

PPG INDUSTRIES INC
Form 10-K
February 21, 2007
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006

Commission File Number 1-1687

PPG INDUSTRIES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Pennsylvania (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	25-0730780 (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
One PPG Place, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (Address of principal executive offices)	15272 (Zip code)
Registrant's telephone number, including area code:	412-434-3131

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
Common Stock Par Value \$1.66 ² / ₃	New York Stock Exchange Philadelphia Stock Exchange
Preferred Share Purchase Rights	New York Stock Exchange Philadelphia Stock Exchange

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Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. YES NO

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. YES NO

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months, and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. YES NO

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Act). YES NO

The aggregate market value of common stock held by non-affiliates as of June 30, 2006, was \$10,885 million.

As of January 31, 2007, 163,976,892 shares of the Registrant's common stock, with a par value of \$1.66²/₃ per share, were outstanding. As of that date, the aggregate market value of common stock held by non-affiliates was \$10,854 million.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

<u>Document</u>	<u>Incorporated By Reference In Part No.</u>
Portions of PPG Industries, Inc. Proxy Statement for its 2007 Annual Meeting of Shareholders	III

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As used in this report, the terms PPG, Company, and Registrant mean PPG Industries, Inc. and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, unless the context indicates otherwise.

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Note on Incorporation by Reference

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Throughout this report, various information and data are incorporated by reference to the Company's 2006 Annual Report (hereinafter referred to as the Annual Report). Any reference in this report to disclosures in the Annual Report shall constitute incorporation by reference only of that specific information and data into this Form 10-K.

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Part I

Item 1. Business

PPG Industries, Inc., incorporated in Pennsylvania in 1883, is comprised of five reportable business segments: Industrial Coatings, Performance and Applied Coatings, Optical and Specialty Materials, Commodity Chemicals and Glass. Each of the business segments in which PPG is engaged is highly competitive. However, the diversification of product lines and worldwide markets served tend to minimize the impact on PPG's total sales and earnings of changes in demand for a particular product line or in a particular geographic area. Refer to Note 23, "Reportable Business Segment Information" under Item 8 of this Form 10-K for financial information relating to our reportable business segments and Note 2, "Acquisitions" under Item 8 for information regarding acquisition activity.

Industrial Coatings and Performance and Applied Coatings

PPG is a major global supplier of protective and decorative coatings. The Industrial Coatings and Performance and Applied Coatings reportable business segments supply protective and decorative finishes for customers in a wide array of end use markets including industrial equipment, appliances and packaging; factory-finished aluminum extrusions and steel and aluminum coils; marine and aircraft equipment; automotive original equipment; and other industrial and consumer products. In addition to supplying finishes to the automotive original equipment market, PPG supplies automotive refinishes to the aftermarket. The coatings industry is highly competitive and consists of a few large firms with global presence and many smaller firms serving local or regional markets. PPG competes in its primary markets with the world's largest coatings companies, most of which have global operations, and many smaller regional coatings companies. Product development, innovation, quality and technical and customer service have been stressed by PPG and have been significant factors in developing an important supplier position by PPG's coatings businesses comprising the Industrial Coatings and Performance and Applied Coatings reportable business segments.

The Industrial Coatings reportable business segment is comprised of the automotive, industrial and packaging coatings operating segments. The industrial and automotive coatings operating segments sell directly to a variety of manufacturing companies. Industrial, automotive and packaging coatings are formulated specifically for the customers' needs and application methods. PPG also supplies adhesives and sealants for the automotive industry and metal pretreatments and related chemicals for industrial and automotive applications. The packaging coatings business supplies coatings and inks for aerosol, food and beverage containers for consumer products to the manufacturers of those containers. Product performance, technology, quality, and technical and customer service are major competitive factors in these coatings businesses.

The Performance and Applied Coatings reportable business segment is comprised of the refinish, aerospace and architectural coatings operating segments. The refinish coatings business produces coatings products for automotive/fleet repair and refurbishing, light industrial coatings for a wide array of markets and specialty coatings for signs. These products are sold primarily through distributors. The aerospace coatings business supplies sealants, coatings, paint strippers, technical cleaners, transparent armor and transparencies for commercial, military, regional jet and general aviation aircraft. We supply products to aircraft manufacturers, maintenance and aftermarket customers around the world both on a direct basis and through a company owned distribution network. Product performance, technology, quality, distribution and technical and customer service are major competitive factors in these coatings businesses. The architectural coatings business primarily produces coatings used by painting and maintenance contractors and by consumers for decoration and maintenance. We also supply coatings and finishes for the protection of metals and structures to metal fabricators, heavy duty maintenance contractors and manufacturers of ships, bridges, rail cars and shipping containers. These products are sold through a combination of company-owned stores, home centers, mass merchandisers, paint dealers, independent distributors, and directly to customers. Price, product performance, quality, distribution and brand recognition are key competitive factors for the architectural coatings operating segment. The architectural coatings business operates approximately 450 company-owned stores.

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The Industrial Coatings and Performance and Applied Coatings businesses operate production facilities around the world. These facilities are usually shared and produce products sold by several operating segments of the Industrial Coatings and Performance and Applied Coatings reportable business segments. North American production facilities consist of 27 plants in the United States, two in Canada and one in Mexico. The three largest facilities in the United States are the Delaware, Ohio, plant, which primarily produces automotive refinishes; the Oak Creek, Wis., plant, which primarily produces industrial coatings; and the Cleveland, Ohio, plant, which primarily produces automotive original coatings. Outside North America, PPG operates five plants in Italy, three plants each in Brazil, China, Germany and Spain, two plants each in Australia, England, France, South Korea and the Netherlands, and one plant each in Argentina, Chile, Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore, Thailand, Turkey and Uruguay. We also have an alliance with Kansai Paint. The venture, known as PPG Kansai Automotive Finishes, is owned 60% by PPG and 40% by Kansai Paint. The focus of the venture is Japanese-based

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automotive original equipment manufacturers in North America and Europe. In addition, PPG and Kansai Paint are developing technology jointly, potentially benefiting customers worldwide. PPG owns equity interests in coatings operations in Canada, India and Japan. Additionally, the automotive coatings business operates five service centers in the United States, two in Poland, and one each in Canada, Italy, Mexico, and Portugal to provide just-in-time delivery and service to selected automotive assembly plants. Fourteen training centers in the United States, 15 in Europe, 11 in Asia, three in South America, two in Canada, and one in Mexico are in operation. These centers provide training for automotive aftermarket refinish customers. The aerospace business operates a global network of application support centers strategically located close to our customers around the world that provide technical support and just-in-time delivery of customized solutions to improve customer efficiency and productivity. Also, several automotive original coatings application centers are in operation throughout the world that provide testing facilities for customer paint processes and new products. The average number of persons employed by the Industrial Coatings reportable business segment during 2006 was 7,900. The average number of persons employed by the Performance and Applied Coatings reportable business segment during 2006 was 8,800.

Optical and Specialty Materials and Commodity Chemicals

PPG is a major producer and supplier of chemicals. PPG's chemicals operations are comprised of two reportable business segments: Optical and Specialty Materials and Commodity Chemicals. PPG's Optical and Specialty Materials reportable business segment is comprised of the optical products, silica and fine chemicals operating segments. The primary Optical and Specialty Materials products are *Transitions*[®] lenses, sunlenses, optical materials and polarized film; amorphous precipitated silicas for tire, battery separator, and other end-use markets; *Teslin*[®] synthetic printing sheet used in such applications as waterproof labels, e-passports and identification cards; and advanced intermediates and bulk active ingredients for the pharmaceutical industry. *Transitions*[®] lenses are processed and distributed by PPG's 51%-owned joint venture with Essilor International. In the Optical and Specialty Materials businesses, product quality and performance and technical service are the most critical competitive factors. The Optical and Specialty Materials businesses operate four plants in the United States and one in Mexico. Outside North America, these businesses operate three plants in Thailand and one plant each in Australia, Brazil, France, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands and the Philippines. The average number of persons employed by the Optical and Specialty Materials reportable business segment during 2006 was 3,000.

The Commodity Chemicals reportable business segment produces chlor-alkali and derivative products including chlorine, caustic soda, vinyl chloride monomer, chlorinated solvents, chlorinated benzenes, calcium hypochlorite, ethylene dichloride and phosgene derivatives. Most of these products are sold directly to manufacturing companies in the chemical processing, rubber and plastics, paper, minerals, metals, and water treatment industries. PPG competes with six other major producers of chlor-alkali products. Price, product availability, product quality and customer service are the key competitive factors. The chlor-alkali business operates three production facilities in the United States and one each in Canada and Taiwan. The two largest facilities are located in Lake Charles, La., and Natrium, W. Va. PPG also owns equity interests in operations in the United States. The average number of persons employed by the Commodity Chemicals reportable business segment during 2006 was 1,900.

Glass

PPG is a major producer of flat and fabricated glass in North America and a major global producer of continuous-strand fiber glass. The Glass reportable business segment is comprised of the automotive OEM glass, automotive replacement glass and services, performance glazings and fiber glass operating segments. PPG's major markets are commercial and residential construction, the furniture and electronics industries, automotive original equipment and automotive aftermarket. Most glass products are sold directly to manufacturing companies. However, in the automotive replacement glass business products are sold directly to independent distributors and through PPG distribution outlets. PPG manufactures flat glass by the float process and fiber glass by the continuous-strand process. PPG also provides third party claims management services to insurance and vehicle fleet companies.

The bases for competition in the Glass businesses are price, quality, technology and customer service. The Company competes with six major producers of flat glass, six major producers of fabricated glass and three major producers of fiber glass throughout the world. In certain glass and fiber glass markets, there is increasing competition from other producers operating in low labor cost countries.

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PPG's principal Glass production facilities are in North America and Europe. Fourteen plants operate in the United States, of which six produce automotive original and replacement glass products, five produce flat glass, and three produce fiber glass products. There are three plants in Canada, two of which produce automotive original and replacement glass products and one which produces flat glass. One plant each in England and the Netherlands produces fiber glass. PPG owns equity interests in operations in China, Mexico, Taiwan, the United States and Venezuela and a majority interest in a glass distribution company in Japan. Additionally, there are four satellite operations in the United States, two in

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Canada and one in Mexico that provide limited fabricating or assembly and just-in-time product delivery to selected automotive customer locations, one satellite glass coating facility in the United States for flat glass products and two satellite tempering and fabrication facilities in the United States for flat glass products. There are also three claims management centers. The average number of persons employed by the Glass reportable business segment during 2006 was 8,900.

Raw Materials and Energy

The effective management of raw materials and energy is important to PPG's continued success. Our primary energy cost is natural gas used in our Glass and Commodity Chemicals businesses. In 2006, natural gas costs declined slightly in the U.S. compared to record 2005 levels. This decline was due in large part to relatively low hurricane activity in the U.S. Gulf Coast and record high natural gas inventory levels in the fourth quarter of 2006. In the fourth quarter of 2005, prices were elevated due in large part to the adverse impact on supply of the high level of hurricane activity in the Gulf Coast. In 2006 our coatings raw material costs increased by approximately three percent, following an approximate ten percent rise in 2005. In addition, the growth of global industrial production, particularly in China and the United States, and a slowing in the rate at which our suppliers have added production capacity in North America have resulted not only in upward pressure on price, but also increased the importance of managing our supply chain.

The Company's most significant raw materials are titanium dioxide and epoxy and other resins in the coatings businesses; and sand, soda ash and polyvinyl butyral in the Glass businesses. Energy is a significant production cost in the Commodity Chemicals and Glass businesses. Most of the raw materials and energy used in production are purchased from outside sources, and the Company has made, and plans to continue to make, supply arrangements to meet the planned operating requirements for the future. Supply of critical raw materials and energy is managed by establishing contracts, multiple sources, and identifying alternative materials or technology, whenever possible. We have aggressive sourcing initiatives underway to support our continuous efforts to find the lowest total material costs. These initiatives include reformulation of certain of our products as part of a product renewal strategy and qualifying multiple sources of supply, including supplies from Asia and other lower cost regions of the world.

We are subject to existing and evolving standards relating to the registration of chemicals that impact or could potentially impact the availability and viability of some of the raw materials we use in our production processes. Our ongoing, global product stewardship efforts are directed at maintaining our compliance with these standards. In December 2006, European Union member states gave their final approval to comprehensive chemical management legislation known as REACH, the Registration, Evaluation and Authorization of Chemicals. REACH applies to all existing and new chemical substances manufactured in or imported into the European Union in quantities greater than one metric ton per year. The legislation requires that all such substances be pre-registered by Dec. 31, 2008. Subsequently, REACH will require the registration, testing and authorization of these pre-registered chemicals over an 11-year period. We are currently reviewing our product portfolio to identify substances that may require pre-registration. Additionally, we are working with our suppliers to understand the future availability and viability of the raw materials we use in our production processes. We anticipate that REACH will result in incremental costs to PPG and our suppliers and may result in some of the chemicals we use being regulated or restricted; however, at this time it is not possible to quantify the financial impact on PPG's businesses.

Research and Development

Research and development costs, including depreciation of research facilities, during 2006, 2005 and 2004 were \$334 million, \$325 million and \$321 million, respectively. PPG owns and operates several facilities to conduct research and development involving new and improved products and processes. Additional process and product research and development work is also undertaken at many of the Company's manufacturing plants. As part of our ongoing efforts to manage our costs effectively, we have a laboratory in China and an outsourcing arrangement with a laboratory in the Ukraine and have been actively pursuing government funding of a small, but growing portion of our research efforts.

Patents

PPG considers patent protection to be important. The Company's reportable business segments are not materially dependent upon any single patent or group of related patents. PPG received \$44 million in 2006, \$38 million in 2005 and \$40 million in 2004 from royalties and the sale of technical know-how.

Backlog

In general, PPG does not manufacture its products against a backlog of orders. Production and inventory levels are geared primarily to projections of future demand and the level of incoming orders.

Non-U.S. Operations

PPG has a significant investment in non-U.S. operations, and as a result we are subject to certain inherent risks, including economic and political conditions in international markets and fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. While approximately 85% of sales and operating income is generated by products sold in the

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United States, Canada and Western Europe, our remaining sales and operating income are generated in developing regions, such as Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America.

Employee Relations

The average number of persons employed worldwide by PPG during 2006 was 32,200. The Company has numerous collective bargaining agreements throughout the world. While we have experienced occasional work stoppages as a result of the collective bargaining process and may experience some work stoppages in the future, we believe we will be able to negotiate all labor agreements on satisfactory terms. To date, these work stoppages have not had a significant impact on the PPG's operating results. Overall, the Company believes it has good relationships with its employees.

