interest expense	—	36,577	2	10,015	—	46,594
Earnings (loss) before income taxes and minority interest	—	(23,205)	12,270	(17,645)	—	(28,580)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	—	(12,821)	5,298	(224)	—	(7,747)
Net income (loss) before minority interest	—	(10,384)	6,972	(17,421)	—	(20,833)
Minority interest and equity in net income (loss) of subsidiaries	(20,899)	(10,515)	—	(66)	31,414	(66)
Net income (loss)	<u>\$(20,899)</u>	<u>\$(20,899)</u>	<u>\$ 6,972</u>	<u>\$(17,487)</u>	<u>\$ 31,414</u>	<u>\$(20,899)</u>

The following represents the total special charges included in the above Statement of Operations (see note 10):

Special charges included in:						
Cost of sales	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,158	\$ —	\$ 2,158
Special charges	—	(326)	(42)	16,702	—	16,334
Interest expense	—	3,490	—	1,416	—	4,906
Total pretax special charges . .	\$ —	\$ 3,164	\$ (42)	\$ 20,276	\$ —	\$ 23,398
Special charges net of tax	\$ —	\$ 2,307	\$ (31)	\$ 14,779	\$ —	\$ 17,055

LIBBEY INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

Libbey Inc.

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Operations

<u>Year Ended December 31, 2005</u>	<u>Libbey Inc. (Parent)</u>	<u>Libbey Glass Issuer</u>	<u>Subsidiary Guarantors</u>	<u>Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Eliminations</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
			<u>(Dollars in thousands)</u>			
Net sales	\$ —	\$365,037	\$109,945	\$95,399	\$ (2,248)	\$568,133
Freight billed to customers	—	588	1,302	42	—	1,932
Total revenues	—	365,625	111,247	95,441	(2,248)	570,065
Cost of sales	—	302,721	99,671	83,379	(2,248)	483,523
Gross profit	—	62,904	11,576	12,062	—	86,542
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	—	50,894	9,876	10,765	—	71,535
Special charges	—	8,210	15,714	—	—	23,924
Income (loss) from operations	—	3,800	(14,014)	1,297	—	(8,917)
Equity earnings (loss) — pretax	—	—	259	(4,359)	—	(4,100)
Other income (expense)	—	2,343	(37)	261	—	2,567
Earnings (loss) before interest and income taxes and minority interest	—	6,143	(13,792)	(2,801)	—	(10,450)
Interest expense	—	11,018	1	4,236	—	15,255
Earnings (loss) before income taxes and minority interest	—	(4,875)	(13,793)	(7,037)	—	(25,705)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	—	(1,609)	(4,551)	(224)	—	(6,384)
Net income (loss) before minority interest	—	(3,266)	(9,242)	(6,813)	—	(19,321)
Minority interest and equity in net (loss) income of subsidiaries	(19,355)	(16,089)	—	(34)	35,444	(34)
Net income (loss)	<u><u>\$ (19,355)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (19,355)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (9,242)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (6,847)</u></u>	<u><u>\$35,444</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (19,355)</u></u>

The following represents the total special charges included in the above Statement of Operations (see note 10):

Special charges included in:

Cost of sales	\$ —	\$ 661	\$ 1,304	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,965
Special charges	—	1,265	82	—	—	1,347
Interest expense	—	8,210	15,714	—	—	23,924
Total pretax special charges	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 10,136</u>	<u>\$ 17,100</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 27,236</u>
Special charges net of tax	<u><u>\$ —</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 6,791</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 11,457</u></u>	<u><u>\$ —</u></u>	<u><u>\$ —</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 18,248</u></u>

LIBBEY INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

Libbey Inc.

Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet

December 31, 2007	Libbey Inc. (Parent)	Libbey Glass (Issuer)	Subsidiary Guarantors	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
			(Dollars in thousands)			
Cash	\$ —	\$ 20,834	\$ 532	\$ 15,173	\$ —	\$ 36,539
Accounts receivable — net	—	39,249	9,588	44,496	—	93,333
Inventories — net	—	66,965	37,636	78,341	—	182,942
Other current assets	—	8,884	467	10,721	—	20,072
Total current assets	—	135,932	48,223	148,731	—	332,886
Other non-current assets	—	22,727	857	9,662	—	33,246
Investments in and advances to subsidiaries	93,115	346,905	277,576	130,751	(848,347)	—
Goodwill and purchased intangible assets — net	—	26,833	16,089	165,169	—	208,091
Total other assets	93,115	396,465	294,522	305,582	(848,347)	241,337
Property, plant and equipment — net	—	95,861	19,382	209,646	—	324,889
Total assets	\$93,115	\$628,258	\$362,127	\$663,959	\$(848,347)	\$899,112
Accounts payable	\$ —	\$ 22,235	\$ 6,931	\$ 46,221	—	\$ 75,387
Accrued liabilities and other current liabilities	—	48,969	7,929	47,605	—	104,503
Notes payable and long-term debt due within one year . .	—	209	—	1,326	—	1,535
Total current liabilities	—	71,413	14,860	95,152	—	181,425
Long-term debt	—	428,896	—	66,203	—	495,099
Other long-term liabilities	—	91,369	5,496	32,608	—	129,473
Total liabilities	—	591,678	20,356	193,963	—	805,997
Total shareholders' equity	93,115	36,580	341,771	469,996	(848,347)	93,115
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$93,115	\$628,258	\$362,127	\$663,959	\$(848,347)	\$899,112

LIBBEY INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

Libbey Inc.

Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet

December 31, 2006	Libbey Inc. (Parent)	Libbey Glass (Issuer)	Subsidiary Guarantors	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
			(Dollars in thousands)			
Cash	\$ —	\$ 22,849	\$ 509	\$ 18,408	\$ —	\$ 41,766
Accounts receivable — net	—	47,772	10,063	38,948	—	96,783
Inventories — net	—	55,620	32,521	70,982	—	159,123
Other current assets	—	14,221	347	8,604	—	23,172
Total current assets	—	140,462	43,440	136,942	—	320,844
Other non-current assets	—	30,247	1,296	7,131	—	38,674
Investments in and advances to subsidiaries	87,850	326,705	284,384	153,011	(851,950)	—
Goodwill and purchased intangible assets — net	—	26,834	16,140	163,398	—	206,372
Total other assets	87,850	383,786	301,820	323,540	(851,950)	245,046
Property, plant and equipment — net	—	100,804	21,039	190,398	—	312,241
Total assets	\$87,850	\$625,052	\$366,299	\$650,880	\$(851,950)	\$878,131
Accounts payable	\$ —	\$ 21,513	\$ 4,577	\$ 41,403	—	\$ 67,493
Accrued liabilities and other current liabilities	—	53,263	8,561	23,250	—	85,074
Notes payable and long-term debt due within one year . .	—	155	—	865	—	1,020
Total current liabilities	—	74,931	13,138	65,518	—	153,587
Long-term debt	—	409,089	—	81,123	—	490,212
Other long-term liabilities	—	86,354	7,924	52,204	—	146,482
Total liabilities	—	570,374	21,062	198,845	—	790,281
Total shareholders' equity	87,850	54,678	345,237	452,035	(851,950)	87,850
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$87,850	\$625,052	\$366,299	\$650,880	\$(851,950)	\$878,131

LIBBEY INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

Libbey Inc.