Environmental Matters

PPG is subject to existing and evolving standards relating to protection of the environment. Capital expenditures for environmental control projects were \$14 million, \$18 million and \$11 million in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. It is expected that expenditures for such projects in 2007 will approximate \$24 million. Although future capital expenditures are difficult to estimate accurately because of constantly changing regulatory standards and policies, it can be anticipated that environmental control standards will become increasingly stringent and the cost of compliance will increase.

Additionally, about 20% of our chlor-alkali production capacity currently utilizes mercury cell technology. We strive to operate these cells in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and these cells are reviewed at least annually by state authorities. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has issued new regulations imposing significantly more stringent requirements on mercury emissions. These new rules took effect in December 2006. In order to meet the USEPA's new air quality standards, in July 2005, a decision was made to replace the existing mercury cell production unit at our Lake Charles, LA chlor-alkali plant with newer membrane cell technology. The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality has granted a one year extension to meet the new requirements on mercury emissions. This capital project began in 2005 and will continue through mid-2007. We do not expect the project to materially increase PPG's total capital spending in 2007.

PPG is negotiating with various government agencies concerning 95 current and former manufacturing sites and offsite waste disposal locations, including 22 sites on the National Priority List. The number of sites is comparable with the prior year. While PPG is not generally a major contributor of wastes to these offsite waste disposal locations, each potentially responsible party may face governmental agency assertions of joint and several liability. Generally, however, a final allocation of costs is made based on relative contributions of wastes to the site. There is a wide range of cost estimates for cleanup of these sites, due largely to uncertainties as to the nature and extent of their condition and the methods that may have to be employed for their remediation. The Company has established reserves for those sites where it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. As of Dec. 31, 2006 and 2005, PPG had reserves for environmental contingencies totaling \$282 million and \$94 million, respectively, of which \$65 million and \$29 million, respectively, were classified as current liabilities. Pretax charges against income for environmental remediation costs in 2006, 2005 and 2004 totaled \$207 million, \$27 million and \$15 million, respectively. Cash outlays related to such environmental remediation aggregated \$22 million, \$14 million and \$26 million in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Environmental remediation of a former chromium manufacturing plant site and associated sites in Jersey City, NJ represents the major part of our 2006 environmental charges and reserves. Included in the amounts mentioned above were \$185 million of 2006 charges against income and \$198 million in reserves at Dec. 31, 2006 associated with all New Jersey chromium sites.

The Company's experience to date regarding environmental matters leads PPG to believe that it will have continuing expenditures for compliance with provisions regulating the protection of the environment and for present and future remediation efforts at waste and plant sites. Management anticipates that such expenditures will occur over an extended period of time. Over the 15 years prior to 2006, the pretax charges

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against income ranged between \$10 million and \$49 million per year. Charges for estimated environmental remediation costs in 2006 were significantly higher than our historical range as a result of our continuing efforts to analyze and assess the environmental issues associated with a former chromium manufacturing plant site located in Jersey City, NJ and at the Calcasieu River Estuary located near our Lake Charles, LA chlor-alkali plant, which efforts resulted in a pre-tax charge of \$173 million in the third quarter of 2006 for the estimated costs of remediating these sites. We anticipate that charges against income in 2007 for environmental remediation costs will be within the prior historical range. In management's opinion, the Company operates in an environmentally sound manner, is well positioned, relative to environmental matters, within the industries in which it operates, and the outcome of these environmental contingencies will not have a material adverse effect on PPG's financial position or liquidity; however, any such outcome may be material to the results of operations of any particular period in which costs, if any, are recognized. See Note 14, Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, under Item 8 of this Form 10-K for additional information related to environmental matters.

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Internet Access

The Web site address for the Company is www.ppg.com. The Company's recent filings on Forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K and any amendments to those documents can be accessed without charge on that website under Investor Center, SEC Filings.

Item 1a. Risk Factors

As a global manufacturer of coatings, glass and chemicals products, we operate in a business environment that includes risks. These risks are not unlike the risks we have faced in the recent past. Each of the risks described in this section could adversely affect our operating results, financial position, and liquidity. While the factors listed here are considered to be the more significant factors, no such list should be considered to be a complete statement of all potential risks and uncertainties. Unlisted factors may present significant additional obstacles which may adversely affect our business.

Increases in prices and declines in the availability of raw materials could negatively impact our financial results

Our operating results are significantly affected by the cost of raw materials and energy, including natural gas. Changes in natural gas prices have a significant impact on the operating performance of our Commodity Chemicals and Glass businesses. Each one-dollar change in the unit price of natural gas per million British Thermal Units (mmbtu) has a direct impact of approximately \$60 million to \$70 million on our annual operating costs. All time record high natural gas costs in North America were reached in 2005 following the severe hurricanes that impacted the U.S. Gulf Coast in the third quarter. In 2006, natural gas costs in North America remained high by historical standards, but did decline slightly versus the 2005 levels. Year-over-year coatings raw material costs rose by \$75 million in 2006 following a rise of \$245 million in 2005. Additionally, certain raw materials are critical to our production processes. These include titanium dioxide and epoxy and other resins in the Industrial Coatings and Performance and Applied Coatings businesses and sand, soda ash and polyvinyl butyral in the Glass businesses. The Company has made, and plans to continue to make, supply arrangements to meet the planned operating requirements for the future. However, an inability to obtain these critical raw materials would adversely impact our ability to produce products.

We experience substantial competition from certain low-cost regions

Growing competition from companies in certain regions of the world, including Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America, where energy and labor costs are lower than those in the U.S., could result in lower selling prices or reduce demand for some of our glass and fiber glass products.

Our facilities are subject to various environmental laws and regulations

Pretax charges against income for environmental remediation ranged between \$10 million and \$49 million per year over the 15 years prior to 2006. In 2006 those charges totaled \$207 million. We have accrued \$282 million for estimated remediation costs that are probable at Dec. 31, 2006. In addition to the amounts currently reserved, the Company may be subject to loss contingencies related to environmental matters estimated to be as much as \$200 million to \$300 million. Such unreserved losses are reasonably possible but are not currently considered to be probable of occurrence.

We are involved in a number of lawsuits and claims, both actual and potential, in which substantial monetary damages are sought

The results of any future litigation or settlement of such lawsuits and claims are inherently unpredictable, but such outcomes could be adverse and material in amount.

For over thirty years, we have been a defendant in lawsuits involving claims alleging personal injury from exposure to asbestos

Most of our potential exposure relates to allegations by plaintiffs that PPG should be liable for injuries involving asbestos containing thermal insulation products manufactured by a 50% owned joint venture, Pittsburgh Corning Corporation. Although we have entered into a settlement arrangement with several parties concerning these asbestos claims as discussed in Note 14, Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, under Item 8 of this Form 10-K, the arrangement remains subject to court proceedings and, if not approved, the outcome could be material to the results of operations of any particular period.

We sell products to U.S.-based automotive original equipment manufacturers and their suppliers

The North American automotive industry continues to experience structural change, including the loss of U.S. market share by General Motors, Ford and Daimler- Chrysler. Further deterioration of market conditions could cause certain of our customers and suppliers to have liquidity problems, potentially resulting in the write-off of amounts due from these customers and cost impacts of changing suppliers.

Our international operations expose us to additional risks and uncertainties that could affect our financial results

Because we are a global company, our results are subject to certain inherent risks, including economic and political conditions in international markets and fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. While approximately 85% of sales and operating income is generated by products sold in the United States, Canada and Western Europe, our remaining sales and operating income are generated in developing regions, such as Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America.

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As a producer of chemicals and coatings, we manufacture and transport certain materials that are inherently hazardous due to their toxic or volatile nature

We have significant experience in handling these materials and take precautions to handle and transport them in a safe manner. However, these materials, if mishandled or released into the environment, could cause substantial property damage or personal injuries resulting in significant legal claims against us. In addition, evolving regulations concerning the security of chemical production facilities and the transportation of hazardous chemicals could result in increased future capital or operating costs.

Business disruptions could have a negative impact on our results of operations and financial condition

Unexpected events, including supply disruptions, temporary plant and/or power outages, natural disasters and severe weather events, fires, or war or terrorist activities, could increase the cost of doing business or otherwise harm the operations of PPG, our customers and our suppliers. It is not possible for PPG to predict the occurrence or consequence of any such events. However, such events could make it difficult or impossible for PPG to receive raw materials from suppliers and deliver products to customers or reduce demand for PPG's products.

Item 1b. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

See Item 1. Business for information on PPG's production and fabrication facilities.

Generally, the Company's plants are suitable and adequate for the purposes for which they are intended, and overall have sufficient capacity to conduct business in the upcoming year.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

PPG is involved in a number of lawsuits and claims, both actual and potential, including some that it has asserted against others, in which substantial monetary damages are sought. These lawsuits and claims, the most significant of which are described below, relate to contract, patent, environmental, product liability, antitrust and other matters arising out of the conduct of PPG's business. To the extent that these lawsuits and claims involve personal injury and property damage, PPG believes it has adequate insurance; however, certain of PPG's insurers are contesting coverage with respect to some of these claims, and other insurers, as they had prior to the asbestos settlement described below, may contest coverage with respect to some of the asbestos claims if the settlement is not implemented. PPG's lawsuits and claims against others include claims against insurers and other third parties with respect to actual and contingent losses related to environmental, asbestos and other matters.

The result of any future litigation of such lawsuits and claims is inherently unpredictable. However, management believes that, in the aggregate, the outcome of all lawsuits and claims involving PPG, including asbestos-related claims in the event the settlement described below does not become effective, will not have a material effect on PPG's consolidated financial position or liquidity; however, any such outcome may be material to the results of operations of any particular period in which costs, if any, are recognized.

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For over thirty years, PPG has been a defendant in lawsuits involving claims alleging personal injury from exposure to asbestos. For a description of asbestos litigation affecting the Company and the terms and status of the proposed PPG Settlement Arrangement announced May 14, 2002, see Note 14, Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, under Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

Over the past several years, the Company and others have been named as defendants in several cases in various jurisdictions claiming damages related to exposure to lead and remediation of lead-based coatings applications. PPG has been dismissed as a defendant from most of these lawsuits and has never been found liable in any of these cases.

In 2005, we received a Notice of Violation (NOV) and notice of intent to issue a further NOV from the State of North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources related to our Shelby, North Carolina fiber glass plant. Specifically, the NOVs related to non-compliant stack air emissions tests in 2005 conducted under the requirements of the Clean Air Act Title V Regulations. In 2006, PPG resolved these NOVs by entering into a Special Order By Consent (SOC) with the North Carolina Environmental Management Commission (the EMC) pursuant to which PPG paid a civil penalty of \$52,000.

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In an unrelated matter, PPG and the EMC entered into an SOC in June, 2004 pursuant to which PPG agreed to achieve certain specified emission limits for particulate matter from a furnace at the Lexington facility by Dec. 31, 2007. In March 2006, PPG requested an extension of the Dec. 31, 2007 deadline for achieving the emission limits for particulate matter until Dec. 31, 2009. The EMC has agreed in principal to this extension and has proposed that PPG and EMC enter into a new SOC which would include, among other things, a stipulated civil penalty of \$125,000 and a commitment by PPG to pay an additional \$1,102,500 penalty in the event PPG were to shut down the furnace without installing an emission control system for particulate matter by Dec. 31, 2011. In PPG's experience, matters such as these often can be resolved with civil penalty amounts below \$100,000. However, PPG cannot predict the amount, if any, of the civil penalty that may be assessed for this matter.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

None.

Executive Officers of the Company

Set forth below is information related to the Company's executive officers as of Feb. 21, 2007.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Title</i>
Charles E. Bunch (a)	57	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer since July 2005
James C. Diggs	58	Senior Vice President and General Counsel since July 1997 and Secretary since September 2004
William H. Hernandez	58	Senior Vice President, Finance since January 1995
J. Rich Alexander (b)	51	Senior Vice President, Coatings since May 2005
Victoria M. Holt (c)	49	Senior Vice President, Glass and Fiber Glass since May 2005
Kevin F. Sullivan (d)	55	Senior Vice President, Chemicals since May 2005
William A. Wulfsohn (e)	44	Senior Vice President, Coatings, since July 2006
<i>(a) Prior to his present position, Mr. Bunch held the positions of President and Chief Operating Officer and Executive Vice President, Coatings.</i>		
<i>(b) Prior to his present position, Mr. Alexander held the positions of Vice President, Industrial Coatings and Global General Manager, General Industrial Coatings.</i>		
<i>(c) Prior to her present position, Ms. Holt held the position of Vice President, Fiber Glass. Prior to joining PPG, she held executive positions at Solutia Inc.</i>		
<i>(d) Prior to his present position, Mr. Sullivan held the positions of Vice President, Chemicals and Vice President, Fiber Glass.</i>		
<i>(e) Prior to his present position, Mr. Wulfsohn held the position of Senior Vice President, Coatings and Managing Director, PPG Europe; and Vice President, Coatings, Europe, and Managing Director, PPG Europe. Prior to joining PPG, he held executive positions at Honeywell International Inc.</i>		

Table of Contents**Part II****Item 5. Market for the Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

The information required by Item 5 regarding market information, including stock exchange listings and quarterly stock market prices, dividends and holders of common stock is included in Exhibit 99.1 filed with this Form 10-K and is incorporated herein by reference. This information is also included in the PPG Shareholder Information on page 73 of this Annual Report.

Directors who are not also Officers of the Company receive Common Stock Equivalents pursuant to the PPG Industries, Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan for Directors (PPG Deferred Compensation Plan for Directors) and, through 2002, the PPG Industries, Inc. Directors Common Stock Plan (PPG Directors Common Stock Plan). Common Stock Equivalents are hypothetical shares of Common Stock having a value on any given date equal to the value of a share of Common Stock. Common Stock Equivalents earn dividend equivalents that are converted into additional Common Stock Equivalents but carry no voting rights or other rights afforded to a holder of Common Stock. The Common Stock Equivalents credited to Directors under both plans are exempt from registration under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 as private offerings made only to Directors of the Company in accordance with the provisions of the plans.

Under the PPG Deferred Compensation Plan for Directors, each Director may elect to defer the receipt of all or any portion of the compensation paid to such Director for serving as a PPG Director. All deferred payments are held in the form of Common Stock Equivalents. Payments out of the deferred accounts are made in the form of Common Stock of the Company (and cash as to any fractional Common Stock Equivalent). The Directors, as a group, were credited with 2,886; 10,954; and 12,877 Common Stock Equivalents in 2006, 2005, and 2004 respectively, under this plan. The values of the Common Stock Equivalents, when credited, ranged from \$61.32 to \$65.84 in 2006, \$57.85 to \$72.95 in 2005 and \$57.69 to \$65.09 in 2004.