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows

<u>Year Ended December 31, 2007</u>	<u>Libbey Inc. (Parent)</u>	<u>Libbey Glass (Issuer)</u>	<u>Guarantor Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Eliminations</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Net Income (loss)	\$(2,307)	\$ (2,307)	\$(3,981)	\$ (5,402)	\$ 11,690	\$ (2,307)
Depreciation and amortization	—	15,143	3,329	23,100	—	41,572
Other operating activities	<u>2,307</u>	<u>606</u>	<u>648</u>	<u>20,321</u>	<u>(11,690)</u>	<u>12,192</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	—	13,442	(4)	38,019	—	51,457
Additions to property, plant & equipment	—	(10,508)	(1,474)	(31,139)	—	(43,121)
Other investing activities	<u>—</u>	<u>(3,237)</u>	<u>1,501</u>	<u>9,949</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>8,213</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	—	(13,745)	27	(21,190)	—	(34,908)
Net borrowings (repayments)	—	(155)	—	(20,695)	—	(20,850)
Other financing activities	<u>—</u>	<u>(1,557)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(1,557)</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	—	(1,712)	—	(20,695)	—	(22,407)
Exchange effect on cash	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>631</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>631</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash	—	(2,015)	23	(3,235)	—	(5,227)
Cash at beginning of period	<u>—</u>	<u>22,849</u>	<u>509</u>	<u>18,408</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>41,766</u>
Cash at end of period	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 20,834</u>	<u>\$ 532</u>	<u>\$ 15,173</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 36,539</u>

LIBBEY INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

Libbey Inc.

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows

<u>Year Ended December 31, 2006</u>	<u>Libbey Inc. (Parent)</u>	<u>Libbey Glass (Issuer)</u>	<u>Guarantor Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Eliminations</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
			(Dollars in thousands)			
Net Income (loss)	\$(20,767)	\$ (20,767)	\$ 6,972	\$ (17,355)	\$ 31,018	\$ (20,899)
Depreciation and amortization	—	16,841	3,364	15,515	—	35,720
Other operating activities	<u>20,767</u>	<u>26,165</u>	<u>(7,657)</u>	<u>31,780</u>	<u>(31,018)</u>	<u>40,037</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	—	22,239	2,679	29,940	—	54,858
Additions to property, plant & equipment	—	(8,537)	(1,173)	(63,888)	—	(73,598)
Other investing activities	<u>—</u>	<u>(229,009)</u>	<u>(1,297)</u>	<u>151,872</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(78,434)</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	—	(237,546)	(2,470)	87,984	—	(152,032)
Net borrowings	—	248,554	—	(96,041)	—	152,513
Other financing activities	<u>—</u>	<u>(13,215)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(4,000)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(17,215)</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	—	235,339	—	(100,041)	—	135,298
Exchange effect on cash	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>400</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash	—	20,032	209	18,283	—	38,524
Cash at beginning of period	<u>—</u>	<u>2,817</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>3,242</u>
Cash at end of period	<u><u>\$ —</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 22,849</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 509</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 18,408</u></u>	<u><u>\$ —</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 41,766</u></u>

LIBBEY INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

Libbey Inc.

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows

<u>Year Ended December 31, 2005</u>	<u>Libbey Inc. (Parent)</u>	<u>Libbey Glass (Issuer)</u>	<u>Guarantor Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Eliminations</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
			<u>(Dollars in thousands)</u>			
Net Income (loss)	\$(19,355)	\$(19,355)	\$(9,242)	\$ (6,847)	\$ 35,444	\$(19,355)
Depreciation and amortization	—	17,306	4,519	10,656	—	32,481
Other operating activities	<u>19,355</u>	<u>41,522</u>	<u>6,893</u>	<u>(7,339)</u>	<u>(35,444)</u>	<u>24,987</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	—	39,473	2,170	(3,530)	—	38,113
Additions to property, plant & equipment	—	(30,204)	(2,328)	(11,738)	—	(44,270)
Other investing activities	<u>—</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(28,948)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(28,736)</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	—	(29,992)	(2,328)	(40,686)	—	(73,006)
Net borrowings	—	(4,637)	—	44,289	—	39,652
Other financing activities	<u>—</u>	<u>(7,761)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(7,761)</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	—	(12,398)	—	44,289	—	31,891
Exchange effect on cash	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash	—	(2,917)	(158)	73	—	(3,002)
Cash at beginning of period	<u>—</u>	<u>5,734</u>	<u>458</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>6,244</u>
Cash at end of period	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 2,817</u>	<u>\$ 300</u>	<u>\$ 125</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 3,242</u>