Under the PPG Directors Common Stock Plan, each Director who neither is, nor was, an employee of the Company was credited with Common Stock Equivalents worth one-half of the Director's basic annual retainer. Effective Jan. 1, 2003, active Directors no longer participate in the PPG Directors Common Stock Plan. On that date, the Common Stock Equivalents held in each of the then active Directors' accounts in the PPG Directors Common Stock Plan were transferred to their accounts in the PPG Deferred Compensation Plan for Directors. On Dec. 31, 2006, there were only two retired Directors with accounts remaining in the PPG Directors Common Stock Plan. For one retired Director, the Common Stock Equivalents will be converted to cash at the fair market value of the common stock and paid in cash upon distribution. For the other retired Director, the Common Stock Equivalents will be converted into and paid in Common Stock of the Company (and cash as to any fractional Common Stock Equivalent) upon distribution. These Directors, as a group, received 26, 58 and 93 Common Stock Equivalents in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively, under this plan. The values of those Common Stock Equivalents, when credited, ranged from \$61.32 to \$65.84 in 2006, \$57.85 to \$72.95 in 2005 and \$57.69 to \$65.09 in 2004.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table summarizes the Company's stock repurchase activity for the three months ended Dec. 31, 2006:

*Month**Total*

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	<i>Total Number of Shares Purchased</i>	<i>Average Price Paid per Share</i>	<i>Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Program</i>	<i>Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Program⁽¹⁾</i>
October 2006				
Repurchase program	236,300	\$ 68.45	236,300	8,980,000
Other transactions ⁽²⁾	103,099	69.03		
November 2006				
Repurchase program	861,900	65.45	861,900	8,118,100
Other transactions ⁽²⁾	13,116	67.41		
December 2006				
Repurchase program	456,700	65.10	456,700	7,661,400
Other transactions ⁽²⁾	68,553	66.09		
<i>Total quarter ended</i>				
<i>Dec. 31, 2006</i>				
Repurchase program	1,554,900	\$ 65.80	1,554,900	7,661,400
Other transactions⁽²⁾	184,768	\$ 67.82		

(1) These shares were repurchased under a 10 million share repurchase program approved by PPG's Board of Directors in October 2005.

(2) Includes shares withheld or certified to in satisfaction of the exercise price and/or tax withholding obligation by holders of employee stock options who exercised options granted under the PPG Industries, Inc. Stock Plan.

Table of Contents**Equity Compensation Plan Information**

The plan documents for the plans described in the footnotes below are included as Exhibits to this Form 10-K, and are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. The following table provides information as of Dec. 31, 2006 regarding the number of shares of PPG Common Stock that may be issued under PPG's equity compensation plans.

<i>Plan category</i>	<i>Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights</i>	<i>Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights</i>	<i>Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))</i>
	(a)	(b)	(c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders ⁽¹⁾	9,413,216	\$58.35	10,265,556
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders ^{(2), (3)}	2,089,300	\$70.00	
Total	11,502,516	\$60.57	10,265,556

(1) Equity compensation plans approved by security holders include the PPG Industries, Inc. Stock Plan, the PPG Omnibus Plan, the PPG Industries, Inc. Executive Officers Long Term Incentive Plan, and the PPG Industries Inc. Long Term Incentive Plan.

(2) Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders include the PPG Industries, Inc. Challenge 2000 Stock Plan. This plan is a broad-based stock option plan under which the Company granted to substantially all active employees of the Company and its majority owned subsidiaries on July 1, 1998, the option to purchase 100 shares of the Company's common stock at its then fair market value of \$70.00 per share. Options became exercisable on July 1, 2003, and expire on June 30, 2008. There were 2,089,300 shares issuable upon exercise of options outstanding under this plan as of Dec. 31, 2006.

(3) Excluded from the information presented here are common stock equivalents held under the PPG Industries, Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan, the PPG Industries, Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan for Directors and the PPG Industries, Inc. Directors Common Stock Plan, none of which are equity compensation plans. As supplemental information, there were 491,168 common stock equivalents held under such plans as of Dec. 31, 2006.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The information required by Item 6 regarding the selected financial data for the five years ended Dec. 31, 2006 is included in Exhibit 99.2 filed with this Form 10-K and is incorporated herein by reference. This information is also reported in the Eleven-Year Digest on page 72 of the Annual Report under the captions net sales, income (loss) before accounting changes, cumulative effect of accounting changes, net income (loss), earnings (loss) per common share before accounting changes, cumulative effect of accounting changes on earnings (loss) per common share, earnings (loss) per common share, earnings (loss) per common share assuming dilution, dividends per share, total assets and long-term debt for the years 2002 through 2006.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Performance in 2006 compared with 2005

Performance Overview

Our sales increased 8% to \$11.0 billion in 2006 compared to \$10.2 billion in 2005. Sales increased 4% due to the impact of acquisitions, 2% due to increased volumes, and 2% due to increased selling prices.

Cost of sales as a percentage of sales increased slightly to 63.7% compared to 63.5% in 2005. Selling, general and administrative expense increased slightly as a percentage of sales to 17.9% compared to 17.4% in 2005. These costs increased primarily due to higher expenses related to store expansions in our architectural coatings operating segment and increased advertising to promote growth in our optical products operating segment.

Other charges decreased \$81 million in 2006. Other charges in 2006 included pretax charges of \$185 million for estimated environmental remediation costs at sites in New Jersey and \$42 million for legal settlements offset in part by pretax earnings of \$44 million for insurance recoveries related to the Marvin legal settlement and to Hurricane Rita. Other charges in 2005 included pretax charges of \$132 million related to the Marvin legal settlement net of related insurance recoveries of \$18 million, \$61 million for the federal glass class action antitrust legal settlement, \$34 million of direct costs related to the impact of hurricanes Rita and Katrina, \$27 million for an asset impairment charge in our fine chemicals operating segment and \$19 million for debt refinancing costs.

Other earnings increased \$30 million in 2006 due to higher equity earnings, primarily from our Asian fiber glass joint ventures, and higher royalty income.

Net income and earnings per share assuming dilution for 2006 were \$711 million and \$4.27, respectively, compared to \$596 million and \$3.49, respectively, for 2005. Net income in 2006 included aftertax charges of \$106 million, or 64 cents a share, for estimated environmental remediation costs at sites in New Jersey and Louisiana in the third quarter; \$26 million, or 15 cents a share, for legal settlements; \$23 million, or 14 cents a share for business restructuring; \$17 million, or 10 cents a share, to reflect the net increase in the current value of the Company's obligation relating to asbestos claims under the PPG Settlement Arrangement; and aftertax earnings of \$24 million, or 14 cents a share for insurance recoveries. Net income in 2005 included aftertax charges of \$117 million, or 68 cents a share for legal settlements net of insurance; \$21 million, or 12 cents a share for direct costs related to the impact of hurricanes Katrina and Rita; \$17 million, or 10 cents a share, related to an asset impairment charge related to our fine chemicals operating segment; \$12 million, or 7 cents a share, for debt refinancing cost; and \$13 million, or 8 cents a share, to reflect the net increase in the current

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

value of the Company's obligation relating to asbestos claims under the PPG Settlement Arrangement. The legal settlements net of insurance included aftertax charges of \$80 million for the Marvin legal settlement, net of insurance recoveries of \$11 million, and \$37 million for the impact of the federal glass class action antitrust legal settlement.

Results of Reportable Business Segments

<i>(Millions)</i>	<i>Net sales</i>		<i>Segment income</i>	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Industrial Coatings	\$ 3,236	\$ 2,921	\$ 349	\$ 284
Performance and Applied Coatings	3,088	2,668	514	464
Optical and Specialty Materials	1,001	867	223	158
Commodity Chemicals	1,483	1,531	285	313
Glass	2,229	2,214	148	123

Industrial Coatings sales increased \$315 million or 11% in 2006. Sales increased 4% due to acquisitions, 4% due to increased volumes in the automotive, industrial and packaging coatings operating segments, 2% due to higher selling prices, particularly in the industrial and packaging coatings businesses and 1% due to the positive effects of foreign currency translation. Segment income increased \$65 million in 2006. The increase in segment income was primarily due to the impact of increased sales volume, lower overhead and manufacturing costs, and the impact of acquisitions. Segment income was reduced by the adverse impact of inflation, which was substantially offset by higher selling prices.

Performance and Applied Coatings sales increased \$420 million or 16% in 2006. Sales increased 8% due to acquisitions, 4% due to higher selling prices in the refinish, aerospace and architectural coatings operating segments, 3% due to increased volumes in our aerospace and architectural coatings businesses and 1% due to the positive effects of foreign currency translation. Segment income increased \$50 million in 2006. The increase in segment income was primarily due to the impact of increased sales volume and higher selling prices, which more than offset the impact of inflation. Segment income was reduced by increased overhead costs to support growth in our architectural coatings business.

Optical and Specialty Materials sales increased \$134 million or 15% in 2006. Sales increased 10% due to higher volumes, particularly in optical products and fine chemicals and 5% due to acquisitions in our optical products business. Segment income increased \$65 million in 2006. The absence of the 2005 charge for an asset impairment in our fine chemicals business increased segment income by \$27 million. The remaining \$38 million increase in segment income was primarily due to increased volumes, lower manufacturing costs, and the absence of the 2005 hurricane costs of \$3 million, net of 2006 insurance recoveries, which were only partially offset by increased overhead costs in our optical products business to support growth and the negative impact of inflation.

Commodity Chemicals sales decreased \$48 million or 3% in 2006. Sales decreased 4% due to lower chlor-alkali volumes and increased 1% due to higher selling prices. Segment income decreased \$28 million in 2006. The year-over-year decline in segment income was due primarily to lower sales volumes and higher manufacturing costs associated with reduced production levels. The absence of the 2005 charges for direct costs related to hurricanes increased segment income by \$29 million. The impact of higher selling prices; lower inflation, primarily natural gas costs, and an insurance recovery of \$10 million related to the 2005 hurricane losses also increased segment income in 2006.

Our fourth-quarter chlor-alkali sales volumes and earnings were negatively impacted by production outages at several customers over the last two months of 2006. It is uncertain when some of these customers will return to a normal level of production which may impact the sales and

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earnings of our chlor-alkali business in early 2007.

Glass sales increased \$15 million or 1% in 2006. Sales increased 1% due to improved volumes resulting from a combination of organic growth and an acquisition. A slight positive impact on sales due to foreign currency translation offset a slight decline in pricing. Volumes increased in the performance glazings, automotive replacement glass and services and fiber glass businesses. Automotive OEM glass volume declined during 2006. Pricing was also up in performance glazings, but declined in the other glass businesses. Segment income increased \$25 million in 2006. This increase in segment income was primarily the result of higher equity earnings from our Asian fiber glass joint ventures, higher royalty income and lower manufacturing and natural gas costs, which more than offset the negative impacts of higher inflation, lower margin mix of sales and reduced selling prices.

Our fiber glass operating segment made progress during 2006 in achieving our multi-year plan to improve profitability and cash flow. A transformation of our supply chain, which includes production of a more focused product mix at each manufacturing plant, manufacturing cost reduction initiatives and improved equity earnings from our Asian joint ventures are the primary focus and represent the critical success factors in this plan. During 2006, our new joint venture in China started producing high labor content fiber glass reinforcement products, which will allow us to refocus our U.S. production capacity on higher margin, direct process products. The 2006 earnings improvement by our fiber glass operating segment accounted for the bulk of the 2006 improvement in the Glass reportable business segment income.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

The 2006 earnings of our automotive OEM glass operating segment declined year over year by \$9 million, following a decline of \$30 million in 2005. Significant structural changes continue to occur in the North American automotive industry, including the loss of U.S. market share by General Motors, Ford and Daimler-Chrysler. This has created a challenging and competitive environment for all suppliers to the domestic OEMs, including our operating segment. In 2007, the automotive OEM glass business will continue to focus on cost reduction, developing new, value added products and increasing sales volume.

We have an ongoing process that includes a review of our array of operating segments in relation to our overall strategic and performance objectives. In 2007, this process will include considering alternatives for maximizing shareholder value. These alternatives may include acquisitions, restructure, forming strategic alliances and divestiture. As part of this process, we are initially focused on the automotive OEM glass, automotive replacement glass and services and fine chemicals operating segments. To that end, we have engaged outside advisors to assist us in considering our alternatives, including the potential sale of one or more of these operating segments.

See Note 23, Reportable Business Segment Information, under Item 8 of this Form 10-K for further information related to our operating segments and reportable business segments.

Other Significant Factors

The effective tax rate for 2006 was 26.2% compared to 29.8% for 2005. The 2006 rate includes the benefit of a tax refund from Canada resulting from the favorable resolution of a tax dispute dating back to 1997 and a tax benefit related to the settlement with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) of our tax returns for the years 2001-2003. In the aggregate, these benefits reduced 2006 income tax expense by \$39 million. The 2006 effective tax rate includes a tax benefit of 36% on the charge for business restructuring and a tax benefit of 39% on the third quarter environmental remediation charge for sites in New Jersey and Louisiana, on the charges for legal settlements, and on the adjustment to increase the current value of the Company's obligation relating to asbestos claims under the PPG Settlement Arrangement, as discussed in Note 14,

Commitments and Contingent Liabilities under Item 8 of this Form 10-K. Income tax expense of 39% was recognized on certain insurance recoveries, and income tax expense of 31.5% was recognized on the remaining pretax earnings. The 2005 effective tax rate included a tax benefit of 39% on the charge for the Marvin legal settlement net of insurance recoveries, the settlement of the federal glass class action antitrust case, the asset impairment charge related to our fine chemicals operating segment, the charge for debt refinancing costs and the adjustment to increase the current value of the Company's obligation relating to asbestos claims under the PPG Settlement Arrangement. The 2005 effective tax rate also included tax expense of \$9 million related to dividends repatriated under the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 (AJCA 2004) and tax expense of 31.0% on the remaining pretax earnings. Our current estimate of the effective tax rate for 2007 is 31.5%.

Outlook

In 2006, growth slowed in the U.S. and overall North American economy during the year. This growth rate decelerated more in the second half of the year due, in part, to both slower U.S. residential construction and automobile production. Overall industrial production increased 3% for the year despite a 3% decrease in automotive production. Industrial production remains the economic metric that most positively correlates with our organic volume growth because it reflects activity in PPG's broad end-use markets. The U.S. commercial construction sector continued to grow throughout the year recording growth of more than 15%, a rate well above recent historical trends and overall U.S. GDP growth. The European economy grew at a fairly consistent rate throughout the year and overall industrial activity in most emerging regions of the world remained robust.

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Overall inflation rates remained fairly modest as labor rates were fairly flat through most of the world. Energy prices and other basic raw material costs remained high from an historical perspective, with some costs increasing slightly while others declined during the year. Natural gas costs in the U.S. declined from all-time record highs experienced at the end of 2005 which were due, in part, to supply disruptions resulting from the U.S. hurricanes, while oil costs remained at high levels through year-end.