Selected Quarterly Financial Data (unaudited)

The following tables present selected quarterly financial data for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006:

	First Quarter		Second Quarter		Third Quarter		Fourth Quarter	
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
Net sales	\$179,496	\$134,866	\$207,123	\$157,998	\$202,431	\$183,256	\$225,110	\$213,360
Gross profit	\$ 32,415	\$ 22,146	\$ 44,189	\$ 28,172	\$ 38,250	\$ 31,568	\$ 42,815	\$ 41,278
<i>Gross profit margin</i>	<i>18.1%</i>	<i>16.4%</i>	<i>21.3%</i>	<i>17.8%</i>	<i>18.9%</i>	<i>17.2%</i>	<i>19.0%</i>	<i>19.3%</i>
Selling, general & administrative expenses	\$ 22,034	\$ 19,086	\$ 23,667	\$ 19,696	\$ 23,571	\$ 20,729	\$ 22,296	\$ 28,055
Income (loss) from operations (IFO).	\$ 10,381	\$ 3,060	\$ 20,522	\$ (4,111)	\$ 14,679	\$ 10,839	\$ 20,519	\$ 9,476
<i>IFO margin</i>	<i>5.8%</i>	<i>2.3%</i>	<i>9.9%</i>	<i>(2.6)%</i>	<i>7.3%</i>	<i>5.9%</i>	<i>9.1%</i>	<i>4.4%</i>
Equity earnings	\$ 0	\$ 1,065	\$ 0	\$ 921	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Earnings (loss) before interest and income taxes (EBIT). . .	\$ 12,226	\$ 4,521	\$ 21,161	\$ (4,097)	\$ 16,240	\$ 9,106	\$ 25,252	\$ 8,484
<i>EBIT margin</i>	<i>6.8%</i>	<i>3.4%</i>	<i>10.2%</i>	<i>(2.6)%</i>	<i>8.0%</i>	<i>5.0%</i>	<i>11.2%</i>	<i>4.0%</i>
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA). . . .	\$ 21,442	\$ 12,856	\$ 31,871	\$ 4,109	\$ 28,025	\$ 19,777	\$ 35,113	\$ 16,992
<i>EBITDA margin</i>	<i>11.9%</i>	<i>9.5%</i>	<i>15.4%</i>	<i>2.6%</i>	<i>13.8%</i>	<i>10.8%</i>	<i>15.6%</i>	<i>8.0%</i>
Net income (loss).	\$ (1,754)	\$ 515	\$ 3,956	\$ (9,569)	\$ 445	\$ (3,307)	\$ (4,954)	\$ (8,538)
<i>Net income margin</i>	<i>(1.0)%</i>	<i>0.4%</i>	<i>1.9%</i>	<i>(6.1)%</i>	<i>0.2%</i>	<i>(1.8)%</i>	<i>(2.2)%</i>	<i>(4.0)%</i>
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ (0.12)	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.27	\$ (0.68)	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.23)	\$ (0.34)	\$ (0.60)
Accounts receivable — net . . .	\$ 95,493	\$ 69,652	\$108,441	\$101,113	\$108,993	\$102,393	\$ 93,333	\$ 96,783
<i>DSO</i>	<i>45.4</i>	<i>44.4</i>	<i>50.5</i>	<i>52.1</i>	<i>49.6</i>	<i>52.0</i>	<i>41.8</i>	<i>46.3</i>
Inventories — net	\$168,971	\$121,388	\$175,169	\$161,827	\$185,776	\$167,859	\$182,942	\$159,123
<i>DIO</i>	<i>80.4</i>	<i>77.3</i>	<i>81.6</i>	<i>74.6</i>	<i>84.5</i>	<i>81.7</i>	<i>82.0</i>	<i>77.4</i>
Accounts payable	\$ 65,817	\$ 40,070	\$ 65,359	\$ 59,447	\$ 71,824	\$ 73,559	\$ 75,387	\$ 67,493
<i>DPO</i>	<i>31.3</i>	<i>25.5</i>	<i>30.5</i>	<i>22.6</i>	<i>32.7</i>	<i>35.8</i>	<i>33.8</i>	<i>32.8</i>
Working capital	\$198,647	\$150,970	\$218,251	\$203,493	\$222,945	\$196,693	\$200,888	\$188,413
<i>DWC</i>	<i>94.4</i>	<i>96.1</i>	<i>101.7</i>	<i>104.8</i>	<i>101.4</i>	<i>99.9</i>	<i>90.0</i>	<i>90.1</i>
<i>Percent of net sales</i>	<i>25.9%</i>	<i>26.3%</i>	<i>27.9%</i>	<i>28.7%</i>	<i>27.8%</i>	<i>27.4%</i>	<i>24.7%</i>	<i>24.7%</i>
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ (37)	\$ 4,798	\$ 4,362	\$ 15,577	\$ 11,352	\$ 11,149	\$ 35,780	\$ 23,334
Free cash flow	\$ (7,761)	\$ (16,641)	\$ (8,587)	\$ (74,811)	\$ 2,664	\$ (9,576)	\$ 30,233	\$ 3,854
Total borrowings	\$488,359	\$284,335	\$493,317	\$465,145	\$491,742	\$485,282	\$496,634	\$491,232