The European economy grew at a rate of about 3% in 2006. The economic growth was fueled primarily by higher industrial production and lower unemployment rates, the latter of which aided consumer spending. European automotive production rose by about 3%, as increases in Eastern Europe offset a slight decline in Western Europe. Overall industrial production expanded by about 1%.

The Asian economy continued to post very high growth relative to historical global trends. Industrial production, which includes vehicle production among other sub-categories, grew at more than 15% in China.

Entering 2007, many economists are predicting slower North American growth in the first half of the year compared with 2006. Inflation will likely remain fairly

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

modest, as globalization and productivity are expected to minimize labor cost inflation. Additionally, a slower U.S. economy would reduce demand for both energy and other commodity materials, which could in turn impact costs favorably. We currently expect interest rates in the U.S. to decline at some point in 2007, but they may increase further in the European community.

Overall global economic growth is expected to continue despite the moderation in the North American economy. The global growth will continue to be stimulated by growth in the emerging regions of the world including China, India and Eastern Europe. Western Europe is expected to continue to expand, but it may be at lower levels than 2006 due, in part, to a stronger Euro and higher interest rates.

The strong growth in the emerging regions continues a trend that has been prevalent for several years. Economic growth in China will be sustained by both continued infrastructure expansion and unrelenting growth in its industrial base. The infrastructure expansion will likely be helped by preparations for the 2008 Olympics which will be held in China.

Global companies such as PPG will continue to benefit by this overall global expansion, as evidenced in 2006 where PPG's non-U.S. and non-Canadian operations grew organically by almost 10%. As this globalization increases, customers seek both global solutions and global servicing.

In 2007, we expect continued cost pressures including certain raw materials, transportation and healthcare costs. We remain focused on offsetting these cost pressures through aggressive sourcing initiatives combined with manufacturing cost improvements, productivity and selling price increases.

Our pension and post retirement benefit costs totaled \$271 million in 2006 reflecting an increase of \$37 million from 2005. These costs remain well above their 2000 level as a result of subpar investment returns over this time period, particularly the negative investment returns in the equity market in 2001 and 2002, a reduction in our expected future rate of return on pension plan assets, a lower discount rate environment and rising retiree medical costs, particularly for prescription drugs. However, based on our current estimates, we expect our pension and other postretirement benefits costs to decline by approximately \$40 million in 2007. This decline is due primarily to improved actual investment returns and an increase in the discount rate environment in 2006 as well as the impact of the \$100 million contribution we made to our U.S. pension plans in 2006.

In the area of energy, natural gas costs in 2006 remained high by historical standards, but did decline slightly versus the 2005 levels. In 2005, natural gas supply was disrupted by the two severe hurricanes, Katrina and Rita, which impacted the U.S. Gulf Coast in the third and fourth quarters. Changes in natural gas prices have a significant impact on the operating performance of our Commodity Chemicals and Glass businesses. Each one-dollar change in the price of natural gas per million British thermal units (mmbtu) has a direct impact of approximately \$60 million to \$70 million on our annual operating costs.

Our 2006 natural gas costs averaged about \$8.00 per mmbtu for the year, while our 2005 costs averaged about \$8.50. While it remains difficult to predict future natural gas prices, in order to reduce the risks associated with volatile prices, we use a variety of techniques, which include reducing consumption through improved manufacturing processes, switching to alternative fuels and hedging. We currently estimate our cost for natural gas in the first quarter of 2007 will be lower than the first quarter of 2006. We currently have about 35% of our first quarter 2007 natural gas purchases hedged at a price of about \$8.30, and roughly 30% of our 2007 annual requirements hedged at about \$8.00.

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For the past several years we have also experienced increases in the prices we pay for raw materials used in many of our businesses, particularly in our coatings businesses. These increases have resulted from the industrial expansion, supply/demand imbalance and increases in supplier costs for oil and other inputs. Year-over-year coatings raw material costs rose by \$245 million in 2005 and costs advanced another \$75 million in 2006. We have and plan to continue to combat the impact of these rising costs by seeking alternate and global supply sources for our raw materials, reformulating our products, improving our production processes and raising our selling prices.

The same economic factors, along with high capacity utilization and industry related hurricane outages, resulted in tight supplies of chlor-alkali products in 2005 and a large portion of 2006. This led to record ECU pricing during all of 2005, followed by another record year in 2006. First quarter 2006 ECU prices reached all-time levels for PPG, and prices gradually descended each subsequent quarter.

Separately, during 2006 several chlor-alkali competitors in the industry announced permanent facility shutdowns which equate to approximately 4% of the North American production capacity. The largest portion of these, approximately 3%, was completed in the fourth quarter of 2006, with the remainder scheduled for late 2007.

In the fourth quarter of 2006, PPG's chlor-alkali volumes were curtailed due to facility shutdowns by several large customers. These facility shutdowns were due, in part, to inventory management initiatives by customers, reflecting slowing in several of their U.S. end-markets.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

We see a continued, dynamic chlor-alkali environment in 2007. It is uncertain when some of these customers will return to a normal level of production which may impact the sales and earnings of our chlor-alkali business in early 2007.

PPG also supplies a variety of product into the U.S. residential and commercial construction markets. In 2006, the demand in the U.S. residential market dropped notably, as U.S. housing starts declined 13%. Conversely, investment in commercial construction increased by more than 15%.

Also, the North American automotive industry continues to experience structural change, including the loss of U.S. market share by General Motors, Ford, and Daimler-Chrysler. This has resulted in continuation of a very challenging and competitive environment for all suppliers to this industry. These OEMs are also faced with, among other things, funding substantial pension and post-retirement medical liabilities that place stress on their financial condition. Our 2006 sales in the U.S. and Canada to General Motors, Ford and the automotive tiered suppliers whose Standard & Poor's credit rating was BB or lower at Dec. 31, 2006 totaled approximately 4% of our total global sales. These sales were made under normal credit terms, and we expect to collect substantially all of the amounts due from these customers at Dec. 31, 2006 during the first quarter of 2007; however, we continue to focus on the management of this credit risk.

In 2006 we continued work on a major business process redesign project in our European coatings businesses that has the objectives of improving our competitiveness, supporting our initiatives to grow the business and increasing our margins. The project will standardize our business processes throughout the region on a common IT application platform in a newly defined business model that includes a new European headquarters established in Switzerland. We reached the first key milestone in this project in 2006 as we moved our European refinish business to the new business model over the first half of 2006. The net cost savings in 2006 were not significant but will increase as project activities continue through 2008 as we move our other European coatings businesses to this new model in 2007 and 2008.

We completed a series of acquisitions in 2006 that are intended to strengthen our coatings and optical products businesses by broadening their product offerings and geographic breadth. Sales increased in 2006 by \$379 million due to acquisitions, and the acquired businesses were slightly accretive to earnings in 2006. We expect sales in 2007 from these acquisitions to be \$700 million to \$800 million with meaningful earnings growth.

While we anticipate some ongoing challenges entering 2007 due to continued softness in a few U.S. customer markets, we anticipate that solid global economic conditions will remain. We expect to continue capitalizing on this environment with organic growth, especially in emerging regions, and remain committed to continuing our consistent track record of cash generation for the ongoing benefit of our shareholders.

Accounting Standards Adopted in 2006

Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, under Item 8 of this Form 10-K details the impact of the Company's adoption of the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment; SFAS No. 151, Inventory Costs, an Amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4; and 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).

Accounting Standards to be Adopted in Future Years

In June 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation (FIN) No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 . FIN No. 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise s financial statements and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN No. 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after Dec. 15, 2006. We are in the process of evaluating the effect that the adoption of this interpretation will have on PPG. We currently expect that we will reduce our tax contingency reserve by an amount that will not have a material effect on PPG s financial position.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements, which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in GAAP, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This standard only applies when other standards require or permit the fair value measurement of assets and liabilities. It does not increase the use of fair value measurement. SFAS No. 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after Nov. 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this Statement; however, we do not expect it to have an effect on PPG s consolidated results of operations or financial position.

Performance in 2005 Compared with 2004

Performance Overview

Our sales increased 7% to \$10.2 billion in 2005 compared to \$9.5 billion in 2004. Sales increased 6% due to higher selling prices, primarily in our Commodity Chemicals, Industrial Coatings and Performance and Applied Coatings reportable business segments, and 1% due to the positive effects of foreign currency translation. The impact

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of increased volumes in our Performance and Applied Coatings, Optical and Specialty Materials and Glass reportable business segments was offset by volume declines in the Commodity Chemicals reportable business segment. The volume decline in the Commodity Chemicals reportable business segment was due in part to lost sales resulting from the impact of Hurricane Rita, as discussed below.

Cost of sales as a percentage of sales increased to 63.5% as compared to 63.1% in 2004. Inflation, including higher coatings raw material costs and higher energy costs in our Commodity Chemicals and Glass reportable business segments increased our cost of sales.

Selling, general and administrative expense declined slightly as a percentage of sales to 17.4% despite increasing by \$56 million in 2005. These costs increased primarily due to increased advertising in our optical products operating segment and higher expenses due to store expansions in our architectural coatings operating segment. Interest expense declined \$9 million in 2005, reflecting the year over year reduction in the outstanding debt balance of \$80 million.

Other charges increased \$284 million in 2005 primarily due to pretax charges of \$132 million related to the Marvin legal settlement, net of \$18 million in insurance recoveries, \$61 million for the federal glass class action antitrust legal settlement, \$34 million of direct costs related to the impact of hurricanes Rita and Katrina, \$27 million for an asset impairment charge in our fine chemicals operating segment, \$19 million for debt refinancing costs and an increase of \$12 million for environmental remediation costs.

Net income and earnings per share assuming dilution for 2005 were \$596 million and \$3.49 respectively, compared to \$683 million and \$3.95, respectively, for 2004. Net income in 2005 included aftertax charges of \$117 million, or 68 cents a share, for legal settlements net of insurance; \$21 million, or 12 cents a share for direct costs related to the impact of hurricanes Katrina and Rita; \$17 million, or 10 cents a share related to an asset impairment charge related to our fine chemicals business; and \$12 million, or 7 cents a share, for debt refinancing costs. The legal settlements net of insurance include aftertax charges of \$80 million for the Marvin legal settlement, net of insurance recoveries, and \$37 million for the impact of the federal glass class action antitrust legal settlement. Net income for 2005 and 2004 included an aftertax charge of \$13 million, or 8 cents a share, and \$19 million, or 11 cents a share, respectively, to reflect the net increase in the current value of the Company's obligation relating to asbestos claims under the PPG Settlement Arrangement.

Results of Reportable Business Segments

<i>(Millions)</i>	<i>Net sales</i>		<i>Segment income</i>	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Industrial Coatings	\$ 2,921	\$ 2,818	\$ 284	\$ 338
Performance and Applied Coatings	2,668	2,478	464	451
Optical and Specialty Materials	867	805	158	186
Commodity Chemicals	1,531	1,229	313	113
Glass	2,214	2,183	123	166

Sales of Industrial Coatings increased \$103 million or 4% in 2005. Sales increased 2% due to higher selling prices in our industrial and packaging coatings businesses and 2% due to the positive effects of foreign currency translation. Volume was flat year over year as increased volume in automotive coatings was offset by lower volume in industrial and packaging coatings. Segment income decreased \$54 million in

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2005. The decrease in segment income was due to the adverse impact of inflation, including raw materials costs increases of about \$170 million, which more than offset the benefits of higher selling prices, improved sales margin mix, formula cost reductions, lower manufacturing costs and higher other income.

Performance and Applied Coatings sales increased \$190 million or 8% in 2005. Sales increased 4% due to higher selling prices in all three operating segments, 3% due to increased volumes as increases in our aerospace and architectural coatings businesses exceeded volume declines in automotive refinish, and 1% due to the positive effects of foreign currency translation. Performance and Applied Coatings segment income increased \$13 million in 2005. Segment income increased due to the impact of increased sales volumes described above and higher other income, which combined to offset the negative impacts of higher overhead costs to support the growth in these businesses, particularly in the architectural coatings business, and higher manufacturing costs. The impact of higher selling prices fully offset the adverse impact of inflation, including raw materials cost increases of about \$75 million.

Optical and Specialty Materials sales increased \$62 million or 8%. Sales increased 8% due to higher sales volumes in our optical products and silica businesses, which offset lower sales volumes in our fine chemicals business. Sales increased 1% due to an acquisition in our optical products business and decreased 1% due to lower pricing. Segment income decreased \$28 million. The primary factor decreasing segment income was the \$27 million impairment charge related to our fine chemicals business. The impact of higher sales volumes described above was offset by higher inflation, including increased energy costs; lower selling prices; increased overhead costs in our optical products business to support growth

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

and \$4 million of direct costs related to the impact of the hurricanes.

Market conditions, such as fewer new drug approvals, product withdrawals, excess production capacity and increasing share of generic drugs, put pressure on the pharmaceutical industry and created a challenging environment for our fine chemicals business. These conditions produced an operating performance in fine chemicals in 2005 that was disappointing. As a result, in the fourth quarter, the Company evaluated our fine chemicals business for impairment in accordance with SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets*, and determined that indicators of impairment were present for certain long-lived assets at our manufacturing plant in the United States. In measuring the fair value of these assets, the Company utilized an expected cash flow methodology to determine that the carrying value of these assets exceeded their fair value by \$24 million. We also wrote down the assets of a small fine chemical facility in France to their estimated net realizable value. Due to these developments, the Company recorded an asset impairment charge related to these fine chemicals assets of \$27 million pretax, which was included in *Other charges* in the statement of income for the year ended Dec. 31, 2005.

Commodity Chemicals sales increased \$302 million or 25%. Sales increased 35% due to higher selling prices and decreased 10% due to lower sales volumes, which were adversely impacted in the third and fourth quarters by the impact of the hurricanes. Segment income increased \$200 million in 2005. The primary factor increasing segment income was the record high selling prices in 2005. Factors decreasing segment income were higher inflation, including \$127 million due to increased energy and ethylene costs; \$29 million of direct costs related to the impact of the hurricanes; lower sales volumes; higher manufacturing costs; and increased environmental remediation expense. The hurricanes hit the Gulf Coast in September impacting volumes and costs in September through November and contributing to the rise in natural gas prices which lowered fourth quarter Commodity Chemicals earnings by \$54 million, almost 58% of the full year impact of higher natural gas prices.

The damage caused by Hurricane Rita resulted in the shutdown of our Lake Charles, LA chemicals plant for a total of eight days in September and an additional five days in October. On Sept. 26, 2005, following Hurricane Rita, PPG declared force majeure for products produced at the Lake Charles facility. On Oct. 6, 2005, the facility resumed production at reduced operating rates, and returned to full production capability in mid-November. PPG recorded a pretax charge in the amount of \$34 million in 2005 for direct costs primarily related to hurricane damage to the Lake Charles facility. This charge is included in *Other charges* in the statement of income under Item 8 of this Form 10-K for the year ended Dec. 31, 2005. The Company also estimates that pretax earnings were reduced by approximately \$27 million in 2005 due to lower sales volumes resulting from Hurricane Rita. The Company was engaged in discussions in early 2006 with its insurance providers that resulted in insurance recoveries in the third quarter of 2006.