The following table represents special charges (see note 10) included in the above quarterly data for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006:

	<u>First Quarter</u>		<u>Second Quarter</u>		<u>Third Quarter</u>		<u>Fourth Quarter</u>	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Special charges included in:								
Cost of sales	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$ 2,543	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$ (385)
Special charges	—	—	—	12,587	—	—	—	3,747
Interest expense	—	—	—	4,906	—	—	—	—
Total pre-tax special charges	—	—	—	20,036	—	—	—	3,362
Special charges — net of tax	—	—	—	13,424	—	—	—	3,281
Diluted earnings per share:								
Capacity realignment charges — net of tax	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$ 0.95</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$ 0.23</u>

Stock Market Information

Libbey Inc. common stock is listed for trading on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol **LBY**. The price range for the Company's common stock as reported by the New York Stock Exchange and dividends declared for our common stock were as follows:

	<u>2007</u>			<u>2006</u>		
	<u>Price Range</u>		<u>Cash Dividend Declared</u>	<u>Price Range</u>		<u>Cash Dividend Declared</u>
	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>		<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	
First Quarter	\$14.28	\$11.17	\$0.025	\$12.19	\$ 6.85	\$0.025
Second Quarter	\$24.65	\$13.98	\$0.025	\$15.58	\$ 5.91	\$0.025
Third Quarter	\$24.06	\$13.76	\$0.025	\$11.75	\$ 5.90	\$0.025
Fourth Quarter	\$19.32	\$14.28	\$0.025	\$12.53	\$10.33	\$0.025

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

None.

ITEM 9A. *CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES*

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Company's Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") reports are 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 for 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, we have investments in certain unconsolidated entities. As we do not control or manage these entities, our disclosure controls and procedures with respect to such entities are necessarily substantially more limited than those we maintain with respect to our consolidated subsidiaries.

As required by SEC Rule 13a-15(b), the Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and the Company's 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 quarter 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.

Report of Management

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting refers to the process designed by, or under the supervision of, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, and effected by our board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and includes those policies and procedures that:

- (1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- (2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and
- (3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Internal control over financial reporting cannot provide absolute assurance of achieving financial reporting objectives because of its inherent limitations. Internal control over financial reporting is a process that involves human diligence and compliance and is subject to lapses in judgment and breakdowns resulting from human failures. Internal control over financial reporting also can be circumvented by collusion or improper management override. Because of such limitations, there is a risk that material misstatements may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by internal control over financial reporting. However, these inherent limitations are known features of the financial reporting process. Therefore, it is possible to design into the process safeguards to reduce, though not eliminate, this risk. Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company.