Glass sales increased \$31 million or 1% in 2005. Sales increased 1% due to improved volumes as increases in our automotive replacement glass and services and performance glazings businesses offset volume declines in our fiber glass and automotive original equipment glass businesses. The positive effects of foreign currency translation were largely offset by lower selling prices primarily in our automotive replacement glass and services and automotive original equipment businesses. Segment income decreased \$43 million in 2005. The \$49 million impact of rising natural gas costs and the absence of the \$19 million gain in 2004 from the sale/leaseback of precious metals combined to account for a reduction in segment income of \$68 million. The remaining year-over-year increase in Glass segment income of \$25 million resulted primarily from improved manufacturing efficiencies and lower overhead costs exceeding the adverse impact of other inflation.

Our continuing efforts in 2005 to position the fiber glass business for future growth in profitability were adversely impacted by the rise in fourth quarter natural gas prices, slightly lower year-over-year sales, lower equity earnings due to weaker pricing in the Asian electronics market, and the absence of the \$19 million gain which occurred in 2004 stemming from the sale/leaseback of precious metals. Despite high energy costs, we expected fiber glass earnings to improve in 2006 because of price strengthening in the Asian electronics market, which began to occur in the

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fourth quarter of 2005, increased cost reduction initiatives and the positive impact resulting from the start up of our new joint venture in China. This joint venture will produce high labor content fiber glass reinforcement products and take advantage of lower labor costs, allowing us to refocus our U.S. production capacity on higher margin direct process products.

The 2005 earnings of our North American automotive OEM glass operating segment declined by \$30 million compared with 2004. Significant structural changes continue to occur in the North American automotive industry, including the loss of U.S. market share by General Motors and Ford. This has created a challenging and competitive environment for all suppliers to the domestic OEMs, including our operating segment. About half of the decline in earnings resulted from the impact of rising natural gas costs, particularly in the fourth quarter, combined with the traditional adverse impact of year-over-year sales price reductions producing a decline in

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

earnings that exceeded our successful efforts to reduce manufacturing costs. The other half of the 2005 decline was due to lower sales volumes and mix and higher new program launch costs.

Other Significant Factors

The Company's pension and other postretirement benefit costs for 2005 were \$12 million lower than in 2004. This decrease represents the impact of market driven growth in pension plan assets that occurred in 2004 and an increased benefit provided by the subsidy offered pursuant to the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement Act of 2003 (the Medicare Act) in 2005, offset in part by a decrease in the discount rate. The majority of the Company's defined benefit plans continued to be underfunded on an accumulated benefit obligation (ABO) basis at Dec. 31, 2005. The underfunded amount increased in 2005, resulting in an increase in the minimum pension liability and a decrease in shareholders' equity through a decrease in accumulated other comprehensive income of \$173 million, aftertax. This increase in the underfunded amount reflects a reduction of 40 basis points in the discount rate and the impact of a change in the mortality assumption for the U.S. plans used to calculate the ABO. See Note 13, Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits, under Item 8 of this Form 10-K for additional information.

In October 2004, the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 (AJCA 2004) was signed into law. Among its many provisions, the AJCA 2004 provided a limited opportunity through 2005 to repatriate the undistributed earnings of non-U.S. subsidiaries at a U.S. tax cost that could be lower than the normal tax cost on such distributions. During 2005, we repatriated \$114 million of dividends under the provisions of AJCA 2004 resulting in income tax expense of \$9 million. In the absence of AJCA 2004, the Company estimates the tax cost to repatriate these dividends would have been \$23 million higher.

The effective tax rate for 2005 was 29.8% compared to 30.3% for 2004. The 2005 effective tax rate included a tax benefit of 39% on the \$132 million charge for the Marvin legal settlement net of insurance recoveries, the \$61 million settlement of the federal glass class action antitrust case, the \$27 million asset impairment charge related to our fine chemicals operating segment, the \$19 million charge for debt refinancing costs and the adjustment to increase the current value of the Company's obligation related to asbestos claims under the PPG Settlement Arrangement, as discussed in Note 14, Commitments and Contingent Liabilities under Item 8 of this Form 10-K. The effective tax rate also included tax expense of \$9 million related to dividends repatriated under the AJCA 2004 and tax expense of 31.0% on the remaining pretax earnings. The 2005 effective tax rate also included the benefit of the U.S. manufacturing deduction, which was created by AJCA 2004. The 2004 effective tax rate included a tax benefit of 39% on the adjustment to increase the current value of the Company's obligation related to asbestos claims under the PPG Settlement Arrangement and tax expense of 30.5% on the remaining pretax earnings.

Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, including Environmental Matters

PPG is involved in a number of lawsuits and claims, both actual and potential, including some that it has asserted against others, in which substantial monetary damages are sought. See Item 3, Legal Proceedings of this Form 10-K and Note 14, Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, under Item 8 of this Form 10-K for a description of certain of these lawsuits, including a description of the proposed PPG Settlement Arrangement for asbestos claims announced on May 14, 2002 and a description of the antitrust suits against PPG related to the flat glass and automotive refinish industries. As discussed in Item 3 and Note 14, although the result of any future litigation of such lawsuits and claims is inherently unpredictable, management believes that, in the aggregate, the outcome of all lawsuits and claims involving PPG, including asbestos-related claims in the event the PPG Settlement Arrangement described in Note 14 does not become effective, will not have a material effect on PPG's consolidated financial position or liquidity; however, any such outcome may be material to the results of operations of any particular period in which costs, if any, are recognized.

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It is PPG's policy to accrue expenses for environmental contingencies when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. Reserves for environmental contingencies are exclusive of claims against third parties and are generally not discounted. As of Dec. 31, 2006 and 2005, PPG had reserves for environmental contingencies totaling \$282 million and \$94 million, respectively, of which \$65 million and \$29 million, respectively, were classified as current liabilities. Pretax charges against income for environmental remediation costs in 2006, 2005 and 2004 totaled \$207 million, \$27 million and \$15 million, respectively, and are included in Other charges in the statement of income. Cash outlays related to such environmental remediation aggregated \$22 million, \$14 million and \$26 million, in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

In addition to the amounts currently reserved, the Company may be subject to loss contingencies related to environmental matters estimated to be as much as \$200 million to \$300 million, which range has been revised since Dec. 31, 2005 to reflect the impact of the

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

submission of a feasibility study work plan for the former chromium manufacturing plant site located in Jersey City, NJ and of the draft remediation feasibility study for the Calcasieu River Estuary, which included the pretax charge of \$173 million recorded in the third quarter of 2006, for the estimated costs of remediating these sites, which actions are more fully described in Note 14. Such unreserved losses are reasonably possible but are not currently considered to be probable of occurrence.

Management anticipates that the resolution of the Company's environmental contingencies will occur over an extended period of time. Over the 15 years prior to 2006, the pretax charges against income ranged between \$10 million and \$49 million per year. Consistent with our previous disclosure, charges for estimated environmental remediation costs in 2006 were significantly higher than our historical range as a result of our continuing efforts to analyze and assess the environmental issues associated with a former chromium manufacturing plant site located in Jersey City, NJ and at the Calcasieu River Estuary located near our Lake Charles, LA chlor-alkali plant. We anticipate that charges against income in 2007 will be within the prior historical range. We expect cash outlays for environmental remediation costs to be approximately \$65 million in 2007 and to range from \$50 million to \$70 million annually through 2011. It is possible, however, that technological, regulatory and enforcement developments, the results of environmental studies and other factors could alter these expectations. See Note 14 for an expanded description of certain of these environmental contingencies. In management's opinion, the Company operates in an environmentally sound manner and the outcome of the Company's environmental contingencies will not have a material effect on PPG's financial position or liquidity; however, any such outcome may be material to the results of operations of any particular period in which costs, if any, are recognized.

Impact of Inflation

In 2006, the increase in our costs due to the negative effects of inflation, including the impact of higher raw material costs in our coatings businesses, was offset by higher selling prices in our Industrial Coatings, Performance and Applied Coatings and Commodity Chemicals reportable segments and by reduced manufacturing costs in our Glass and Optical and Specialty Materials reportable segments.

In 2005, the increase in our costs due to the negative effects of inflation, including the impact of higher coatings raw material costs and higher energy costs in our Glass and Commodity Chemicals businesses were offset by higher selling prices in our Commodity Chemicals and Performance and Applied Coatings reportable segments but were not offset by the combination of higher selling prices and lower manufacturing costs in our Industrial Coatings, Optical and Specialty Materials and Glass reportable segments.

In 2004, the combined impact of lower overall selling prices and higher production costs, due to the negative effects of inflation, including the impact of higher raw material and labor costs across all our reportable segments and higher energy costs in our Glass and Commodity Chemicals businesses, was only partially offset by lower manufacturing costs.

We expect that the gradual decline in ECU pricing in our Commodity Chemicals reportable segment that began in the second quarter of 2006 will continue into 2007. We also expect pricing pressure to continue in Glass in 2007. The combination of the negative impact of inflation and lower pricing is expected to exceed the productivity improvements and lower manufacturing costs for 2007 in the Commodity Chemicals and Glass reportable segments. In the remaining reportable segments, the combination of higher selling prices and lower manufacturing costs is expected to offset the negative impact of inflation.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

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During the past three years, we had sufficient financial resources to meet our operating requirements, to fund our capital spending, share repurchases and pension plans and to pay increasing dividends to our shareholders.

Cash from operating activities was \$1,130 million, \$1,065 million and \$1,018 million in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Capital spending was \$774 million, \$379 million and \$311 million in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. This spending related to modernization and productivity improvements, expansion of existing businesses, environmental control projects and business acquisitions, which amounted to \$402 million, \$91 million and \$67 million in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. We also assumed \$80 million in debt in connection with acquisitions in 2006. Capital spending, excluding acquisitions, is expected to be \$350 to \$400 million during 2007.

During 2007, we anticipate making acquisitions as part of our strategy for accelerating growth. Any acquisitions would be funded through a combination of cash on hand, cash generated from operations or from the sale of other businesses and, if necessary, external funding sources or the issuance of stock. In Jan. 2007, the Company acquired the architectural and industrial coatings business of Renner Sayerlack, S.A., Gravatai, Brazil.

Dividends paid to shareholders totaled \$316 million, \$316 million and \$307 million in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. PPG has paid uninterrupted dividends since

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1899, and 2006 marked the 35th consecutive year of increased dividend payments to shareholders. In Jan. 2007, our board of directors raised the quarterly dividend on our common stock to 50 cents from 48 cents a share. Over time, our goal is to sustain our dividends at approximately one-third of our earnings per share.

During 2006, the Company repurchased 2.3 million shares of PPG common stock at a cost of \$153 million under a previously authorized share repurchase program. During 2005, the Company repurchased 9.4 million shares of PPG common stock at a cost of \$607 million and during 2004, the Company repurchased 1.5 million shares of PPG common stock at a cost of \$100 million.

Cash contributions to our employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) and related expense were reduced by \$18 million in 2006 by the appreciation on PPG shares purchased prior to Dec. 31, 1992 allocated to participant accounts during 2006. We expect cash contributions to the ESOP and related expense to be reduced by \$10 million in 2007 by the appreciation on such shares.

During June 2005, the Company completed a debt refinancing consisting of tender offers in the United States to retire outstanding debt combined with the issuance of bonds in Europe. As part of this refinancing, the Company issued 300 million of 3.875% Senior Notes due 2015 (the Euro Notes). The proceeds from the Euro Notes were used to repay short-term commercial paper obligations incurred in June 2005 in connection with the purchase of \$100 million of 6.5% notes due 2007, \$159 million of 7.05% notes due 2009 and \$16 million of 6.875% notes due 2012, as well as for general corporate purposes. The Company recorded a second quarter 2005 pre-tax charge of approximately \$19 million, (\$12 million after-tax or 7 cents per share), for debt refinancing costs.

On Aug. 17, 2006, the Pension Protection Act of 2006 (the PPA) was signed into law, changing the funding requirements for our U.S. defined benefit pension plans beginning in 2008. Under current funding requirements, PPG did not have to make a mandatory contribution to our U.S. plans in 2006, and we do not expect to have a mandatory contribution to these plans in 2007. We are currently evaluating the impact that PPA will have on our funding requirements for 2008 and beyond. In 2006, 2005 and 2004 we made voluntary contributions to our U.S. defined benefit pension plans of \$100 million, \$4 million and \$100 million, respectively, and contributions to our non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans of \$24 million, \$26 million and \$40 million, respectively, some of which were required by local funding requirements. We expect to make mandatory contributions to our non-U.S. plans in 2007 of approximately \$37 million. We expect to make a \$100 million voluntary contribution to our U.S. plans in the first quarter of 2007, and we may make additional voluntary contributions in 2007.

The ratio of total debt, including capital leases, to total debt and equity was 29% at Dec. 31, 2006 and Dec. 31, 2005.

Cash from operations and the Company's debt capacity are expected to continue to be sufficient to fund capital spending, including acquisitions, share repurchases, dividend payments, contributions to pension plans, amounts due under the proposed PPG Settlement Arrangement and operating requirements, including PPG's significant contractual obligations, which are presented in the following table along with amounts due under the proposed PPG Settlement Arrangement:

Obligations Due In:

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(Millions)	Total	2008-		2010-	
		2007	2009	2011	Thereafter
Contractual Obligations					
Long-term debt	\$ 1,218	\$ 64	\$ 120	\$	\$ 1,034
Capital lease obligations	2	1	1		
Operating leases	300	90	121	57	32
Unconditional purchase obligations	784	204	170	88	322
Total	\$ 2,304	\$ 359	\$ 412	\$ 145	\$ 1,388
Asbestos Settlement⁽¹⁾					
Aggregate cash payments	\$ 998	\$ 422	\$ 66	\$ 36	\$ 474
PPG stock and other	135	135			
Total	\$ 1,133	\$ 557	\$ 66	\$ 36	\$ 474

(1) We have recorded an obligation equal to the net present value of the aggregate cash payments, along with the PPG stock and other assets to be contributed to the Asbestos Settlement Trust. However, PPG has no obligation to pay any amounts under this settlement until the Effective Date, as more fully discussed in Note 14, Commitments and Contingent Liabilities under Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

The unconditional purchase commitments are principally take-or-pay obligations related to the purchase of certain materials, including industrial gases, natural gas, coal and electricity, consistent with customary industry practice.

These also include PPG's commitment to purchase electricity and steam from the RS Cogen joint venture discussed in Note 5, Investments, under Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

See Note 8, Debt and Bank Credit Agreements and Leases, under Item 8 of this Form 10-K for details regarding the use and availability of committed and uncommitted lines of credit, letters of credit, guarantees, and debt covenants.

In addition to the amounts available under the lines of credit, the Company may issue up to \$500 million aggregate principal amount of debt securities under a shelf registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in July 1999.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company's off-balance sheet arrangements include the operating leases and unconditional purchase obligations disclosed in the Liquidity and Capital Resources section in the contractual obligations table as

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

well as letters of credit and guarantees as discussed in Note 8, Debt and Bank Credit Arrangements and Leases, under Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Management has evaluated the accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements and related notes presented under Item 8 of this Form 10-K and believes those policies to be reasonable and appropriate. We believe that the most critical accounting estimates used in the preparation of our financial statements relate to accounting for contingencies, under which we accrue a loss when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated, and to accounting for pensions, other postretirement benefits, goodwill and other identifiable intangible assets with indefinite lives because of the importance of management judgment in making the estimates necessary to apply these policies.

Contingencies, by their nature, relate to uncertainties that require management to exercise judgment both in assessing the likelihood that a liability has been incurred as well as in estimating the amount of potential loss. The most important contingencies impacting our financial statements are those related to the collectibility of accounts receivable, to environmental remediation, to pending, impending or overtly threatened litigation against the Company and to the resolution of matters related to open tax years. For more information on these matters, see Note 3, Working Capital Detail, Note 12, Income Taxes and Note 14, Commitments and Contingent Liabilities under Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

Accounting for pensions and other postretirement benefits involves estimating the cost of benefits to be provided well into the future and attributing that cost over the time period each employee works. To accomplish this, extensive use is made of assumptions about inflation, investment returns, mortality, turnover, medical costs and discount rates. These assumptions are reviewed annually. See Note 13, Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits, under Item 8 of this Form 10-K for information on these plans and the assumptions used.

The discount rate used in accounting for pensions and other postretirement benefits is determined in conjunction with our actuary by reference to a current yield curve and by considering the timing and amount of projected future benefit payments. The discount rate assumption for 2007 is 5.90% for our U.S. defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans. A reduction in the discount rate of 50 basis points, with all other assumptions held constant, would increase 2007 net periodic benefit expense for our defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans by approximately \$11 million and \$5 million, respectively.

The expected return on plan assets assumption used in accounting for our pension plans is determined by evaluating the mix of investments that comprise plan assets and external forecasts of future long-term investment returns. For 2006, the return on plan assets assumption for our U.S. defined benefit pension plans was 8.5%. We will use the same assumption for 2007. A reduction in the rate of return of 50 basis points, with other assumptions held constant, would increase 2007 net periodic pension expense by approximately \$12 million.

Net periodic benefit cost for our U.S. defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans for each of the years ended Dec. 31, 2005 and 2004 was calculated using the GAM 83 mortality table, a commonly used mortality table. In 2006, we began to use RP 2000, a newer and more relevant mortality table to calculate net periodic benefit costs for these plans. This change in the mortality assumption in 2006 increased net periodic benefit costs by approximately \$13 million and \$4 million for our defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans, respectively.

As discussed in Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, under Item 8 of this Form 10-K, the Company tests goodwill and identifiable intangible assets with indefinite lives for impairment at least annually by comparing the fair value of the reporting units to their carrying values. Fair values are estimated using discounted cash flow methodologies that are based on projections of the amounts and timing of future revenues and cash flows. Based on this testing, none of our goodwill was impaired as of Dec. 31, 2006. The excess of fair value over the carrying value of our fiber glass reporting unit grew during 2006 as a result of progress made during 2006 in achieving our multi-year plan to improve profitability and cash flow.

As part of our ongoing financial reporting process, a collaborative effort is undertaken involving PPG managers with functional responsibility for financial, credit, environmental, legal, tax and benefit matters and outside advisors such as consultants, engineers, lawyers and actuaries. The results of this effort provide management with the necessary information on which to base their judgments on these contingencies and to develop the estimates and assumptions used to prepare the financial statements.

We believe that the amounts recorded in the financial statements under Item 8 of this Form 10-K related to these contingencies, pensions, other postretirement benefits, goodwill and other identifiable intangible assets with indefinite lives are based on the best estimates and judgments of the appropriate PPG management, although actual outcomes could differ from our estimates.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

Currency

During 2006, the U.S. dollar weakened against the currencies of most of the countries in which PPG operates, most notably against the euro, the British pound sterling and the Australian dollar. The effects of translating the net assets of our operations denominated in non-U.S. currencies to the U.S. dollar increased consolidated net assets by \$179 million for the year ended Dec. 31, 2006. In addition, the weaker U.S. dollar had a favorable impact on 2006 pretax earnings of \$9 million.

The U.S. dollar was weaker than the euro and the British pound sterling for most of the first eight months of 2005 when compared with currency rates of 2004. The U.S. dollar strengthened against these currencies during the last four months of 2005. The effects of translating the net assets of our operations denominated in non-U.S. currencies to the U.S. dollar decreased consolidated net assets by \$215 million for the year ended Dec. 31, 2005. The effect of currency rate changes over the course of the year resulted in a net favorable impact on 2005 pretax earnings as compared with 2004 of \$8 million.

During 2004, the U.S. dollar weakened against the currencies of most of the countries in which PPG operated, most notably against the euro, the British pound sterling and the Canadian dollar. The effects of translating the net assets of our operations denominated in non-U.S. currencies to the U.S. dollar increased consolidated net assets by \$180 million for the year ended Dec. 31, 2004. In addition, the weaker U.S. dollar had a favorable impact on 2004 pretax earnings of \$35 million.

Research and Development

Technological innovation has been a hallmark of our Company's success throughout its history. Research and development costs totaled over 3% of sales in each of the past three years, representing a level of expenditure that we expect to continue in 2007. These costs include technology-driven improvements to our manufacturing processes and customer technical service, as well as the costs of developing new products and processes. Because of our broad array of products and customers, we are not materially dependent upon any single technology platform.

Forward-Looking Statements

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a safe harbor for forward-looking statements made by or on behalf of the Company. Management's Discussion and Analysis and other sections of this Annual Report contain forward-looking statements that reflect the Company's current views with respect to future events and financial performance.

Forward-looking statements are identified by the use of the words "aim," "believe," "expect," "anticipate," "intend," "estimate" and other expressions indicate future events and trends. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which such statement is made and the Company undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. You are

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advised, however, to consult any further disclosures we make on related subjects in our reports to the Securities and Exchange Commission. Also, note the following cautionary statements.

Many factors could cause actual results to differ materially from the Company's forward-looking statements. Such factors include increasing price and product competition by foreign and domestic competitors, fluctuations in cost and availability of raw materials, the ability to maintain favorable supplier relationships and arrangements, economic and political conditions in international markets, the ability to penetrate existing, developing and emerging foreign and domestic markets, which also depends on economic and political conditions, foreign exchange rates and fluctuations in such rates, and the unpredictability of existing and possible future litigation, including litigation that could result if PPG's Settlement Agreement for asbestos claims does not become effective. However, it is not possible to predict or identify all such factors. Consequently, while the list of factors presented here is considered representative, no such list should be considered to be a complete statement of all potential risks and uncertainties. Unlisted factors may present significant additional obstacles to the realization of forward-looking statements.

Consequences of material differences in the results compared with those anticipated in the forward-looking statements could include, among other things, business disruption, operational problems, financial loss, legal liability to third parties and similar risks, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

Item 7a. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

PPG is exposed to market risks related to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, and natural gas prices and to changes in PPG's stock price. The Company may enter into derivative financial instrument transactions in order to manage or reduce these market risks. A detailed description of these exposures and the Company's risk management policies are provided in Note 10, Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedge Activities, under Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

The following disclosures summarize PPG's exposure to market risks and information regarding the use of and fair value of derivatives employed to manage our exposure to such risks. Quantitative sensitivity analyses have been provided to reflect how reasonably possible, unfavorable changes in market rates can impact PPG's consolidated results of operations, cash flows and financial position.

Foreign currency forward and option contracts outstanding during 2006 and 2005 were used to hedge PPG's exposure to foreign currency transaction risk. The fair value of these contracts as of Dec. 31, 2006 and 2005 were assets of \$2 million and \$1 million, respectively. The potential reduction in PPG's earnings resulting from the impact of adverse changes in exchange rates on the fair value of its outstanding foreign currency hedge contracts of 10% for European currencies and 20% for Asian and South American currencies for the years ended Dec. 31, 2006 and 2005 would have been \$2 million and \$1 million, respectively.

PPG had non-U.S. dollar denominated debt of \$472 million as of Dec. 31, 2006 and \$433 million as of Dec. 31, 2005. A weakening of the U.S. dollar by 10% against European currencies and by 20% against Asian and South American currencies would have resulted in unrealized translation losses of approximately \$63 million and \$50 million as of Dec. 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Interest rate swaps are used to manage a portion of PPG's interest rate risk. The fair value of the interest rate swaps was a liability of \$7 million as of Dec. 31, 2006 and 2005. The fair value of these swaps would have decreased by \$2 million and \$3 million as of Dec. 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, if variable interest rates increased by 10%. A 10% increase in interest rates in the U.S., Canada, Mexico and Europe and a 20% increase in interest rates in Asia and South America would have affected PPG's variable rate debt obligations by increasing interest expense by approximately \$2 million as of Dec. 31, 2006 and 2005. Further, a 10% reduction in interest rates would have increased the present value of the Company's fixed rate debt by approximately \$51 million and \$53 million as of Dec. 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively; however, such changes would not have had an effect on PPG's annual earnings or cash flows.

The fair value of natural gas contracts in place as of Dec. 31, 2006 was a liability of \$25 million. The fair value of natural gas swap contracts in place as of Dec. 31, 2005 was an asset of \$0.3 million. These contracts were entered into to reduce PPG's exposure to higher prices of natural gas. A 10% reduction in the price of natural gas would result in a loss in the fair value of the underlying natural gas swap contracts outstanding as of Dec. 31, 2006 and 2005 of approximately \$23 million and \$3 million, respectively.

An equity forward arrangement was entered into to hedge the Company's exposure to changes in fair value of its future obligation to contribute PPG stock into an asbestos settlement trust (see Note 10 and Note 14, Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, under Item 8 of this Form 10-K). The fair value of this instrument as of Dec. 31, 2006 and 2005 was an asset of \$14 million and \$10 million, respectively. A 10% decrease in PPG's stock price would have reduced the value of this instrument by \$6 million and \$5 million, respectively, as of Dec. 31, 2006 and 2005.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Internal Controls Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of PPG Industries, Inc.:

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

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

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's 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 accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. 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 accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (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 the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, management's assessment that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006 of the Company and our report dated February 21, 2007 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and financial statement schedule and included an explanatory paragraph regarding the Company's adoption of a new accounting standard.

/s/ Deloitte &
Touche LLP
Deloitte & Touche LLP

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Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

February 21, 2007

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Management Report

Responsibility for Preparation of the Financial Statements and Establishing and Maintaining Adequate Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements included in this Annual Report. The financial statements were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and include amounts that are based on the best estimates and judgments of management. The other financial information contained in this Annual Report is consistent with the financial statements.

We are also responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Our internal control system is designed to provide reasonable assurance concerning the reliability of the financial data used in the preparation of PPG's financial statements, as well as to safeguard the Company's assets from unauthorized use or disposition.

All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, a system of internal control over financial reporting can provide only reasonable assurance and may not prevent or detect misstatements. In addition, because of changing conditions, there is risk in projecting any evaluation of internal controls to future periods.

We conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006. In making this evaluation, we used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework*. Our evaluation included reviewing the documentation of our controls, evaluating the design effectiveness of our controls and testing their operating effectiveness. Based on this evaluation we believe that, as of December 31, 2006, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting were effective and provide reasonable assurance that the accompanying financial statements do not contain any material misstatement.

Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has issued their report on our evaluation of PPG's internal control over financial reporting. Their report appears on page 32 of this Annual Report.

Charles E. Bunch

Chairman of the Board

and Chief Executive Officer

February 21, 2007

William H. Hernandez

Senior Vice President, Finance

Financial Statements Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of PPG Industries, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of PPG Industries, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity, comprehensive income and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in Item 15(b). These financial statements and the financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements and the financial statement schedule based on our audits.

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

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In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of PPG Industries, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 21, 2007 expressed an unqualified opinion on management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting and an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, on December 31, 2006, the Company changed its method of accounting for pensions and other postretirement benefits by adopting Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans*, an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R).

Deloitte & Touche LLP

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

February 21, 2007

2006 PPG ANNUAL REPORT AND FORM 10-K 33

Table of Contents**Statement of Income**

<i>(Millions, except per share amounts)</i>	2006	<i>For the Year</i> 2005	2004
Net sales	\$ 11,037	\$ 10,201	\$ 9,513
Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	7,036	6,473	5,999
Selling, general and administrative	1,980	1,771	1,715
Depreciation	337	340	357
Research and development - net (See Note 21)	318	309	303
Interest	83	81	90
Amortization (See Note 6)	43	32	31
Asbestos settlement - net (See Notes 10 and 14)	28	22	32
Business restructuring (See Note 7)	37		
Other charges (See Notes 7, 8 and 14)	257	338	54
Other earnings (See Note 18)	(142)	(112)	(131)
<i>Income before income taxes and minority interest</i>	1,060	947	1,063
Income tax expense (See Note 12)	278	282	322
Minority interest	71	69	58
<i>Net income</i>	\$ 711	\$ 596	\$ 683
<i>Earnings per common share (See Note 11)</i>	\$ 4.29	\$ 3.51	\$ 3.98
<i>Earnings per common share - assuming dilution (See Note 11)</i>	\$ 4.27	\$ 3.49	\$ 3.95

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this consolidated statement.

Table of Contents**Balance Sheet**

<i>(Millions)</i>	<i>December 31</i>	
	2006	2005
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 455	\$ 466
Receivables (See Note 3)	2,168	1,871
Inventories (See Note 3)	1,390	1,119
Deferred income taxes (See Note 12)	394	345
Other	185	218
Total current assets	4,592	4,019
Property (See Note 4)	8,344	7,802
Less accumulated depreciation	5,848	5,498
Property net	2,496	2,304
Investments (See Note 5)	352	311
Goodwill (See Note 6)	1,396	1,166
Identifiable intangible assets net (See Note 6)	586	488
Other assets (See Notes 12 and 13)	599	393
Total	\$ 10,021	\$ 8,681
Liabilities and Shareholders Equity		
Current liabilities		
Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt (See Note 8)	\$ 140	\$ 101
Asbestos settlement (See Note 14)	557	472
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (See Note 3)	2,090	1,776
Total current liabilities	2,787	2,349
Long-term debt (See Note 8)	1,155	1,169
Asbestos settlement (See Note 14)	332	385
Deferred income taxes (See Note 12)	136	90

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Accrued pensions (See Notes 1 and 13)	629	561
Other postretirement benefits (See Notes 1 and 13)	1,028	587
Other liabilities (See Note 13)	572	379
Total liabilities	6,639	5,520
Commitments and contingent liabilities (See Note 14)		
Minority interest	148	108
Shareholders' equity (See Note 15)		
Common stock	484	484
Additional paid-in capital	408	352
Retained earnings	7,453	7,057
Treasury stock, at cost	(4,101)	(3,984)
Unearned compensation (See Note 1)	(25)	(37)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss (See Note 16)	(985)	(819)
Total shareholders' equity	3,234	3,053
Total	\$ 10,021	\$ 8,681

Shares outstanding were 164,081,753 and 165,277,290 as of Dec. 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this consolidated statement.