Management has used the framework set forth in the report entitled “Internal Control — Integrated Framework” published by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (COSO) of the Treadway Commission to evaluate the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Management has concluded that the Company’s internal control over financial reporting was effective as of the end of the most recent fiscal year. The Company’s independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP, that audited the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements, has issued an attestation report on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

Changes in Internal Control

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.

ITEM 9B. *OTHER INFORMATION*

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. *DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE*

Information with respect to executive officers of Libbey is incorporated herein by reference to Item 4 of this report under the caption “Executive Officers of the Registrant.” Information with respect to directors of Libbey is incorporated herein by reference to the information set forth under the caption “Libbey Corporate Governance-Who are the current members of Libbey’s Board of Directors?” in the Proxy Statement. Certain information regarding compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act is incorporated herein by reference to the information set forth under the caption “Stock Ownership — Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance” in the Proxy Statement. Information with respect to the Audit Committee members, the Audit Committee financial experts, and material changes in the procedures by which shareholders can recommend nominees to the Board of Directors is incorporated herein by reference to the information set forth under the captions “Libbey Corporate Governance-Who are the current members of Libbey’s Board of Directors?”, “— What is the role of the Board’s Committees?” and “— How does the Board select nominees for the Board?” in the Proxy Statement.

Libbey’s Code of Business Ethics and Conduct applicable to its Directors, Officers (including Libbey’s principal executive officer and principal financial & accounting officer) and employees, along with the Audit Committee Charter, Nominating and Governance Committee Charter, Compensation Committee Charter and Corporate Governance Guidelines is posted on Libbey’s website at www.libbey.com. Libbey’s Code of Business Ethics and Conduct is also available to any shareholder who submits a request in writing addressed to Susan A. Kovach, Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary, Libbey Inc., 300 Madison Avenue, P.O. Box 10060, Toledo, Ohio 43699-0060. In the event that Libbey amends or waives any of the provisions of the Code of Business Ethics and Conduct applicable to the principal executive officer or principal financial & accounting officer, Libbey intends to disclose the subsequent information on Libbey’s website.

ITEM 11. *EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION*

Information regarding executive compensation is incorporated herein by reference to the information set forth under the captions “Compensation Discussion and Analysis,” “Comparison of Cumulative Total Returns,” “Total Shareholder Return” and “Indexed Returns” in the Proxy Statement.

ITEM 12. *SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS*

Information regarding security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management is incorporated herein by reference to the information set forth under the captions “Stock Ownership — Who are the largest owners of

Libbey stock?” and “-How much stock do Libbey’s directors and officers own?” in the Proxy Statement. Information regarding equity compensation plans is incorporated herein by reference to Item 5 of this report under the caption “Equity Compensation Plan Information.”

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Information regarding certain relationships and related transactions is incorporated herein by reference to the information set forth under the caption “Libbey Corporate Governance-Certain Relationships and Related Transactions — What related party transactions involved directors or related parties?” and “— How does the Board determine which directors are considered independent?” in the Proxy Statement.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

Information regarding principal accounting fees and services is incorporated herein by reference to the information set forth under the caption “Audit-Related Matters — Who are Libbey’s auditors?” and “— What fees has Libbey paid to its auditors for fiscal year 2007 and 2006?” in the Proxy Statement.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE

a) Index of Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedule Covered by Report of Independent Auditors.