Table of Contents**Statement of Shareholders' Equity**

<i>(Millions)</i>	<i>Common Stock</i>	<i>Additional Paid-In Capital</i>	<i>Retained Earnings</i>	<i>Treasury Stock</i>	<i>Unearned Compensation (See Note 1)</i>	<i>Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income (See Note 16)</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Balance, Jan. 1, 2004</i>	\$ 484	\$ 158	\$ 6,399	\$ (3,428)	\$ (60)	\$ (642)	\$ 2,911
Net income			683				683
Other comprehensive income, net of tax						207	207
Cash dividends			(307)				(307)
Purchase of treasury stock				(100)			(100)
Issuance of treasury stock		63		73			136
Stock option activity		28					28
Repayment of loans by ESOP					13		13
Other			1				1
<i>Balance, Dec. 31, 2004</i>	\$ 484	\$ 249	\$ 6,776	\$ (3,455)	\$ (47)	\$ (435)	\$ 3,572
Net income			596				596
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax						(384)	(384)
Cash dividends			(316)				(316)
Purchase of treasury stock				(607)			(607)
Issuance of treasury stock		75		78			153
Stock option activity		28					28
Repayment of loans by ESOP					10		10
Other			1				1
<i>Balance, Dec. 31, 2005</i>	\$ 484	\$ 352	\$ 7,057	\$ (3,984)	\$ (37)	\$ (819)	\$ 3,053
Net income			711				711
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax						(166)	(166)
Cash dividends			(316)				(316)

Purchase of treasury stock		(153)	(153)
Issuance of treasury stock	25	36	61
Stock option activity	31		31
Repayment of loans by ESOP		12	12
Other		1	1
Balance, Dec. 31, 2006	\$ 484	\$ 408	\$ 7,453
		\$ (4,101)	\$ (25)
			\$ (985)
			\$ 3,234

Statement of Comprehensive Income

<i>(Millions)</i>	<i>For the Year</i>		
	2006	2005	2004
Net income	\$ 711	\$ 596	\$ 683
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax (See Note 16)			
Unrealized currency translation adjustment	179	(215)	180
Defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement benefit plans (See Notes 1 and 13)	(335)	(173)	33
Unrealized gains (losses) on marketable equity securities	3	1	(3)
Net change derivatives (See Note 10)	(13)	3	(3)
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax	(166)	(384)	207
Comprehensive income	\$ 545	\$ 212	\$ 890

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these consolidated statements.

Table of Contents**Statement of Cash Flows**

<i>(Millions)</i>	2006	<i>For the Year</i> 2005	2004
Operating activities			
Net income	\$ 711	\$ 596	\$ 683
Adjustments to reconcile to cash from operations			
Depreciation and amortization	380	372	388
Asbestos settlement, net of tax	17	13	19
Asset impairment (See Note 7)		27	
Business restructuring	37		
Restructuring cash spending	(33)	(4)	(3)
Bad debt expense	15	24	9
Equity affiliate (earnings) loss net of dividends	(18)	6	(14)
Increase (decrease) in net accrued pension benefit costs	21	72	(10)
Increase in receivables	(87)	(144)	(134)
Increase in inventories	(78)	(59)	(45)
Increase in other current assets	(9)	(14)	(25)
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	65	191	111
Increase in noncurrent assets	(98)	(81)	(2)
Increase in noncurrent liabilities	167	7	50
Other	40	59	(9)
Cash from operating activities	1,130	1,065	1,018
Investing activities			
Purchases of short-term investments (See Note 1)	(963)	(1,990)	(4,718)
Proceeds from sales of short-term investments (See Note 1)	963	2,040	4,668
Capital spending			
Additions to property and investments	(372)	(288)	(244)
Business acquisitions, net of cash balances acquired	(402)	(91)	(67)

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Reductions of other property and investments	48	31	51
Deposits held in escrow	(3)	(67)	
Release of deposits held in escrow	67		
<i>Cash used for investing activities</i>	(662)	(365)	(310)
Financing activities			
Net change in borrowings with maturities of three months or less	(4)	9	11
Proceeds from other short-term debt	143	91	27
Repayment of other short-term debt	(212)	(56)	(18)
Proceeds from long-term debt		360	7
Repayment of long-term debt	(26)	(486)	(339)
Repayment of loans by employee stock ownership plan	12	10	13
Purchase of treasury stock	(153)	(607)	(100)
Issuance of treasury stock	55	138	121
Dividends paid	(316)	(316)	(307)
<i>Cash used for financing activities</i>	(501)	(857)	(585)
Effect of currency exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	22	(36)	37
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(11)	(193)	160
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	466	659	499
<i>Cash and cash equivalents, end of year</i>	\$ 455	\$ 466	\$ 659

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this consolidated statement.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of PPG Industries, Inc. (PPG or the Company), and all subsidiaries, both U.S. and non-U.S., that we control. We own more than 50% of the voting stock of the subsidiaries that we control. Investments in companies in which we own 20% to 50% of the voting stock and have the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financial policies of the investee are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. As a result, our share of the earnings or losses of such equity affiliates is included in the accompanying statement of income and our share of these companies' shareholders' equity is included in the accompanying balance sheet. Transactions between PPG and its subsidiaries are eliminated in consolidation.

Use of estimates in the preparation of financial statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

Revenue recognition

Revenue from sales is recognized by all operating segments when goods are shipped and title to inventory and risk of loss passes to the customer or when services have been rendered.

Shipping and handling costs

Amounts billed to customers for shipping and handling are recorded in Net sales in the accompanying statement of income. Shipping and handling costs incurred by the Company for the delivery of goods to customers are included in Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation and amortization in the accompanying statement of income.

Selling, general and administrative costs

Amounts presented as Selling, general and administrative in the accompanying statement of income are comprised of selling, customer service, distribution and advertising costs, as well as the costs of providing corporate-wide functional support in such areas as finance, law, human resources, and planning. Distribution costs pertain to the movement and storage of finished goods inventory at company-owned and leased warehouses, terminals and other distribution facilities. Certain of these costs may be included in cost of sales by other companies, resulting in a lack of comparability with other companies.

Legal costs

Legal costs are expensed as incurred.

Foreign currency translation

For all significant non-U.S. operations, the functional currency is their local currency. Assets and liabilities of those operations are translated into U.S. dollars using year end exchange rates; income and expenses are translated using the average exchange rates for the reporting period. Unrealized currency translation adjustments are deferred in accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income, a separate component of shareholders' equity.

Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments (valued at cost, which approximates fair value) acquired with an original maturity of three months or less.

Short-term investments

Short-term investments are highly liquid investments that have stated maturities of three months to one year. The purchases and sales of these investments are classified as investing activities in our statement of cash flows. Short-term investments include auction rate securities.

Inventories

Most U.S. inventories are stated at cost, using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method, which does not exceed market. All other inventories are stated at cost, using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method, which does not exceed market. We determine cost using either average or standard factory costs, which approximate actual costs, excluding certain fixed costs such as depreciation and property taxes.

In November 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 151, Inventory Costs, an Amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4. SFAS No. 151 requires the exclusion of certain costs from inventories and the allocation of fixed production overheads to inventories to be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. Effective Jan. 1, 2006, PPG adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 151. Our adoption of this standard did not have a material effect on PPG's consolidated results of operations, financial position or liquidity.

Marketable equity securities

The Company's investment in marketable equity securities is recorded at fair market value in Investments in the accompanying balance sheet with changes in fair market value recorded in income for those securities designated as trading securities and in other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax, for those designated as available for sale securities.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Property

Property is recorded at cost. We compute depreciation by the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of depreciable assets. Additional expense is recorded when facilities or equipment are subject to abnormal economic conditions or obsolescence. Significant improvements that add to productive capacity or extend the lives of properties are capitalized. Costs for repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred. When property is retired or otherwise disposed of, the original cost and related accumulated depreciation balance are removed from the accounts and any related gain or loss is included in income. Amortization of the cost of capitalized leased assets is included in depreciation expense. Property and other long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

Goodwill and identifiable intangible assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost over the fair value of acquired identifiable tangible and intangible assets and liabilities assumed from acquired businesses. Identifiable intangible assets acquired in business combinations are recorded based upon their fair value at the date of acquisition.

The Company tests goodwill of each reporting unit for impairment at least annually in connection with our strategic planning process in the third quarter. The goodwill impairment test is performed by comparing the fair value of the associated reporting unit to its carrying value. The Company's reporting units are its operating segments. (See Note 23, Reportable Business Segment Information for further information concerning our operating segments.) Fair value is estimated using discounted cash flow methodologies and market comparable information.

The Company has determined that certain acquired trademarks have indefinite useful lives. The Company tests the carrying value of these trademarks for impairment at least annually in the third quarter by comparing the fair value of each trademark to its carrying value. Fair value is estimated by using the relief from royalty method (a discounted cash flow methodology).

Identifiable intangible assets with finite lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives (2 to 25 years) and are reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable.

Stock-based compensation

In December 2004, the FASB issued a revision to SFAS No. 123, Share-Based Payment, (SFAS No. 123R) which became effective January 1, 2006, and now requires that all stock-based compensation awards be expensed based on their fair value. PPG began expensing stock options effective Jan. 1, 2004, and effective Jan. 1, 2006, we adopted SFAS No. 123R using the modified prospective application transition method. Because the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, and SFAS No. 123R are essentially the same as they relate to our equity plans, the adoption of SFAS No. 123R did not have a material impact on PPG's consolidated results of operations, financial position or liquidity. Prior to our adoption of SFAS No. 123R, the benefits of tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation costs were reported as an operating cash flow. SFAS No. 123R requires such excess tax benefits to be reported as a financing cash inflow. The adoption of SFAS No. 123R did not have a material impact on PPG's operating or financing cash flows for the year ended Dec. 31, 2006. See Note 19, Stock-Based Compensation for additional information.

Employee Stock Ownership Plan

We account for our employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) in accordance with Statement of Position (SOP) No. 93-6 for PPG common stock purchased after Dec. 31, 1992 (new ESOP shares). As permitted by SOP No. 93-6, shares purchased prior to Dec. 31, 1992 (old ESOP shares) continue to be accounted for in accordance with SOP No. 76-3. ESOP shares are released for future allocation to participants based on the ratio of debt service paid during the year on loans used by the ESOP to purchase the shares to the remaining debt service on these loans. These loans are a combination of borrowings guaranteed by PPG and borrowings by the ESOP directly from PPG. The ESOP 's borrowings from third parties are included in debt in our balance sheet (see Note 8). Unearned compensation, reflected as a reduction of shareholders ' equity, principally represents the unpaid balance of all of the ESOP 's loans. Dividends received by the ESOP are primarily used to pay debt service.

For old ESOP shares, compensation expense is equal to cash contributed to the ESOP by the Company less the appreciation on the allocated old ESOP shares. Cash contributions to the ESOP were reduced by \$18 million for each year in the three year period ended Dec. 31, 2006, for the appreciation on the old shares allocated to participants ' accounts in each of those years. By Dec. 31, 2008, all old shares are expected to be allocated, after which all unallocated shares will be accounted for under the provisions of SOP No. 93-6. Dividends paid on old ESOP shares are deducted from retained earnings. Old ESOP shares are considered to be outstanding in computing earnings per common share. For new ESOP shares, compensation expense is equal to the Company 's matching contribution (see Note 17). Dividends paid on released new ESOP shares are deducted from retained earnings, and dividends on unreleased shares are reported

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as a reduction of debt or accrued interest. New ESOP shares that have been released are considered outstanding in computing earnings per common share. Unreleased new ESOP shares are not considered to be outstanding.

Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits

In September 2006, the FASB issued 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). Under this new standard, a company must recognize a net liability or asset to report the funded status of its defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans on its balance sheets as well as recognize changes in that funded status, in the year in which the changes occur, through charges or credits to comprehensive income. SFAS No. 158 does not change how pensions and other postretirement benefits are accounted for and reported in the income statement. PPG adopted the recognition and disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 158 as of Dec. 31, 2006. The following table presents the impact of applying SFAS No. 158 on individual line items in the balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 2006:

(Millions)

<i>Balance Sheet Caption:</i>	<i>Before Application of SFAS No. 158⁽¹⁾</i>	<i>Adjustments</i>	<i>After Application of SFAS No. 158</i>
Other assets	\$ 494	\$ 105	\$ 599
Deferred income tax liability	(193)	57	(136)
Accrued pensions	(371)	(258)	(629)
Other postretirement benefits	(619)	(409)	(1,028)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	480	505	985

(1) Represents balances that would have been recorded under accounting standards prior to the adoption of SFAS No. 158.

See Note 13, *Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits*, for additional information.

Derivative financial instruments and hedge activities

The Company recognizes all derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities at fair value on the balance sheet. The accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative depends on the use of the derivative. To the extent that a derivative is effective as a cash flow hedge of an exposure to future changes in value, the change in fair value of the derivative is deferred in accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income. Any portion considered to be ineffective is reported in earnings immediately. To the extent that a derivative is effective as a hedge of an exposure to future changes in fair value, the change in the derivative's fair value is offset in the statement of income by the change in fair value of the item being hedged. To the extent that a derivative or a financial instrument is effective as a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation, the change in the derivative's fair value is deferred as an unrealized currency translation adjustment in accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income.

Product warranties

The Company accrues for product warranties at the time the associated products are sold based on historical claims experience. As of Dec. 31, 2006 and 2005, the reserve for product warranties was \$10 million and \$4 million, respectively. Pretax charges against income for product

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warranties in 2006, 2005 and 2004 totaled \$4 million, \$5 million and \$4 million, respectively. Cash outlays related to product warranties were \$5 million, \$4 million and \$4 million in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. In addition, \$7 million of warranty obligations were assumed as part of the Company's 2006 business acquisitions.