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Financial Statement Schedule of Libbey Inc. for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 for Schedule II Valuation and Qualifying Accounts (Consolidated).	S-1

All other schedules have been omitted since the required information is not present or not present in amounts sufficient to require submission of the schedule or because the information required is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements or the accompanying notes.

b) The accompanying Exhibit Index is hereby incorporated by reference. The exhibits listed in the accompanying Exhibit Index are filed or incorporated by reference as part of this report.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

LIBBEY INC.

by: /s/ Gregory T. Geswein _____
Gregory T. Geswein
Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Date: March 17, 2008

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>
William A. Foley	Director
Peter C. McC. Howell	Director
Carol B. Moerdyk	Director
Jean-René Gougelet	Director
Terence P. Stewart	Director
Carlos V. Duno	Director
Deborah G. Miller	Director
Richard I. Reynolds	Director, Executive Vice President, Chief Operating Officer
John F. Meier	Chairman of the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ Gregory T. Geswein
 Gregory T. Geswein
 Attorney-In-Fact

Date: March 17, 2008

/s/ Gregory T. Geswein
 Gregory T. Geswein
 Vice President and Chief
 Financial Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)

Date: March 17, 2008

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LIBBEY INC.

SCHEDULE II — VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS (Consolidated)
Years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005

	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	Allowance for Slow Moving and Obsolete Inventory	Valuation Allowance for Deferred Tax Asset
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Balance at December 31, 2004	\$ 7,661	\$ 2,839	\$ 955
Charged to expense or other accounts	5,886	8,377	2,078
Deductions	<u>(151)</u>	<u>(3,266)</u>	<u> </u>
Balance at December 31, 2005	13,396	7,950	3,033
Charged to expense or other accounts	3,602	6,215	3,542
Deductions	<u>(5,491)</u>	<u>(8,026)</u>	<u> </u>
Balance at December 31, 2006	11,507	6,139	6,575
Charged to expense or other accounts	1,760	2,285	22,280
Deductions.	<u>(1,556)</u>	<u>(1,989)</u>	<u> </u>
Balance at December 31, 2007	<u>\$11,711</u>	<u>\$ 6,435</u>	<u>\$28,855</u>

**Certification of Chief Executive Officer
Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, John F. Meier, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Libbey Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonable likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

By /s/ John F. Meier

John F. Meier,
Chief Executive Officer

Date March 17, 2008

**Certification of Chief Financial Officer
Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, Gregory T. Geswein, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Libbey Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonable likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

By /s/ Gregory T. Geswein
Gregory T. Geswein,
Chief Financial Officer

Date March 17, 2008

Certification of Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as created by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the undersigned officer of Libbey Inc. (the “Company”) hereby certifies, to such officer’s knowledge, that:

(i) the accompanying Annual Report on Form 10-K of Libbey for the year ended December 31, 2007 (the “Report”) fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

(ii) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Libbey.

/s/ John F. Meier

John F. Meier
Chief Executive Officer

Dated: March 17, 2008

Certification of Chief Financial Officer

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as created by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the undersigned officer of Libbey Inc. (the “Company”) hereby certifies, to such officer’s knowledge, that:

(i) the accompanying Annual Report on Form 10-K of Libbey for the year ended December 31, 2007 (the “Report”) fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

(ii) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Libbey.

/s/ Gregory T. Geswein

Gregory T. Geswein
Chief Financial Officer

Dated: March 17, 2008

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Libbey Inc. General Information

Libbey Inc.

300 Madison Avenue
P.O. Box 10060
Toledo, Ohio 43699-0060
419-325-2100

The Bank of New York (telephone 1-800-524-4458) acts as both Transfer Agent and Registrar for the Company. Address shareholder inquiries to:

The Bank of New York

Shareholder Relations Department
P.O. Box 11258
Church Street Station
New York, New York 10286-1258, U.S.A.

Send certificates for transfer and address changes to: The Bank of New York

Receive and Deliver Department
P.O. Box 11002
Church Street Station
New York, New York 10286-1002, U.S.A.
e-mail Address: shareowners@bankofny.com

Ernst & Young LLP, Toledo, Ohio are the independent auditors for the Company.

Copies of the Company's annual report on Form 10-K are available at no charge through the Company's website: www.libbey.com. In addition, the Company will provide without charge to any person who is a beneficial owner of its shares a copy of Libbey's 2007 Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Requests should be addressed to:

Libbey Inc.

Investor Relations
300 Madison Avenue
P.O. Box 10060
Toledo, Ohio 43699-0060

The annual shareholders meeting of Libbey Inc. will be 2:00 p.m. on May 16, 2008, and will be held in Chicago, IL at:
The Drake Hotel
140 E. Walton Place
Chicago, IL 60611

Libbey Inc. stock is listed for trading on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "LBV."

The price range for the Company's common stock on the New York Stock Exchange as reported by the New York Stock Exchange was as follows:

	2007		2006	
	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter	\$14.28	\$11.17	\$12.19	\$6.85
Second Quarter	\$24.65	\$13.98	\$15.58	\$5.91
Third Quarter	\$24.06	\$13.76	\$11.75	\$5.90
Fourth Quarter	\$19.32	\$14.28	\$12.53	\$10.33

As of March 3, 2008, there were 832 registered common shareholders of record. The Company pays a regular quarterly cash dividend of \$0.025 per share, or \$0.10 per year. The declaration of future dividends is within the discretion of the Board of Directors of the Company and will depend upon, among other things, business conditions, earnings and the financial condition of the Company.

The Bank of New York, the Transfer Agent for Libbey Inc., has made available a Direct Stock Purchase and Sale Plan, BuyDIRECTSM. The Plan provides registered shareholders and interested first-time investors the opportunity to purchase and sell shares of the Company's common stock, reinvest dividends and deposit their certificates into the Plan for safekeeping. Existing shareholders can request enrollment material by calling The Bank of New York at 1-800-524-4458. Shareholder questions and requests for forms are also available by visiting The Bank of New York's Website at <http://stockbny.com>. Interested investors who would like enrollment material should call The Bank of New York at 1-800-524-4458.

SM BuyDIRECT is a service mark of The Bank of New York.

Additional Information

For additional information, contact:

Kenneth A. Boerger, Vice President and Treasurer
Libbey Inc.
300 Madison Avenue
P.O. Box 10060
Toledo, Ohio 43699-0060
419-325-2279
e-mail: stock@libbey.com
Or visit our website at www.libbey.com

On May 15, 2007, the Company's chief executive officer submitted to the New York Stock Exchange the annual CEO certification regarding the Company's compliance with the New York Stock Exchange's corporate governance list standards. In addition, the Company filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission the certifications of its chief executive officer and chief financial officer required by Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 as Exhibits 31.1 and 31.2 to the Company's Form 10-K for the year-ended December 31, 2007.





300 Madison Avenue
P.O. Box 10060
Toledo, Ohio 43699-0060
419-325-2100
www.libbey.com

U.S. Glassware Manufacturing
Toledo

940 Ash Street
Toledo, Ohio 43611

Shreveport

4302 Jewella Road
Shreveport, Louisiana 71109



A Libbey Company

Doblado 1627 B Norte
Col. Terminal
Monterrey N. L. Mexico
CP 64680



Royal Leerdam
Lingedijk 8
4142 LD Leerdam
Netherlands



Crisal Cristalaria Automatica S.A.
Zona Industrial do Casal da
Lebre
2431-903 Marinha Grande
Portugal

Libbey Glassware (China) Co., Ltd.
#2211 Ai Min Road East
Langfang Economic & Technology
Development Zone
Hebie Province, Post Code: 065001
People's Republic of China

Syracuse[®]
CHINA

A Libbey **FOODSERVICE** Company

Syracuse China Company
2801 Court Street
Syracuse, New York 13208

TRAEX[®]

A Libbey **FOODSERVICE** Company

Traex Company
101 Traex Plaza
Dane, Wisconsin 53529

WORLD[®]
TABLEWARE

A Libbey **FOODSERVICE** Company

World Tableware Inc.
300 Madison Avenue
P. O. Box 10060
Toledo, Ohio 43699-0060