Asset Retirement Obligations

An asset retirement obligation represents a legal obligation associated with the retirement of a tangible long-lived asset that is incurred upon the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of that long-lived asset. We recognize asset retirement obligations in the period in which they are incurred, if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The asset retirement obligation is subsequently adjusted for changes in fair value. The associated estimated asset retirement costs are capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the long-lived asset and depreciated over its useful life. PPG's asset retirement obligations are primarily associated with closure of certain assets used in the chemicals manufacturing process.

As of Dec. 31, 2006 and 2005 the accrued asset retirement obligation was \$10 million and as of Dec. 31, 2004 it was \$9 million.

In March 2005, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation (FIN) No. 47, Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 143. FIN No. 47 clarifies the term conditional asset retirement obligation as used in SFAS No. 143, Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations, and provides further guidance as to when an entity would have sufficient information to reasonably estimate the fair value of an asset retirement obligation.

Effective Dec. 31, 2005, PPG adopted the provisions of FIN No. 47. Our only conditional asset retirement obligation relates to the possible future abatement of asbestos contained in certain PPG production facilities. The asbestos in our production facilities arises from the application of normal and customary building practices in the past when the facilities were constructed. This asbestos is encapsulated in place and, as a result, there is no current legal requirement to abate it. Inasmuch as there is no requirement to abate, we do not have any current plans or an intention to abate and therefore the timing, method and cost of future abatement, if any, are not

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Notes to the Financial Statements

known. In accordance with the provisions of FIN No. 47, the Company has not recorded an asset retirement obligation associated with asbestos abatement, given the uncertainty concerning the timing of future abatement, if any.

The adoption of FIN No. 47 on Dec. 31, 2005 has not resulted in any impact to our results of operations or financial position, and we do not expect the adoption to have a material impact on the Company's future results of operations, financial position or liquidity.

Other new accounting standards

In June 2006, the FASB issued FIN No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109. FIN No. 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN No. 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after Dec. 15, 2006. We are in the process of evaluating the effect that the adoption of this interpretation will have on PPG. We currently expect that we will reduce our tax contingency reserve by an amount that will not have a material effect on PPG's financial position.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This standard only applies when other standards require or permit the fair value measurement of assets and liabilities. It does not increase the use of fair value measurement. SFAS No. 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after Nov. 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this Statement; however, we do not expect it to have an effect on PPG's consolidated results of operations or financial position.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts in the 2005 and 2004 financial statements have been reclassified to be consistent with the 2006 presentation, including the information presented for our reportable business segments as more fully described in Note 23, *Reportable Business Segment Information*. These reclassifications had no impact on our previously reported net income, total assets, cash flows or shareholders' equity.

2. Acquisitions

During 2006, the Company made a number of business acquisitions with a cash cost of \$402 million and the assumption of \$80 million of debt. In addition, certain of these acquisitions also provide for contingent payments, holdbacks and potential purchase price adjustments. At Dec. 31, 2006, approximately \$62 million had been accrued as part of the purchase price allocations for such payments. The 2006 results of the acquired businesses have been included in our consolidated results of operations for the period since the acquisitions were completed. Sales increased in 2006 by \$379 million due to acquisitions, and the acquired businesses were slightly accretive to earnings in 2006. The more significant transactions completed during 2006 are described below.

During the third quarter of 2006, the Company acquired the performance coatings and finishes business of Ameron International Corporation, expanding PPG's protective coatings business in the U.S., Europe and Asia and enabling the Company to participate in the marine coatings

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market. The Company also acquired privately-held Sierracin Corporation, a U.S. supplier of advanced composite transparencies to the aerospace industry, and Spectra-Tone Paint Corporation, a U.S. architectural coatings manufacturer. In addition, the Company acquired Australian-based Protec Pty. Ltd. and the assets of Fortec Paints Ltd., Protec's New Zealand business. These businesses manufacture and distribute automotive refinish coatings and light industrial and high performance coatings.

During the second quarter of 2006, the Company acquired Intercast Europe, S.p.A., a manufacturer of nonprescription sunlenses with manufacturing and distribution operations in Italy, Thailand and Hong Kong. PPG also acquired certain assets of Shanghai Sunpool Building Material Co., Ltd. and its associated companies, including Shanghai IDI International Co., Ltd., and a group of Shanghai-based businesses that manufacture and distribute architectural coatings. In addition, the Company acquired certain assets of Eldorado Chemical Co., Inc., a U.S. manufacturer of paint strippers and technical cleaners for the aerospace industry. Also, the Company acquired the remaining 50% share of Dongju Industrial Co., Ltd., a South Korean coatings manufacturer. The Company had owned 50% of Dongju since 1985 and had accounted for this investment under the equity method of accounting.

During the first quarter of 2006, the Company purchased certain assets of Independent Glass Distributors, a wholesale distributor of automotive replacement glass and related products based in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

The preliminary purchase price allocations related to the acquisitions made in 2006 resulted in an excess of purchase price over the fair value of the tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed totaling \$158 million, which has been recorded

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as an addition to goodwill. The preliminary purchase price allocations were recorded upon acquisition of each business and adjustments were made to the allocations in subsequent quarters as the Company refined the estimates of the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. In the fourth quarter of the year, independent valuations were completed for certain acquired intangible assets, properties and fixed assets. The results of these valuations were reflected in the adjustments to the purchase price allocations for the quarter. Further adjustments to the purchase price allocations are expected as we finalize estimates related to acquired assets and liabilities, which adjustments are expected to be completed within twelve months of the dates of acquisition.

The following table summarizes the estimated fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed as a result of the acquisitions completed in 2006 and reflected in the preliminary purchase price allocations and adjustments recorded as of Dec. 31, 2006.

<i>(Millions)</i>	
Current assets	\$ 296
Property, plant, and equipment	150
Goodwill	158
Other non-current assets	102
Total assets	706
Short-term debt	(69)
Current liabilities	(153)
Long-term debt	(11)
Long-term liabilities	(71)
Net assets	\$ 402

During 2005, the Company made acquisitions at a cost totaling \$91 million, which relate primarily to four acquisitions. In the second quarter, the Company acquired the business of International Polarizer Holdings Trust, a privately held polarized film manufacturer for sun lens applications based in Marlborough, Massachusetts. In the third quarter, the Company acquired the business of Crown Coatings Industries, a privately held manufacturer of specialty wood coatings based in Singapore. In the fourth quarter, the Company acquired a network of 42 architectural coatings service centers from Iowa Paint Manufacturing. Also in the fourth quarter, the Company purchased the 30% minority interest in PPG Coatings (Hong Kong), which has a wholly-owned Chinese subsidiary engaged in the manufacture of automotive and industrial coatings. The purchase price allocations resulted in an excess of purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired, which has been recorded as an addition to goodwill.

During 2004, the Company made acquisitions at a cost totaling \$67 million. The amount relates primarily to the acquisition in the first quarter of the remaining one-third interest in PPG Iberica, S.A., a Spanish automotive and industrial coatings producer, for \$61 million. The purchase price

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allocation resulted in an excess of purchase price over the fair value of net assets acquired, which has been recorded as an addition to goodwill.

In Jan. 2007, the Company acquired the architectural and industrial coatings businesses of Renner Sayerlack, S.A., Gravatai, Brazil, to expand our coatings business in Latin America. The acquired business operates manufacturing plants in Brazil, Chile and Uruguay and each plant also serves as a distribution center.

3. Working Capital Detail

<i>(Millions)</i>	2006	2005
Receivables		
Customers	\$ 2,025	\$ 1,728
Equity affiliates	31	54
Other	161	128
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(49)	(39)
Total	\$ 2,168	\$ 1,871
Inventories⁽¹⁾		
Finished products	\$ 850	\$ 667
Work in process	129	111
Raw materials	273	213
Supplies	138	128
Total	\$ 1,390	\$ 1,119
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		
Trade creditors	\$ 1,081	\$ 927
Accrued payroll	323	273
Other postretirement and pension benefits	93	91
Income taxes	54	36
Other	539	449
Total	\$ 2,090	\$ 1,776

(1) Inventories valued using the LIFO method of inventory valuation comprised 56% and 57% of total gross inventory values as of Dec. 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. If the FIFO method of inventory valuation had been used, inventories would have been \$249 million and \$203 million higher as of Dec. 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. During the year ended Dec. 31, 2005, certain inventories accounted for on the LIFO method of accounting were reduced, which resulted in the liquidation of certain quantities carried at costs prevailing in prior years. The net effect on earnings of the liquidation was not material.

4. Property

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<i>(Millions)</i>	<i>Useful Lives</i>	<i>(years)</i>	2006	2005
Land and land improvements		5-30	\$ 385	\$ 333
Buildings		20-40	1,322	1,201
Machinery and equipment		5-25	5,941	5,674
Other		3-20	483	452
Construction in progress			213	142
<i>Total⁽¹⁾</i>			\$ 8,344	\$ 7,802

(1) Interest capitalized in 2006, 2005 and 2004 was \$7 million, \$5 million and \$3 million, respectively.

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<i>(Millions)</i>	2006	2005
Investments in equity affiliates	\$ 191	\$ 177
<hr/>		
Marketable equity securities		
Trading (See Note 13)	77	78
<hr/>		
Available for sale	13	9
<hr/>		
Other	71	47
<hr/>		
<i>Total</i>	\$ 352	\$ 311

The Company's investments in equity affiliates are comprised principally of fifty-percent ownership interests in a number of joint ventures that manufacture and sell coatings, glass and chemicals products, the most significant of which produce fiber glass products and are located in Asia.

During the second quarter of 2006, the Company purchased its joint venture partner's 50% interest in Dongju Industrial Co., Ltd., a South Korean coatings manufacturer. In the third quarter of 2006, we started up a new 50% owned joint venture in China to produce high labor content fiber glass reinforcement products as part of the supply chain transformation by the fiber glass operating segment to take advantage of lower labor costs. Expansion of the manufacturing capacity of another fiber glass joint venture in China that serves the electronics market was completed in the second quarter of 2006.

In addition, we have a fifty-percent ownership interest in RS Cogen, L.L.C., which toll produces electricity and steam primarily for PPG and its joint venture partner. The joint venture was formed with a wholly-owned subsidiary of Entergy Corporation in 2000 for the construction and operation of a \$300 million process steam, natural gas-fired cogeneration facility in Lake Charles, La., the majority of which was financed by a syndicate of banks. PPG's future commitment to purchase electricity and steam from the joint venture approximates \$23 million per year subject to contractually defined inflation adjustments for the next sixteen years. The purchases for the years ended Dec. 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 were \$24 million, \$25 million and \$25 million, respectively.

Summarized financial information of our equity affiliates on a 100 percent basis is as follows:

<i>(Millions)</i>	2006	2005
Working capital	\$ 31	\$ 102
<hr/>		
Property, net	730	669

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Short-term debt	(53)	(97)
Long-term debt	(354)	(317)
Other, net	67	31
<i>Net assets</i>	\$ 421	\$ 388

(Millions)	2006	2005	2004
Revenues	\$ 721	\$ 664	\$ 622
Net earnings	\$ 69	\$ 28	\$ 42

PPG's share of undistributed net earnings of equity affiliates was \$63 million and \$71 million as of Dec. 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Dividends received from equity affiliates were \$16 million, \$20 million and \$6 million in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

As of Dec. 31, 2006, there were unrealized pretax gains of \$3 million and as of Dec. 31, 2005 and 2004, there were unrealized pretax losses of \$1 million and \$2 million, respectively, recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive loss in the accompanying balance sheet related to marketable equity securities available for sale. During 2006, PPG sold certain of these investments resulting in recognition of pretax gains of \$1 million and proceeds of \$3 million. During 2005, PPG sold certain of these investments resulting in recognition of pretax gains of \$1 million and proceeds of \$4 million. During 2004, PPG sold certain of these investments resulting in recognition of pretax gains of \$0.3 million and proceeds of \$2 million.

6. Goodwill and Other Identifiable Intangible Assets

The change in the carrying amount of goodwill attributable to each reportable business segment for the years ended Dec. 31, 2006 and 2005 was as follows:

(Millions)	Industrial Coatings	Performance and Applied Coatings	Optical and Specialty Materials	Glass	Total
Balance, Jan. 1, 2005	\$ 255	\$ 842	\$ 30	\$ 89	\$ 1,216
Goodwill from acquisitions	4	10	5	2	21
Currency translation	(16)	(44)	(4)	(7)	(71)
Balance, Dec. 31, 2005	243	808	31	84	1,166
Goodwill from acquisitions	25	84	48	1	158
Currency translation	17	45	5	5	72

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<i>Balance, Dec. 31, 2006</i>	\$ 285	\$ 937	\$ 84	\$ 90	\$ 1,396
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The carrying amount of acquired trademarks with indefinite lives as of Dec. 31, 2006 and 2005 totaled \$144 million.

The Company's identifiable intangible assets with finite lives are being amortized over their estimated useful lives and are detailed below.

	Dec. 31, 2006			Dec. 31, 2005		
	<i>Gross</i>			<i>Gross</i>		
	<i>Carrying</i>	<i>Accumulated</i>	<i>Net</i>	<i>Carrying</i>	<i>Accumulated</i>	<i>Net</i>
<i>(Millions)</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Amortization</i>	<i>Net</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Amortization</i>	<i>Net</i>
Acquired technology	\$ 400	\$ (164)	\$ 236	\$ 362	\$ (142)	\$ 220
Other	335	(129)	206	225	(101)	124
<i>Balance</i>	\$ 735	\$ (293)	\$ 442	\$ 587	\$ (243)	\$ 344

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Aggregate amortization expense was \$43 million, \$32 million and \$31 million in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The estimated future amortization expense of identifiable intangible assets during the next five years is (in millions) \$58 in 2007, \$54 in 2008, \$53 in 2009, \$51 in 2010 and \$44 in 2011.

7. Business Restructuring and Asset Impairment

During the first quarter of 2006, the Company finalized plans for certain actions to reduce its workforce and consolidate facilities. In the first quarter, the Company recorded a charge of \$35 million for restructuring and other related activities, including severance costs of \$33 million and loss on asset impairment of \$2 million. In the second quarter of 2006, the remaining approvals were received related to additional severance actions and a cost of \$4 million was accrued. It is expected that these restructuring actions will be substantially completed by the end of the first quarter of 2007. In addition, \$5 million of the cost accrued in the first quarter was reversed later in 2006 as a result of actions not being taken or completed at a cost that was less than the estimated amount accrued. In the fourth quarter of 2006, the Company undertook further restructuring actions, which resulted in an additional charge of \$3 million for severance costs. It is expected that these restructuring actions will be substantially completed by the end of the second quarter of 2007.

The following table summarizes the activity through Dec. 31, 2006.

<i>(Millions, except no. of employees)</i>	<i>Severance Costs</i>	<i>Asset Impairment</i>	<i>Total Charge</i>